Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States

. . with an appraisal of methods of analysis

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Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States . . . *with an Appraisal of Methods of Analysis*

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FOOD CONSUMPTION OF URBAN FAMILIES[1]

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin presents the results of surveys made in 1948–49 in which approximately 4,500 schedules were furnished by households on their food consumption for a week and on certain family characteristics. It includes also a comparison of the findings with those of a survey made in 1942, and, of particular interest to research workers, a review of some of the problems and methods of analyzing food consumption data. A report on the nutritive value of the household food supplies will be published separately.

The surveys reported are (1) a nationwide survey of urban housekeeping families in the spring of 1948, 1,558 schedules; (2) surveys of housekeeping families in 4 cities (Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; and San Francisco, Calif.), in winter 1948, 1,066 schedules; and (3) seasonal surveys of selected types of housekeeping families in the same 4 cities in spring and fall 1948 and in Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul in spring and summer 1949, 1,865 schedules.[2]

The findings provide basic data on food consumption patterns of population groups, needed in educational and marketing programs and in programs of research in human nutrition, home economics, and utilization of agricultural products. For example, the data show the share of income spent for food by the different groups, the kinds of foods the various groups customarily use in a week, the division of the family food dollar among different kinds of food, and the amounts of food obtained without direct expenditure. The importance of various factors in accounting for differences in food consumption among the population groups is indicated by classification of the data by family income, family size, and other characteristics, and separate presentation of data for families in four cities and in different seasons.

The kinds and quantities of food consumed in 1948–49 differed relatively little from those found at the date of publication. The overall index of per capita food consumption of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stood at approximately 100 from 1948 through 1953 (*12*, *13*).[3] Some long-term trends in demand continued during this period, but these were not large enough to change the basic quantity relationships found in 1948–49. A few individual foods have increased or decreased markedly in consumption, but most of such changes are in the form in which the same agricultural commodity was marketed rather than in the total quantity consumed. Examples are frozen foods, especially citrus concentrates, some of the dairy products, and flour mixes.

Dollar expenditures for food as reported in this publication, on the other hand, doubtless are below those that would be reported by comparable groups of families in the early 1950's. Food prices rose 8 percent between 1948 and 1953 (*26*). This price increase, however, was about the same for different groups of foods (except beverages), so expenditure relationships among them have probably changed little since 1948.

The increase in food prices took place at the same time that per capita disposable income was increasing (21 percent from 1948 to 1953) (*3*). On the whole, consumption patterns of today would be expected to differ relatively little from those indicated by this publication. Generally speaking the analyses of factors affecting consumption, the division of the family food dollar among food groups, and the interrelationships found in the consumption of various foods are probably as applicable to food consumption in the early 1950's as in the survey period.

Surveys as extensive as those reported in this publication cannot be summarized briefly. Part I presents some conclusions drawn directly from the basic data in the tables in appendix A and from the more complex analyses made in part II. Part II is an examination of some of the problems that confront the analyst working with family survey data and includes results of various approaches taken in analyzing data. Included are many special tabulations not directly obtainable from the appendix A tables.

The methods used in collecting the data, including a detailed description of the sample design and its appraisal, are presented in appendix B, pages 174 to 192. A glossary explains the major terms used in this study. The schedule forms are reproduced on pages 193 to 200.

[1] The surveys on which data in this report are based were initiated under the direction of Margaret G. Reid. Among those who assisted in various stages were Sadye Adelson, Ennis Blake, Elizabeth Davenport, Lillian Fincher, Eleanor Hemm, Elizabeth Langford, Minnie Belle McIntosh, Mary Ann Moss, Betty Peterkin, Helen Strand, and Beatrice Vaccara.

[2] Many of the data were released in preliminary form within a year or two of the dates of schedule collection in order to make materials available for immediate use. A list of the earlier publications is in appendix D, p. 201. The present publication brings together in final form the most important of the tables previously released, together with some not published before, and presents the results of further research.

[3] Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 54.

PART I. RESULTS OF THE SURVEYS

Urban Food Consumption Studies, 1948–49

Expenditures for Food

Food expenditures of urban families, as reported in the 1948 spring nationwide survey, averaged almost $26 a family for a week (appendix table 29). With an average family size of 3.29 persons, about $8 a week per person was spent for food, including meals purchased away from home. About a third of all the families reported food expenditures between $7 and $10 a person. More than two-thirds (70 percent) had per person food expenditures within the $5 to $12 range (appendix table 30).

This $26 food expenditure amounted to one-third of family income for the week of the food report. For the group as a whole the average income for this week was $80, before deduction of income tax.

Food purchased and eaten away from home accounted for $4 of the average of $26 spent for food. Food away from home included meals at school, at work, other restaurant meals, and food and drink consumed between meals. Nearly four-fifths of the families reported expense for some food or drink away from home, either meals or between-meal snacks. Those families having any expenditures at all of this kind during the survey week averaged $5.

In addition to purchased food, family food supplies for the survey week included small amounts of home-produced food and food received as gift or pay. As many as 32 percent of the families reported that they had some home-produced food during the preceding year, and 29 percent received food as gift or pay in addition to guest meals or meals received as pay (appendix table 25). But these sources made a relatively small contribution to the family food supply; only 4 percent of the money value of food consumed at home during the week of the study was home produced or received as gift or pay (appendix tables 45, 46).

Data on the quantities consumed and money value of foods presented in this report are on a household, rather than family, basis. In other words, food served to guests, hired help, and to boarders, in addition to family members, is included. The meals served to these additional persons in the household were relatively few, 11 percent of the total (appendix table 28). Average household size (calculated in terms of the number of meals served) was 3.42 for the group, and average household expense for food at home was $23. This $23 average household expenditure for the week provided food for 72 meals. Thus, average food expense came to 32 cents for each meal served to a member of the household.

Among the food groups, meat, poultry, and fish ranked first in the household food budget, vegetables and fruits second, and milk and milk products, third (table 1). Of every dollar spent for food to be prepared at home in an urban household, 30 cents was spent for meat, poultry, or fish, 19 cents for vegetables and fruits, and 16 cents for milk and milk products excluding butter. Flour, cereals, and bakery products claimed 10 cents; fats and oils, 7 cents; and all other foods, 18 cents of the household food dollar.

Quantities of Food Consumed

The average amounts of purchased foods used by urban households in a week in the spring of 1948 are shown in appendix tables 32–44. The foods included in this "market basket" of approximately 100 pounds of food (excluding soft drinks and alcoholic beverages) are given below for all households and for two income groups:

Food	Unit	All households	Households with incomes between—	
			$1,000 and $2,000	$5,000 and $7,500
Fluid milk	Quarts	10.6	7.4	11.7
Evaporated, condensed, dry milk.	Pounds	1.6	2.3	1.1
Cream and ice cream	do	1.3	.7	1.7
Cheese	do	1.0	.7	1.3
Table fat	do	1.4	1.1	1.4
Shortening	do	.9	1.1	.6
Mayonnaise, salad dressing, and oils.	do	.8	.7	.8
Flour and cornmeal	do	2.8	4.1	1.8
Cereals, spaghetti, macaroni.	do	1.7	2.0	1.5
Bread	do	6.1	5.6	5.5
Other baked goods	do	2.1	1.8	2.2
Eggs	Dozens	1.8	1.4	1.9
Meat, poultry, fish	Pounds	10.5	8.7	11.3
Sugar	do	2.9	3.0	2.4
Sirups, jellies, candy	do	1.2	1.1	1.1
Fresh fruits	do	11.8	8.5	15.1
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	do	7.0	6.3	5.7
Other fresh vegetables	do	9.2	7.4	10.3
Canned and frozen fruits and juices.	do	4.2	2.8	4.6
Canned and frozen vegetables.	do	3.2	2.7	3.4
Soups and prepared foods.	do	1.2	.8	1.2
Dried fruits, vegetables, nuts, peanut butter.	do	1.0	1.1	.8
Coffee and tea	do	1.1	1.0	1.3
Average household size.	Persons	3.42	3.23	3.31

TABLE 1.—*Division of the household food dollar*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, 1948]

Food group	Urban households, nationwide survey, spring				Households in 4 cities, winter (all incomes)			
	All incomes	$1,000–$2,000	$3,000–$4,000	$5,000–$7,500	Birmingham	Buffalo	Minneapolis-St. Paul	San Francisco
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Meat, poultry, fish	29. 5	29. 4	28. 9	30. 7	29. 1	29. 4	26. 3	30. 2
Vegetables and fruits	19. 3	18. 4	18. 7	19. 8	17. 6	17. 1	18. 1	19. 5
Potatoes	1. 9	2. 2	2. 0	1. 5	2. 0	1. 9	2. 2	1. 6
Other fresh vegetables	6. 4	6. 1	5. 9	6. 6	5. 0	4. 5	4. 2	7. 0
Fresh fruits	5. 4	4. 7	5. 3	6. 3	4. 4	4. 7	4. 9	4. 8
Canned, frozen, dried fruits and vegetables	5. 6	5. 4	5. 5	5. 4	6. 2	6. 0	6. 8	6. 1
Milk, cream, cheese, ice cream	15. 8	15. 0	16. 3	16. 2	14. 2	16. 3	18. 2	15. 0
Flour, cereals, and bakery products	10. 3	12. 4	10. 4	8. 9	11. 5	11. 1	10. 2	9. 1
Flour, cereals	3. 0	4. 5	2. 8	2. 1	5. 2	2. 8	2. 7	2. 5
Bakery products	7. 3	7. 9	7. 6	6. 8	6. 3	8. 3	7. 5	6. 6
Fats and oils (including butter)	6. 8	7. 6	6. 7	6. 3	7. 8	6. 5	7. 9	6. 3
Eggs	4. 4	4. 6	4. 4	4. 2	5. 8	4. 8	4. 4	4. 6
Sugar, sweets	3. 1	3. 4	3. 5	2. 6	4. 0	3. 9	3. 5	2. 7
Miscellaneous (beverages, prepared and partially prepared dishes, nuts, soups, condiments)	10. 8	9. 2	11. 1	11. 2	10. 0	10. 9	11. 4	12. 6
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0

Source: Appendix tables 32–44 and 62–66.

Data for the many individual items that appear in appendix tables 33–44 are used in estimating potential markets for foods, in determining quantities of food to be included in price indexes and food budgets, and in studying patterns of urban consumption. Quantities are for amounts of purchased food used during a week, regardless of whether the food was bought during the week or earlier. For a sample of this size, differences between the averages for purchases and purchased quantities used would be expected to be slight.

In addition to the purchased quantities used during the week, urban households used 4.6 pounds of food either produced at home or received as gift or pay (appendix table 45). Fresh fruits and vegetables accounted for almost half of this amount.

For many purposes, information on variation in consumption, as well as the average amounts consumed, is useful. The fact that some families use relatively small amounts of a group of foods shows possibilities of market expansion and opportunities for changes in food habits for improved nutrition. Consumption by families that use a great deal, on the other hand, indicates the maximum amounts likely under economic conditions and habits of food use prevailing at the time of the survey. The variation for milk (including equivalent of cheese, cream, and ice cream) consumption is an example: 29 percent of the families consumed at home fewer than 3½ quarts per person in a week, 30 percent from 3 to 5 quarts, 27 percent from 5 to 7 quarts, and 14 percent used more than 7 quarts per person (appendix table 49). The range for eggs in the week studied was as follows: 10 percent used fewer than 3 eggs per person, served or in home cooking, 29 percent used 3 to 5, 26 percent used 6 or 7 eggs, 21 percent used 8 but fewer than 12, and 14 percent used a dozen or more eggs per person.

It is possible that a reporting period longer than a week would have reduced the extremes of these distributions. In other words, some of the families with low consumption may have been compensating for high consumption the week before the survey, or the reverse. But even with a longer reporting period, wide variation in the amounts of foods consumed, even when foods are grouped, is characteristic of consumption habits in a population group. Some data for the same families for 3 nonconsecutive weeks in 1948 indicate that for many major food groups, almost as much variation existed for the 3-week averages as for the 1-week data (pp. 15 to 20).

For individual food items, the proportion of households using any of an item during the survey week may be especially informative to market analysts and to home economists and other educators concerned with improving food habits from a nutritional viewpoint. For example, according to appendix table 38, 63 percent of all urban households used oranges during the survey week; 40 percent, lemons or limes. Twelve percent used raisins or dried currants (appendix table 40). A longer reporting period would undoubtedly increase the percentages using all the items. This fact should be noted in comparing this study with others in which housewives are asked, "Do you use an item (i. e., any during an unspecified period of time)?"

Variation in consumption can also be studied by classifying families by a family characteristic, such

as income, and comparing the consumption of one group of families with that of others. Some of the variation in consumption that appears to be associated with a few socio-economic characteristics of families is summarized in the following sections.

Relationship of Food Consumption to Family Income

Family food expenditures differed considerably among income groups (fig. 1). For example, the group of urban families in the nationwide survey with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 spent $17 a week for food in the spring of 1948 compared with $31 by the group with incomes between $5,000 and $7,500 (appendix table 29). The former are the "low-income" families in this survey, comprising with the few with incomes below $1,000, the lowest fifth of the income distribution. This $17 average expenditure amounted to 45 percent of the week's income for the group in the $1,000–$2,000 income class. The proportion with expenditure for food away from home (56 percent) was considerably below the entire group, and the average expenditure per family for food away from home was only a little over $1. This provided for an average purchase of 1.42 meals away from home in the week in addition to between-meal food and beverages (appendix table 28).

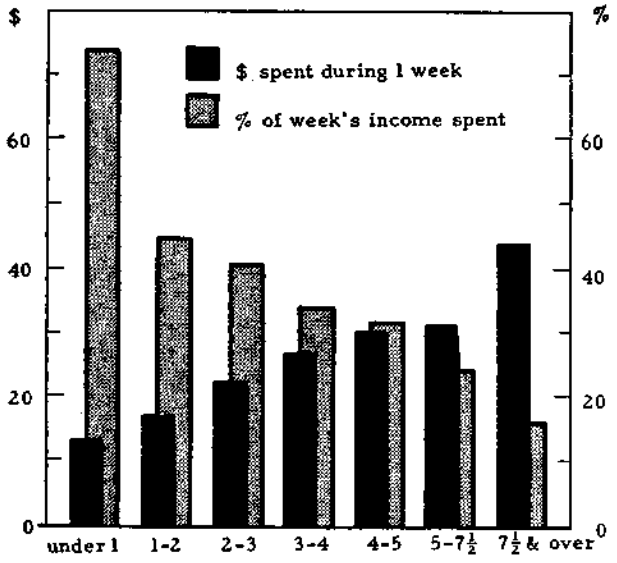

FIGURE 1.—Food expense and income: Family expense for food at home and away from home and percent of income spent for food, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

Families with incomes from $5,000 to $7,500 are used here to illustrate the food expenditures of those with higher incomes. In this group, food expenditures accounted for only 24 percent of the week's income. Expenditures for food away from home were reported by 90 percent of the families, and the sum spent amounted to $7 a family. The group averaged 7.09 meals purchased away from home during the week.

Another way to look at the decrease in the relative importance of food expenditures with increasing family income is to compare the increase in food expense with the increase in income. Table 2 shows that in general the increment for food as a percentage of the increment in income declines as family income increases.

The high-income families spent more for most groups of foods. Among the major groups in which foods are classified, only for flour and cereals was spending higher by the low-income families. The division of the food budget, however, was much alike for high- and low-income families (table 1). For example, meat, poultry, and fish took 29 cents of each food dollar spent by the low-income group, and 31 cents of each food dollar spent by the group with higher incomes. Milk and milk products took 15 and 16 cents of the food dollar of the two groups; flour and cereals 4½ and 2 cents, respectively.

Quantities of many groups of food were also larger in the market baskets of higher income families. Differences were especially marked for cream and ice cream, cheese, fresh and canned fruits, fluid milk, soups and other prepared dishes, eggs, fresh vegetables, and meat, poultry, and fish (p. 2 and appendix tables 32–44).

TABLE 2.—*Food expenditures and income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, 1947]

Income (dollars)	Family income (after tax)		Food expenditures per family (at home and away)		Increment in food expense as a percentage of increment in income
	Average	Increment	Average	Increment	
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
1,000–1,999	1,555		745		
2,000–2,999	2,505	950	1,027	282	29.7
3,000–3,999	3,485	980	1,208	181	18.5
4,000–4,999	4,421	936	1,371	163	17.4
5,000–7,499	5,861	1,440	1,442	71	4.9
7,500 and over	11,766	5,905	1,997	555	9.4

Source: Appendix table 25.

Income elasticity [4]

To provide a summary measure of the relationship of income and food consumption, coefficients of income elasticities have been computed. The relationship expressed is that of the relative change in food consumption to the relative change in income, other things being equal. This relationship is generally interpreted as indicating the

[4] A fuller treatment, with emphasis on the problems involved in estimating elasticities, is presented in pt. II, pp. 32 to 43.

potential expansion in food consumption that might result from an increase in income, or, conversely, the possible cut in food consumption that might accompany income decreases. The elastic, or income sensitive, items in consumer expenditures are usually referred to as "luxuries" while the inelastic items are termed "necessities."

The data from this survey indicate that in 1948 (using the family's income for the year 1947 as the measure of income) 10 percent higher family income meant from 3 to 5 percent greater family food expenditures, depending upon estimates of the effect of family size. Probably the "best" estimate for that year would be approximately 4 percent greater family food expenditures with 10 percent higher family income, or an elasticity coefficient of 0.4.[5]

The income elasticity of food expenditures is low compared with that of other broad categories of family expenditure, such as clothing, recreation, and personal care. Obviously, the demand for a total poundage of food cannot be much greater as family income increases, because in this country most low-income families already have food in sufficient quantity to meet their calorie needs. With higher income comes the consumption of more of the relatively expensive sources of calories and the payment for more prekitchen processing and meals at restaurants. At the same time, smaller quantities of some of the cheaper sources of calories may be taken.

Expense for food away from home, because it includes charges for preparation and service of meals, can be increased almost indefinitely by high-income families if family preferences so dictate. Food purchased and consumed away from home by urban families in 1948, chiefly meals purchased in restaurants, had an elasticity of three times that of food at home, reflecting the demand for services that go along with restaurant meals. In other words a 10-percent higher family income meant 9-percent greater expenditures for food away from home compared with only about 3-percent greater expense for food served at home.

Among the several food groups, frozen fruits and vegetables ranked highest in income elasticity; cereal products, lowest. But, in general, the elasticities for commodity groups appear to be on the low side. Only for three foods—frozen fruits and vegetables, fresh fruits, and beverages—do the data indicate that with a 10-percent difference in income was there as much as a 3-percent difference in the quantity consumed at home or in the expenditure for the food. For flour, meal, pastes, and cereals (not including purchased bakery products), an increase of 10 percent in income meant a decrease of 2.5 percent in household consumption and 1.5 percent in expense (table 22).

Because the commodity data refer only to consumption at home and do not adequately allow for food eaten away from home, they cannot yield a precise ranking of elasticities. They do offer, however, an indication of food preferences of urban families. The more money they have, the greater will be their emphasis on frozen fruits and vegetables, beverages, fresh fruits, canned fruits, vegetables, and juices, meat, poultry, fish, milk, fresh vegetables, and eggs. Consumption of bakery products, fats and oils, potatoes, and sugar and sweets may increase with family income up to about the median income and then decrease. Consumption of flour, meal, pastes, and cereals decreases throughout the income scale.

The computations in part II upon which the above statements are based have been made only for major groups of foods. Individual foods within groups may be exceptions to the group averages. For example, the income elasticity for steaks is much higher than for the meat group as a whole. Data in appendix tables 33–44 make possible calculations for many individual purchased food items and for other groupings of items.

Because higher income families make more expensive selections of items within food groups or may pay more per pound for individual foods than do lower income families, income-expenditure elasticity is usually higher than income-consumption elasticity. For the meat, poultry, and fish group, for example, the price paid per pound increases with income. The average price paid by urban families in the spring of 1948 ranged from 56 cents per pound by households with incomes under $1,000 to 74 cents per pound by those with incomes of $7,500 and over (from appendix table 32). The price paid per pound for the selection of fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes) used by the higher income group of families was also higher than that for the lower income group (19 cents and 15 cents, respectively). For both of these commodities, the expenditure elasticity coefficients were at least 50 percent higher than the consumption elasticity coefficients (table 22).

For bakery products, the elasticity for money value is considerably less negative beyond the $3,500 income level than the elasticity for quantity (−0.03 compared with −0.16). This is explained by the higher price per pound paid by the higher income families, in turn the result of the larger proportion of the total spent for the more expensive type of baked goods, that is, "other" baked goods—cake, pie, rolls, crackers, cookies. For

[5] This estimate can also be changed with the use of income data for a period longer or shorter than 1 year. For example, when the week's income is used as the measure of family income, the comparable coefficient is 0.26. See Evaluating the Income Data Used for Classification, pp. 33 to 35.

The coefficients presented in this publication are in general slightly lower than those reported for this survey by Fox (*6*). Different types of adjustments have been made in this report to take account of the fact that income groups differ in characteristics that affect consumption, such as family size. These adjustments are presented in pt. II, pp. 35 to 43.

these income classes, the pertinent data are as follows (from appendix table 35):

Income (dollars)	Price per pound			Proportion of all bakery products	
	All bakery products	Bread	Other	Bread	Other
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Percent*	*Percent*
3,000–3,999	20. 4	15. 2	37. 1	76. 1	23. 9
4,000–4,999	21. 1	15. 2	38. 3	74. 7	25. 3
5,000–7,499	22. 1	15. 3	38. 8	71. 1	28. 9
7,500 and over	23. 5	15. 9	41. 7	70. 8	29. 2

Relationship of Food Consumption to Family Size [6]

Size of the family, as well as its income, also affects food consumption. Although large families spend more for food than smaller families, differences are not in the ratio of the number of persons. In the spring of 1948, food expenditures for urban families of different size were as follows (from appendix table 29):

Size of household	Per family		Per family member	
	Dollars	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
2 persons	20. 18	100	9. 66	100
3 persons	24. 64	122	8. 50	88
4 persons	28. 15	139	7. 49	78
5 or more persons	32. 06	159	6. 34	66

Undoubtedly there are economies in the purchasing and preparation of meals for large families, so that some of the difference in expense between the small and large households does represent savings. Some of the difference also is due to the fact that the larger families include more children than the smaller families. But such savings and lower per capita needs could not account for such large differences, and the lower food expenditures of the larger families undoubtedly represent lower levels of living.

One reason for the greater per person expense of small families is their emphasis on food away from home. In the spring of 1948, the 2-person families spent 22 percent of their food money for food away from home compared with 12 percent spent by families with 5 or more persons. The proportion of families buying any food or drink away from home during the survey week, however, was slightly smaller for the 2-person families than for the larger families (72 percent compared with 82 percent).

The division of the food dollar among the various groups of food was only slightly different for large and small households (appendix table 46), just as the difference for families of high and low income was slight (p. 4). The small households and the higher income families tended to divide up their food dollar in somewhat the same fashion; the large households were more like the lower income families in this respect. The proportion spent for milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese was an exception, however. The 2-person households devoted 13.5 percent of their food money to this group while the households of 4 and more persons, probably because they included more children, used a little over 16 percent.

On a per person basis, quantities of food consumed were considerably less in the large than in the small households, except for two food groups—flour, meal, cereal, and pastes and dried fruits and vegetables and nuts. Of these, large families consumed as much per person as small families.

The ranking of foods with respect to increases in household consumption with increases in household size was, in general, inverse to that obtained for coefficients of income elasticity (p. 43).[7] After the flour and dried-food groups in the household size ranking came bakery products, potatoes, milk, sugars, prepared and partially prepared dishes, fats, eggs, canned vegetables and fruits, meat, poultry and fish, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, and frozen fruits and vegetables.

The foods that are relatively cheap sources of several nutrients (i. e., grain products, dry beans and peas, potatoes) were thus the ones that were increased most when household size increased but income was not increased proportionately. (The 1947 income per person for all 2-person households was $1,637 after tax, compared with $671 for households of 5 or more persons.) When income increased but household size remained constant, those were the foods that were least likely to be increased. Milk was an exception. The relatively high propensity to increase its consumption with size of household reflects changes in the composition of households—more children in the groups with larger average household size.

For a more exhaustive study of family size-consumption relationships, it is desirable to have information on the composition as well as the size of the families. A small child, of course, does not need as much of most foods as an adult man, yet the child's consumption of milk may be greater. The limited size of the 1948 urban sample precluded any analysis of these data by both size and composition of households. A tabulation of the data was made, however, that shows the consumption of households with children under 16 years of age and of households with no children (appendix table 32). The households with children averaged 4.26 persons; those with no children, 2.50 persons.

In general, the per person quantities of food consumed were smaller in the households with children. Not only were per person needs for many

[6] Although investigation of the effect of family size on food consumption was not one of the major objectives of this survey, some data have been made available from it that are useful additions to earlier studies. For more extensive data, see the reports of the Consumer Purchases Study (*10, 11, 23*).

[7] For the derivation and discussion of "household size elasticity" coefficients, see pt. II, p. 40.

foods smaller but the larger households (i. e., those with children) could effect some savings in purchasing and have less waste. Although average total income of the families with children was slightly more than that of families without children, income per person was much less in the families with children ($877 and $1,382, respectively). Hence, the group with children showed some of the characteristics of low-income consumption—namely, smaller per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, and canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. Two of the less expensive food groups—cereal foods and dried fruits and vegetables—were used in about the same per capita quantities by families with and without children. Maintained at only slightly lower levels by the families with children were other foods not highly income-elastic—sugar and sweets, bakery products, potatoes, canned vegetables and fruits, and fats and oils. The presence of children, rather than the income factor, would explain differences in the amounts of milk and milk products consumed. Household consumption of milk (equivalent) was 11 quarts by households with no children, 19 quarts by those with one or more children under 16 years. Per person quantities were almost identical at 4½ quarts.

From a nutritional standpoint, milk consumption by families with children under 16 years of age was low. A fifth of these families used fewer than 2 quarts of fluid milk per person in the survey week (appendix table 50). Another fourth used between 2 and 3 quarts a person a week. In this study no information was obtained as to the division in the home of the milk among household members or as to the amounts consumed away from home. Such low levels of household consumption, however, almost certainly indicate that consumption of milk by many children was below recommended amounts.

Relationships of Food Consumption to Other Family Characteristics and Interrelationships in the Consumption of Foods

Socio-economic factors other than income and family size that have sometimes been found to affect consumption are national origin, race, occupation of the household head, employment of the homemaker, and age and education of the homemaker or the head of the household. Not all of these factors could be analyzed in this study. A detailed analysis was made only of household milk consumption with respect to age and education of the homemaker.

By several techniques of analysis reported in part II, pages 22 to 32, larger household quantities of milk and its equivalent in other dairy products (except butter) were found to be associated with younger homemakers and homemakers with more formal education. This association is illustrated by the following figures which show the percentage of households having homemakers under and over 40 years of age and with and without a high school education that fell in the lowest and highest thirds of a distribution by milk consumption (from table 10):

Milk consumption	Age of homemaker		Homemaker's education	
	Under 40 years	40 years and over	Less than high school	High school or more
Lowest third (less than 4.25 quarts per person in week)	*Percent* 17	*Percent* 83	*Percent* 43	*Percent* 57
Highest third (6.0 quarts or more per person in week)	31	69	27	73

When milk consumption was high, the consumption of almost all other foods tended to be high too, with resulting high food budgets. In order to analyze alternates or replacements in the diet when the consumption of one food was high, a technique was developed that held total food money constant. The interrelationships in the consumption of milk and of meat with other foods were then studied (pp. 23 to 29).

When total food expenditures were held constant, quantities of meat, poultry, and fish decreased when quantities of milk (equivalent) increased and vice versa. Since milk and meat, poultry, and fish are both important items in the family food budget, taking 16 and 30 percent respectively of the total, this interrelationship appears to be entirely logical.

Most of the other major food items, such as grain products, were little affected by the amounts of milk or meat, poultry, and fish consumed. There was some tendency for "other vegetables and fruits," citrus fruits, bakery products, and sugar and sweets to compete with meat, poultry, and fish for the family food dollar. On the other hand, families that used relatively large amounts of meat, poultry, and fish, also used more eggs and more potatoes compared with the families using less meat, poultry, and fish.

The consumption of milk and soft drinks (home consumption only) and of milk and coffee was positively correlated for families with children but negatively correlated for families with no children. This finding suggests that low milk consumption in families with children is not the result of high consumption of coffee or soft drinks and, vice versa, that high milk consumption is not related to low family consumption of coffee or soft drinks.

For families with children, a positive correlation existed between amounts of cereals (hot or cold) and of milk. Also, for these families high milk consumption went along with relatively greater use of flour and meal (an indication of home baking), though not with ready-made baked goods. For families with no children, there was little or no association between the consumption of milk and the use of any grain products.

Regional Variations in Food Consumption

Two sets of data are available from the 1948–49 surveys to provide information on regional or geographic variations in consumption: (1) Separate tabulations from the nationwide survey of the schedules of urban families residing in the South and in all other regions combined (referred to as North and West); and (2) data from the surveys made in four cities in the winter of 1948. The surveys made in later seasons of 1948 and 1949 also contribute to the study of regional differences in food consumption even though they were limited in coverage with respect to family type.

Consumption in North and West and in South [8]

Expenditures for food were higher for families living in the North and West than for those living in the South ($26.58 and $22.01, respectively, appendix table 29). Per capita differences were relatively greater because the southern families were larger than those in the North and West. Some of the regional difference arose because average income was lower for southern families. At each income class except the lowest, however, southern families spent less than the others although the southern families were larger.

Expense for food eaten away from home was 15½ percent of the total family food expenditures in both regions. The proportion of families making such an expenditure one or more times during the week was slightly larger in the North and West (80 percent) than in the South (75 percent).

In spending their household food money, families in the North and West used larger shares for milk (and milk products other than butter), bakery products, and beverages (appendix table 46). Families in the South used larger shares of their food budgets for fat and flour, meal, cereals, and pastes. In quantities of foods used, the greatest difference between these two broad regions was in flour, meal, cereals, and pastes. Households in the South (3.53 persons) used 8 pounds in a week; those in the North and West (3.38 persons), about 3½ pounds. The consumption of bakery products, on the other hand, was about 50 percent greater for the northern and western than for the southern families.

In general, except for the use of grain products, regional differences in consumption as indicated by the data for the North and West and South were not large (appendix table 46). Consumption of many foods was similar—eggs, meat, poultry and fish, fresh fruits and vegetables. Some differences—less than that for grain products—were found in these food groups: Fats and oils, milk, potatoes, sugar and sweets, dried fruits and vegetables, nuts, and canned fruits and vegetables and juices. For some of these groups, for example milk, consumption by the higher income groups in the South was either similar to or higher than consumption by the higher income groups in the other region.

[8] The primary purpose of making the separate tabulations for the North and West and South was to provide a basis for standardization of quantities of foods consumed at the various income levels (p. 40). Since the sample was not designed to provide separate averages for these two broad groups, the number of families in some of the income classes, especially in the South, is small. Data are available for broad groups of food only (appendix table 46) and for total family food expenditures (appendix table 29).

Consumption in four cities

Although the four cities in which food consumption surveys were conducted in the winter of 1948—Birmingham, Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco—are not necessarily representative of regions, data from them illustrate the direction of regional differences. The greatest differences in the kinds and quantities of foods used were between Birmingham households and households in the three cities of the North and West. Food consumption patterns in the latter 3 cities were much alike.

Average family food expenditures were $22 a week in Birmingham, $27 in Buffalo, $24 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and $29 in San Francisco (appendix table 60). Per capita averages differed relatively more from city to city because of differences in family size—from $9.72 per person a week in San Francisco to $6.61 in Birmingham.

The differences in family averages are in part related to the level of income in the four cities, which ranked in the following order with respect to average family income: San Francisco, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Buffalo, and Birmingham. Food expenditures accounted for 37 percent of income (before tax) in the two lower income cities, Birmingham and Buffalo, 32 percent in San Francisco, and 30 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Expenditures for food away from home were higher in San Francisco than in the other cities. San Francisco families spent an average of $5 for food away from home during the week, 16 cents of the family food dollar. In the other cities, food away from home took only 11 or 12 cents of each food dollar.

In addition to purchased food, small amounts of food were obtained without direct expense, either as home-produced food or food received as gift or pay. The average money value of such food during the winter of 1948 ranged from $0.80 per household a week in Birmingham to $0.42 in Buffalo (appendix table 67).

Birmingham households, like the southern households in the national urban study, used relatively large amounts of flour and other cereals, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets (appendix tables 62–66). Accounting in considerable part for high quantities of these food groups were large amounts of lard and other shortening, margarine, flour and cornmeal, and sirups and molasses. Other foods that rated higher in the Birmingham housewife's market order than in the market

orders of those living in the other cities were buttermilk, evaporated milk, pork, sweetpotatoes, and dry beans and peas.

Household food supplies in the three cities in the North and West contained larger quantities of whole fluid milk, flour mixes, beef, veal and lamb, and potatoes than in the southern city. Use of more store-bought bread and other bakery products, fresh fruits and canned and frozen fruits and vegetables also characterized the food pattern of these cities.

Among the four cities, averages for San Francisco households were the highest for cheese, veal and lamb, poultry, fish, fresh vegetables, and frozen fruits and vegetables. Buffalo households used the most potatoes, fresh fruits, and bakery products, while the Twin Cities households exceeded the others in their purchases of butter and whole fluid milk.

In spite of differences in amounts of foods used in the four cities, the division of the household food dollar among the major food groups was remarkably similar. For example, the smallest proportion spent for meat, poultry, and fish was in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 26 percent; the largest was in San Francisco, 30 percent (table 1). Vegetables and fruits varied from 17 to 19½ percent of the total; total grain products, from 9 to 11½ percent.

Some of the differences in the quantities of different kinds of food consumed in the four cities are related to the size of households and some to the level of income. It is not always clear, for example, to what extent "southern" food patterns are also low-income food patterns. Appendix tables 62–66 provide for comparisons of the same income classes in the four cities, thus eliminating the effect of differences in level of money incomes. Per person quantities may be obtained by dividing the household quantities by the average size of household in appendix table 59.

Most of the city-to-city differences mentioned above are also apparent when consumption of families at similar income levels in the four cities is compared. At both high- and low-income levels, Birmingham families used more fats, grain products, sirups, sweetpotatoes, and pork than families of similar income in the three northern cities. However, the differences from city-to-city are less marked at high-income levels for those items for which purchases are closely related to the level of income. For example, per person purchases of lard by higher income Birmingham families were only twice those of the families at a similar income level in Buffalo, whereas the city-wide average was over three times as much. Whole fluid milk purchases per person by families in Birmingham were only 40 percent as large as in Minneapolis-St. Paul, but families at a relatively high income level in the southern city used approximately 60 percent as much whole milk as families at the same income level in the Twin Cities.

Some of the most marked income gains in the past decade, percentagewise, have been in the South. Thus, it would seem that as these gains are fully realized in changed consumption, and especially if they are continued, food habits in the South will differ less than they did formerly from those in other parts of the country. Movements of population are another reason for the decreasing prominence of regional food habits.

Comparison of the food consumption data for Birmingham obtained in this survey with those from a survey in 1935 (*19*) gives further evidence on changes in the South. Fats and oils, cereals and bakery products, and sugar and other sweets, which together took 30 percent of the Birmingham family food budget in 1935, in 1948 accounted for only 24 percent. Consumption of bakery products increased from 1.2 pounds to 2.0 pounds per person a week over the 13 years, while consumption of flour and meal decreased from 3.4 to 2.9 pounds. The comparision is for a roughly comparable group in the two periods, wage-earner families. In this instance no attempt was made to isolate the effect of income changes from the effect of other changes that took place during the 13 years.

Seasonality of Food Consumption

With modern transportation, refrigeration, and processing, there is much less seasonal variation in the kinds and amounts of foods consumed today than years ago. Yet some foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables, are still "in" or "out" of season, and many people still consider some foods too "heavy" to eat in the summer. Surveys conducted in the four cities at intervals in 1948 and 1949 were designed to give at least tentative answers to two related questions: How much does food consumption still vary from season to season, and what adjustments should be made in the data collected in the spring so that they can be used to represent consumption in the year?

Seasonal differences in the four cities are reported in appendix tables 72–80. These data have been weighted together to provide seasonal indexes of consumption for the United States urban population which are reported in appendix tables 52 and 53.[9] The indexes were then applied to the average consumption figures obtained from the nationwide urban study made in the spring of 1948 to obtain estimated quantities of foods consumed in the year. The highlights of the seasonal analysis that follow refer to the estimates made for all urban families, not to any particular city.

For most groups of foods the use of consumption data collected in the spring to represent the year is not a serious problem because seasonal differences in consumption are relatively small. Moreover, for many foods, consumption in the spring is more nearly like the average for the year than is any one other season. For individual items of food greater differences would be expected, especially in seasonal fruits and vegetables. Samples

[9] The methods used in developing the seasonal indexes are presented in pt. II, pp. 51 to 53.

used in these surveys, however, were large enough to provide seasonal indexes for only a few individual items of food.

Fruit and vegetable consumption fluctuated more with season than did consumption of any other group of foods. As might be expected, the fresh and processed products showed opposite seasonal movements. The processed commodities were used in larger quantities in the winter and spring while fresh fruits and vegetables, except citrus fruits, were used most extensively in summer and fall. When citrus fruit consumption was high in relation to the annual average, consumption of other fruits was low. Fluctuations in the use of processed juices were considerably smaller than those of either the fresh or processed fruits and vegetables. (It should be noted that when these surveys were made, frozen concentrated juices were only beginning to appear on the market.)

Milk and milk products (excluding butter) showed little seasonal movement as a total food group, although several individual items had marked seasonal patterns. The consumption of *fluid milk*, the largest component, was relatively steady throughout the year. *Cheese* consumption was highest in the winter and lowest in the summer. *Ice cream* consumption was the converse, with summer the seasonal high and winter and fall much lower.

Meat, poultry, and fish consumption was stable the year round for the group as a whole. Except for a decline in summer and probably in late fall and early winter during the holidays, total meat consumption varied little season by season. The decline in the summer resulted from the use of smaller quantities of beef than during the year as a whole. Although less fresh pork also was used in the summer, greater use of the smoked varieties brought the total summer pork figure to the annual average. Fish consumption was lower in the summer and in fall than in other seasons of the year. Higher poultry consumption in summer and probably in late fall and early winter tended to compensate for lower meat consumption then.

Egg consumption was lowest in summer and highest in spring, reflecting somewhat the seasonal price and production pattern for eggs.

Sugar and sweets showed moderate seasonal fluctuations, with consumption highest in winter and lowest in spring and summer. Sugar purchased for family use had relatively little seasonal movement. The other component of the group—sirups, jellies, jams, and candy—had greater seasonal fluctuations in consumption, with summer decidedly lower than the annual average, and winter, higher.

Bakery goods purchases as a whole were fairly stable from season to season. *Bread*, a large share of all bakery goods, was bought in about the same quantities throughout the year, with purchases slightly higher in the fall than in the other three seasons. Use of *baked goods other than bread* increased in winter and dropped off in spring and summer when ice cream and other desserts may have taken the place of cake and pie in family meals.

Flour and cereal foods (excluding purchased baked goods) were used in larger quantities in winter and in smaller quantities in the summer.

Fats and oils purchases had practically no seasonal variations.

Soups and other prepared or partially prepared dishes were used in considerably smaller quantities in the summer than during the rest of the year. Purchases were highest in the winter. Because of the increased volume of sales of ready-processed foods since 1948–49, it may be that seasonal consumption patterns of these foods have since been altered.

Changes in Family Food Consumption, 1942 to 1948

Family surveys for different years provide an opportunity for a more complete understanding of changes in consumption than is possible with data for the Nation as a whole, on which it is usually necessary to rely for most knowledge of consumption trends. Comparisons of survey data for different years are possible, however, only when the surveys are nearly alike in content, sample design and coverage, and in classification and tabulation of data, or when adjustments can be made for known differences. Data that are well suited in all these respects for comparison with the data from the 1948 nationwide urban survey are provided by the 1942 Study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime.[10] The data for families and single individuals are reported in Family Food Consumption in the United States (*18*). Data for families only were retabulated and are given in appendix tables 54 and 55.

Of the many changes in the economy that occurred from 1942 to 1948, some are especially significant to an understanding of changes in food consumption. Between 1942 and 1948, food prices rose 70 percent (*25*); a fact that would account in part, but not wholly, for the increase of 88 percent in per capita expenditures for food in the United States (*13*). Per capita income (after tax) increased by 48 percent (*3*). Consumer prices for all goods used in family living increased to about the same extent (*25*) so that purchasing power was about the same in 1948 as in 1942.

Food Consumption of Families in Income Thirds

In order to show changes in the patterns of food consumption at different economic levels from 1942 to 1948, the families surveyed have been divided

[10] See pt. II, pp. 43 to 46 for a discussion of the comparability of the two surveys and pt. II, pp. 35 to 38, for methods of making adjustments for differences between groups of families of varying size.

into three groups by income (table 3). Even though the surveys here reported were not designed primarily to obtain income data they give evidence of relatively large income increases in the lower third of the distribution.[11] The effect is seen in the kinds of foods consumed by this group.

Consumption of two groups of food, citrus fruits and tomatoes, and meat, poultry, and fish,[12] by the lowest income third increased considerably, percentagewise, between 1942 and 1948. For both of these, the consumption of the families in the lowest third of the income distribution was about 40 percent higher in 1948 than in 1942. In the highest income group, on the other hand, about the same amounts were consumed in the 2 years. These foods have relatively high income elasticity and with the relatively large increase in incomes of families in the lowest third, consumption was increased more by the lower income families. The price of citrus fruits increased relatively less between 1942 and 1948 than the price of other foods, and the high consumption of citrus fruits and tomatoes by low-income families in the later year may have been in part the result of the favorable prices for citrus fruits.

The consumption of sugar and sweets by the lowest income third increased markedly (60 percent) between 1942 and 1948 while that of highest income families increased 36 percent. Both increases were due largely to the fact that sugar was rationed (or about to be rationed) during the 1942 collection period.

The consumption of several groups of foods increased at all income levels and about equally for the households in each of the income thirds; namely, eggs, "other fruits and vegetables," and milk (and its equivalent in cream, ice cream, and cheese). The increase in milk equivalent came about through greater consumption of manufactured dairy products, especially ice cream and cheese (appendix tables 47 and 54). Greatest increase in "other vegetables and fruits" has been in canned juices.

Consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes declined about 20 percent between 1942 and 1948 for urban families in all income thirds. Other major food groups changed little in consumption between the two years, either for the all-urban family average or for the separate income thirds.

Several individual items in which there has been

[11] These distributions differ from those published elsewhere in that income taxes were deducted from 1948 incomes and other adjustments, for example, for underreporting, have not been made. Nevertheless, the results are consistent in direction with those of other investigators (*16*, *28*).

[12] Foods are here grouped in terms of the 11 major groups used frequently in nutritive value analyses. Basic data are in appendix tables 48 and 55.

TABLE 3.—FOOD CONSUMPTION IN 1942 AND 1948, BY INCOME THIRD: *Average income and quantities of foods (11 groups) used at home per household of 3.5 persons in a week* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June)]

Year and income third (dollars)	Income [2]	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)
1942	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	2,758	7.84	11.09	9.15	11.38	13.40	9.38	1.44	0.92	9.43	3.82	3.38
Lowest third	1,074	6.66	7.21	8.76	9.31	11.56	6.63	1.26	1.19	10.37	3.75	3.07
Middle third	2,214	7.89	11.04	9.45	11.39	13.81	9.50	1.53	.83	9.15	3.66	3.45
Highest third	4,985	8.83	14.83	9.19	13.14	14.34	11.81	1.51	.77	8.88	4.02	3.57
1948												
All incomes [3]	3,602	7.71	11.87	7.38	13.59	16.19	10.34	1.96	.96	9.55	3.94	4.94
Lowest third	1,772	7.08	10.11	7.05	11.05	13.99	8.97	1.79	1.12	10.54	4.01	4.90
Middle third	3,125	7.47	11.88	8.09	13.79	16.98	10.48	2.02	.95	9.68	3.85	5.15
Highest third	5,921	8.70	13.44	7.20	15.96	17.83	11.66	2.09	.82	8.78	3.80	4.84
1948 as percent of 1942	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	131	98	107	81	119	121	110	136	104	101	103	146
Lowest third	165	106	140	80	119	121	135	142	94	102	107	160
Middle third	141	95	107	86	121	123	110	132	114	106	105	149
Highest third	119	99	91	78	121	124	99	138	106	99	95	136

[1] Grouping of foods as in appendix tables 48 and 55. Families were arrayed by income into 3 groups and averages computed for each group. The points of division between the groups were: 1942, $1,736 and $2,828; for 1948, $2,535 and $3,765. Average quantities of the food groups per household were adjusted for each income group to 3.5 persons by factors described in text.

[2] For 1942, first quarter 1942 income at annual rate, before tax. For 1948, income for 1947 after deduction of Federal income tax.

[3] Includes 147 households that could not be classified by income.

a considerable change in consumption patterns are butter, margarine, lard, and other shortening. Consumption of butter and lard has declined while quantities of margarine and other shortening have increased at all income levels (table 4). In the low-income group the decrease in butter consumption reflects chiefly a reduction in the proportion of families using it, while in the highest income third there was a reduction both in the percentage using—from 94 percent in 1942 to 77 percent in 1948—and in the quantity bought by those buying—from 1.72 to 1.24 pounds per household in a week.

The increase in the consumption of margarine reflects its more widespread use, especially among families in the higher income brackets. In the highest income third, the proportion of families using margarine at least once during the survey week was over five times the proportion in the same income third in 1942. In 1948 about half of the families in each income third used margarine, while in 1942 the highest proportion using margarine in any of the thirds was one-fourth.

Less lard was bought by each income group in 1948 than in 1942. There was a decrease in the proportion buying lard at each economic level as well as some decrease in amounts purchased by higher income families.

Other shortening was used by larger proportions of families in each income group in 1948 than in 1942, but unlike margarine, it was used in smaller amounts in 1948 than in 1942.

Another method of analyzing changes in consumption between 1942 and 1948 is to compare the average quantities consumed by the lowest and highest income thirds in each of the 2 years. For citrus fruits and tomatoes and meat, poultry, and fish, the gap between the lowest and highest economic groups has been lessened considerably. For other food groups, there has been little or no change. Nevertheless, substantial differences still exist even for groups like citrus fruits and tomatoes and meat, poultry, and fish. The relationships, as calculated from table 3, are as follows:

Food group	Highest third as percent of lowest third	
	1942	1948
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	133	123
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	206	133
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	105	102
Other vegetables and fruits	141	144
Milk equivalent	124	127
Meat, poultry, and fish	178	130
Eggs	120	117
Dry beans and peas, nuts	65	80
Grain products	86	83
Fats and oils	107	95
Sugar, sweets	116	99

TABLE 4.—CONSUMPTION OF FATS IN 1942 AND 1948, BY INCOME THIRD: *Quantity used at home per household in a week, percentage of households using each item in a week, and quantity per household using item*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June)]

Item and income third	Quantity per household, all households [1]			Households using			Quantity per household using		
	1942	1948 [2]	1948 as percentage of 1942	1942	1948 [2]	1948 as percentage of 1942	1942	1948 [2]	1948 as percentage of 1942
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Butter:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*		*Percent*	*Percent*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	
All incomes	1.22	0.78	64	86.8	67.3	78	1.41	1.16	82
Lowest third	.80	.59	74	73.3	60.1	82	1.09	.98	90
Middle third	1.25	.81	65	93.4	65.2	70	1.34	1.24	93
Highest third	1.62	.95	59	94.0	76.6	81	1.72	1.24	72
Margarine:									
All incomes	.19	.60	316	15.5	51.7	334	1.23	1.16	94
Lowest third	.29	.69	238	24.0	53.1	221	1.21	1.30	107
Middle third	.14	.71	507	13.5	53.5	396	1.04	1.33	128
Highest third	.12	.46	383	9.0	48.6	540	1.33	.95	71
Lard:									
All incomes	.50	.39	78	35.6	29.3	82	1.40	1.33	95
Lowest third	.70	.59	84	48.6	39.0	80	1.44	1.51	105
Middle third	.43	.39	91	32.4	30.6	94	1.33	1.27	95
Highest third	.36	.22	61	25.8	18.3	71	1.40	1.20	86
Other shortening:									
All incomes	.37	.48	130	33.3	64.4	193	1.11	.75	68
Lowest third	.30	.43	143	24.7	61.1	247	1.21	.70	58
Middle third	.37	.52	141	38.3	65.1	170	.97	.80	82
Highest third	.45	.50	111	35.9	64.5	180	1.25	.78	62

[1] From appendix tables 47 and 54. The data in this table have not been adjusted to a constant household size as in table 3.

[2] Data for all incomes include 147 families that could not be classified by income.

Income Elasticities

The above analysis leads to the question: Have income-consumption relationships (i. e., elasticities) changed? For most of the foods, plotting of the data in appendix tables 48 and 55 indicates little difference in the slopes of the income-consumption curves for 1942 and 1948. Only for citrus fruits and tomatoes and for meat, poultry, and fish do the data indicate the possibility of a change in elasticities. And it has already been noted (p. 11) that relative price changes may have been the cause of the increased consumption of citrus fruits by the lower income families. The price of meat, poultry, and fish, on the other hand, increased percentagewise more than other foods between 1942 and 1948. Hence, a shift in the consumption patterns of this food group by low-income families was not likely to have been the result of price relationships.

A comparison of income elasticities (see p. 32 for definition) in two time periods necessitates a careful review of the comparability of the survey data used, with special attention to income classification. Such an analysis is made in part II for quantities of meat consumed by families in 1942 and 1948. Data from the two surveys, with the type of income classification customarily used in survey data, indicated that there was some small and possibly significant difference in the income elasticity for meat, with elasticity lower in 1948 than 1942 (pp. 47 to 50). This might be interpreted as evidence that a real change in income elasticities did take place between 1942 and 1948, the result of a change in tastes and preferences brought on by wartime conditions, chiefly rationing. However, there is also the possibility that the existence of differing economic conditions between the 2 years affected the comparability of income classification. Hence, the difference in income elasticities may have been spurious since "all other things" were not held constant. The present study cannot be expected to indicate whether the change in elasticities, if such did occur, is "here to stay." Later surveys will be needed for that.

PART II. SOME PROBLEMS AND METHODS OF ANALYZING FAMILY FOOD DATA

Measuring and Investigating Variation in Consumption

Diversity is characteristic of family food consumption patterns in the United States today. Supplies are plentiful and varied; foods are marketed in many different forms. The varieties of climate, of nationality and ethnic groups, and of incomes also are in part responsible for variations in food consumption. In studying food consumption, the analyst seeks ways to determine which of these and other factors are related to variation in food consumption and to measure their influence. Such knowledge is essential to an understanding of changes in the demand for various foods. Moreover, when consumers are grouped by factors meaningful in explaining variation, the data become useful for many other purposes, for example, making decisions as to the kinds and quantities of foods to include in food budgets and as weights for retail price indexes, and providing basic information for educational and marketing programs.

Measuring the Amount of Variation

The amount of variation in family consumption might be shown by publishing the information from the individual schedules, but this method is not feasible for most surveys and is not followed in this publication. Two descriptive methods that may be used to summarize the amount of variation in the survey data are (1) distributions and (2) coefficients of variation.

An example of the first method is the following distribution of households by per person consumption of milk (including the milk equivalent of other dairy products) at home in a week (from appendix table 49):

Quarts of milk (equivalent):	*All urban households (percent)*
Some but less than 1.00	2
1.00–1.99	6
2.00–2.99	12
3.00–3.99	20
4.00–4.99	20
5.00–5.99	15
6.00–6.99	11
7.00 and over	14
Total	100

Additional distributions are included in the following tables in this report:

	Analysis unit
TABLES 30 and 61.—*Total expense for food* at home and away from home per family member in a week, by household size and income.	Urban, 4 cities, winter.
TABLE 31.—*Expense for food at home* per person in a week, by income.	Urban.
TABLE 49.—Quantities of *11 food groups* used at home per person in a week, by income.	Urban.
TABLE 50.—Quantities of *fluid milk* used at home per person in a week, all families and families with children and families with no children, by income.	Urban.
TABLES 50 and 51.—Quantities of *milk equivalent* and *meat* used at home per person in a week, by household size and income, and by household size and food expense.	Urban.
TABLE 50.—Quantities of *white bread* and *citrus fruits* used at home per person in a week, by income.	Urban.

All of the above tables show frequency distribution of families according to expense or quantities per person, not per family or household. The latter might also be useful, but limitations of space prohibited having both. Both kinds of distributions are affected by the size of family or household. At the upper end of the per person distributions, the smaller families are relatively more numerous; at the upper end of the family or household distributions, the larger families. That is, the per person consumption or expenditure tends to be less for large families than for small families, as for each added family member there is not an equal per person addition to family food consumption. Yet the computation of per person averages is the most practical procedure available for eliminating some of the consumption variability due to differences in household size when individual schedules are to be handled. Separate distributions for each household size group for milk and meat (appendix tables 50 and 51) make possible more precise calculations than those for all household size groups combined.

To illustrate the second method of showing the amount of variation in survey data, the coefficients of variation [13] for quantities of food consumed at home in a week per household have been summarized from 27 sets of calculations (nationwide urban sample by income and four-city samples for different seasons). Ranked from lowest to highest, the median coefficients are as follows: [14]

[13] Standard deviation divided by the mean × 100. Some of the standard deviations were calculated from grouped data, some from ungrouped data. See p. 185 for formula used in calculating the standard deviations.

[14] Approximately the same rank order of the food groups is obtained from the means of the coefficients of variation of the 27 samples and also from means of the rankings of each sample separately.

Food group:	Coefficient of variation
Meat, poultry, fish	52
Fats and oils	52
Milk equivalent	55
Grain products	60
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	61
Eggs	65
Sugar and sweets	65
Potatoes	67
Other vegetables and fruits	70
Citrus fruits and tomatoes	70
Dry beans and peas, nuts	120

The smaller the percentage of households using a food during the week, the less tendency is there for the quantities used to cluster about the mean value, with resulting high coefficients of variation. The group with greatest variability, dry beans and peas and nuts, was used less frequently during the survey week than any other group. One-fourth of the families in the urban sample used none (appendix table 49).

The variation among households in quantities consumed in a week was relatively low for three groups of foods—meat, poultry, and fish, fats and oils, and milk (equivalent). Almost all of the households in each of the surveys used at least one item from each of these groups at least once during the survey week. The households varied with respect to quantities used to such an extent that the standard deviation was approximately one-half the average consumption.

Additional examples of the high coefficients of variation for infrequently used foods compared with those more frequently used are presented in table 5. Coefficients of variation for the separate income classes in the nationwide urban survey and for the winter surveys in the four cities, all families and selected family types, can also be calculated from the statistics on sampling reliability in appendix B (tables 89 and 90) in conjunction with the numbers of households and the means in appendix A tables.

Variation as Related to the Reporting Period

The reporting period for household food consumption in this survey, as in most such surveys, was 1 week, or any 7 consecutive days. Less than a week probably would not provide for the pattern of consumption within the week, with the special weekend differences characteristic of American habits. It is believed that 1 week's consumption is in general a satisfactory basis for providing the average consumption for a group of families, for although the sample week may be unusually low for some households, it will be unusually high for others in the group. However, when we are studying *variation* or *distributions* of households by quantities of food consumed, amount spent, nutrients in the diet, or other characteristics, the question might be raised as to whether the variation is overstated as compared with what would be obtained if a larger "sample" of the 52 weeks in the year were drawn for each family and averaged to represent a week's consumption of the family. The presumption is that such an average would tend to be less extreme than that for a single week, and therefore that the distributions of families by quantities of various food items based on averages for more than 1 week would show greater clustering about the mean and shorter "tails" than distributions in which the household consumption is based on 1 week only.

TABLE 5.—VARIATION IN HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION IN 1 WEEK: *Standard deviations and coefficients of variation of quantities of selected foods used at home per household*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, spring 1948]

Food	Households using	Average	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation [1]
	Percent	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	98. 1	7. 6	5. 0	65
Citrus fruits and tomatoes	97. 3	11. 8	12. 0	102
Oranges, fresh	63. 9	5. 2	8. 1	156
Lemons and limes, fresh	40. 2	. 5	1. 3	267
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	97. 7	7. 3	5. 6	77
Other vegetables and fruits	99. 2	13. 4	10. 2	76
Milk equivalent	100. 0	[2] 15. 9	[2] 9. 3	59
Meat, poultry, fish	99. 6	10. 2	5. 8	57
Beef, total	88. 7	3. 3	2. 5	78
Ground	47. 9	. 7	1. 0	133
Rib roast	5. 4	. 2	. 8	459
Eggs	98. 5	[3] 1. 9	[3] 1. 3	67
Dry beans and peas, nuts	74. 6	. 9	1. 2	133
Grain products (equivalent)	100. 0	9. 3	6. 6	70
Bakery products	100. 0	8. 3	6. 0	72
Bread, white, enriched	86. 5	4. 6	4. 7	99
Cake	32. 8	. 5	1. 0	202
Fats and oils	100. 0	3. 9	2. 3	59
Sugar, sweets	99. 7	4. 9	3. 3	67

[1] From unrounded data.
[2] Quarts.
[3] Dozens.

It would be helpful to know the extent to which the distribution changes when the estimate of the individual household's average weekly consumption is based on data for 1, 2, or 3 or more weeks. The usefulness of the distributions in providing the basis for certain types of calculations is particularly dependent upon such changes. For example, the question might be asked: If the consumption of milk by all urban households averaging less than 5 quarts a person could be brought up to the 5 quarts a week level, by how much would the consumption of milk or milk products of urban families be increased? The accuracy of an estimate of such a figure depends upon the accuracy of the distribution of urban households by per person consumption of milk.

Relatively little is known about the weekly variation in the foods consumed by individual families. To be sure, one would reasonably expect to find various foods differing in given respects in this matter of what might be called "week-to-

week" variation. Consumption of such specific food items as ground beef would be expected to show greater variation in consumption by the same family from 1 week to another than would total quantities of meat. On the other hand, consumption of fluid milk could be expected to show less variation than total milk (equivalent), which includes such less regularly used items as cheese and ice cream. Any food or group of foods used by families every week would be expected to have less variation than those used only occasionally.

Data from the 4-city surveys, in which some families supplied information for 2 weeks and some for 3 weeks at different times of the year (i. e., "repeat" families) have been examined for evidence on this matter. In thus using these data, several aspects of "week-to-week" variation should first be distinguished. In the first place, the data from the surveys are for nonconsecutive weeks, and hence may provide different results from those that would be obtained from data for 2 or 3 consecutive weeks. It is possible that relatively high consumption of a particular food item by a household in 1 week is associated with low consumption in the next week; that is, there may be a negative correlation between consumption in 1 week and the next. When this is true, results obtained from data for 2 consecutive weeks will be different from those for 2 nonconsecutive weeks. It may be that for some food items there are definite cycles of use by individual families, of 2 or 3 or more weeks, in which case the longer period would form a more appropriate reporting unit than the week. However, the 1948–49 survey data provide no evidence on consumption in consecutive weeks.

A second point relates to the differing levels of consumption for certain food items arising from seasonal changes in supplies, which affect all or most of the households similarly. The seasonal surveys in the four cities were made primarily to provide the basis for determining indexes of seasonal consumption and for estimating average consumption of groups of families for the year. It is assumed that in general those items that are found to have the greatest seasonal changes will show the greatest changes in the distributions when based on the 2 or 3 weeks' average for repeat families than when based upon a single week; however, this need not always be true.

Distributions of households by consumption of selected foods based on a single week in each of the 3 seasons are shown with similar distributions based on 3-week averages for repeat families in table 6. There may be observed, as would be expected, a general tendency for an increase in the modal group and a reduction in the tails of the distributions based on 3-week data as compared with 1-week. The tendency is not very pronounced, however, except perhaps for such items as beans and peas and nuts, and ground beef. Judging merely by inspection, without attempting to compute summary figures and to apply objective measures, it would appear that such foods as baked goods, grain products (total flour equivalent), fats and oils, and milk (equivalent) show almost as much family-to-family variability for 3 weeks' average consumption as for 1 week's.

TABLE 6.—CONSUMPTION IN 1 WEEK VS. 3-WEEK AVERAGE: *Distribution of households by quantities of selected foods used at home per person in a week, "repeat" families, 4 cities, 1948*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years. For this table, families were limited to those whose household size and income remained approximately the same during the 3 seasons, winter, spring, and fall]

Food and quantity used at home per person in a week	Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco				Birmingham			
	1 week in winter	1 week in spring	1 week in fall	3-week average	1 week in winter	1 week in spring	1 week in fall	3-week average
Milk equivalent (quarts):	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Under 1.0	3	0	1	0	6	4	4	2
1.0–1.9	0	4	3	3	6	8	6	8
2.0–2.9	4	8	7	8	11	19	17	13
3.0–3.9	17	10	18	9	19	6	28	19
4.0–4.9	24	21	21	25	21	26	10	19
5.0–5.9	17	16	16	20	10	10	17	19
6.0–6.9	14	23	17	18	4	10	6	8
7.0 and over	21	18	17	17	23	17	12	12
Meat, poultry, fish (pounds) (including bacon, salt pork):								
Under 1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1.0–1.9	4	10	10	3	2	4	2	0
2.0–2.9	18	18	28	18	21	25	25	15
3.0–3.9	39	28	24	48	23	32	28	38
4.0–4.9	18	20	22	13	31	21	25	29
5.0–5.9	12	13	7	8	8	10	6	8
6.0 and over	9	11	8	10	15	8	14	10
Ground beef (pounds):								
None	54	50	65	33	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
0.01–0.24	1	1	0	21	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
0.25–0.49	18	21	18	35	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

[1] Not tabulated.

TABLE 6.—CONSUMPTION IN 1 WEEK VS. 3-WEEK AVERAGE: *Distribution of households by quantities of selected foods used at home per person in a week, "repeat" families, 4 cities, 1948*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years. For this table, families were limited to those whose household size and income remained approximately the same during the 3 seasons, winter, spring, and fall]

Food and quantity used at home per person in a week	Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco				Birmingham			
	1 week in winter	1 week in spring	1 week in fall	3-week average	1 week in winter	1 week in spring	1 week in fall	3-week average
Ground beef (pounds)—Continued	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.50–0.74	19	20	12	9	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
0.75–0.99	5	5	1	1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1.00 and over	3	3	4	1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Eggs (number):								
Under 3.0	0	4	3	0	4	4	6	2
3.0–4.9	18	17	27	14	15	6	4	6
5.0–6.9	16	20	17	24	17	25	15	15
7.0–8.9	20	20	21	21	12	10	6	21
9.0–10.9	24	14	5	16	10	6	27	17
11.0–15.9	16	13	21	20	23	21	29	27
16.0 and over	6	12	6	5	19	28	13	12
Fats and oils (pounds) (excluding bacon, salt pork):								
Under 0.50	12	16	20	14	2	0	4	0
0.50–0.99	56	46	45	53	25	21	21	19
1.00–1.49	24	31	27	29	23	37	29	42
1.50–1.99	8	3	4	3	29	27	31	27
2.00 and over	0	4	4	1	21	15	15	12
Grain products (flour equivalent, pounds):								
Under 1.0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0
1.0–1.9	30	30	30	26	2	4	6	2
2.0–2.9	37	39	39	47	12	8	17	12
3.0–3.9	22	25	22	21	25	36	35	23
4.0–4.9	7	1	5	4	19	17	17	29
5.0–6.9	4	3	1	1	32	25	23	34
7.0 and over	0	1	0	0	10	8	2	0
Bakery products (pounds):								
Under 0.50	3	1	0	0	15	6	8	8
0.50–0.99	3	5	4	5	2	8	4	13
1.00–1.49	12	12	16	8	19	21	23	10
1.50–1.99	17	14	20	16	6	17	19	15
2.00–2.49	17	17	12	20	21	19	11	23
2.50–3.49	17	24	25	21	27	21	23	19
3.50–4.49	15	15	19	18	6	4	10	10
4.50 and over	16	12	10	12	4	4	2	2
Sugar, sweets (pounds):								
Under 0.50	4	9	8	3	6	8	2	2
0.50–0.99	25	24	24	29	8	8	12	10
1.00–1.49	30	29	31	28	12	21	10	17
1.50–1.99	12	20	16	22	21	28	26	17
2.00–2.49	20	12	12	10	17	13	19	25
2.50–2.99	5	1	5	5	6	12	8	12
3.00–3.99	3	1	3	0	15	6	19	17
4.00 and over	1	4	1	3	15	4	4	0
Total vegetables and fruits (pounds) (including potatoes):								
Under 3.0	0	0	1	0	6	10	4	4
3.0–5.9	1	1	0	0	15	19	19	17
6.0–8.9	9	19	5	6	25	19	21	23
9.0–11.9	28	28	20	28	15	30	25	21
12.0–14.9	21	14	28	17	12	12	15	21
15.0–18.9	24	21	13	27	21	6	10	10
19.0 and over	17	17	33	22	6	4	6	4
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes (pounds):								
Under 1.0	5	9	12	8	17	25	19	10
1.0–1.9	28	25	30	22	31	48	33	48
2.0–2.9	36	35	18	38	27	23	36	38
3.0–3.9	14	20	24	20	15	2	8	4
4.0–4.9	8	7	10	7	6	2	4	0
5.0 and over	9	4	6	5	4	0	0	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts (pounds):								
None	20	38	34	10	15	28	34	4
0.01–0.19	27	26	40	46	6	10	15	25
0.20–0.39	21	20	12	31	28	27	27	32
0.40–0.59	21	8	10	9	31	23	6	25
0.60–0.79	8	4	1	3	10	2	10	8
0.80 and over	3	4	3	1	10	10	8	6

[1] Not tabulated.

One summary measure describing the distributions is the standard deviation. Standard deviations based on each of 2 weeks' consumption of an item were compared with those based on the average of 2 weeks for 78 Birmingham families providing data both in the winter and spring of 1948 (table 7). A measure which relates the consumption in 1 week with that in another is the coefficient of correlation. These measures are not unrelated, and it can be shown that the standard deviation of the distribution of the averaged values depends upon the correlation coefficient as well as upon the standard deviations for the data for the individual weeks.[15] The correlation coefficients for the Birmingham families are also given in table 7, and it is evident that for those items having relatively high correlation between the 2 separate weeks—such as for total food expense, bakery products, total fruits and vegetables, and milk (equivalent), the distributions for the combined weeks as measured by the standard deviation are not very different from those for the individual weeks, while the reverse is true for such items as total grain products, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, sugar and sweets, and dry beans and peas and nuts.

All of these correlation coefficients, it may be noted, are positive. If the correlations were negative, as might be the case for some food items if the observations were for consecutive weeks, greater reductions in the standard deviations would have been obtained.

The correlation coefficients given in table 7 for Birmingham are, for many of the items shown, of about the same magnitude as those computed for the other cities. Averages of the coefficients computed for each of the four cities, winter to spring, and for two cities, spring to summer, ranked according to size are as follows:

Item:	*Coefficient of correlation*
Food expense	0. 78
Milk (including equivalent of cream, ice cream, cheese)	. 67
Total fruits, vegetables [1]	. 62
Food energy	. 61
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	. 60
Grain products (including flour equivalent of baked goods)	. 58
Bakery products	. 57
Fats, oils	. 55
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	. 49
Eggs	. 48
Meat, poultry, fish	. 48
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	. 48
Other vegetables and fruits	. 46
Sugar, sweets	. 43
Dry beans and peas, nuts	. 25

[1] Includes 4 groups separately listed: Citrus fruits and tomatoes, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, and other vegetables and fruits.

The items that show a somewhat closer relationship between the 2 weeks (as measured by the r) in the other cities than in Birmingham are food energy, grain products, and fats and oils. The reverse is true for baked goods and eggs.

Coefficients of variation, the standard deviations divided by the means, provide another way of summarizing the amount of variation in distributions. This measure makes distributions having different means comparable. Coefficients of variation based on the distributions of 1-, 2-, and 3-week data are presented in table 8. The groups of families included are somewhat different from those shown in table 6, except for the families giving schedules in 3 weeks in 1948 in Birmingham; also the vegetables and fruits are presented in somewhat different groupings.

As suggested above, milk is one of the foods for which the inclusion of data for more than 1 week makes relatively little difference in the distributions. Coefficients of variation for milk were the most consistent from season to season and city to city, ranging from 45 to 61 in any of the 1-week periods and from 42 to 53 for the 2- and 3-week periods.

These various measures provide a basis for judging the relative usefulness for the various food items of the distributions obtained from data for 1 week in deriving such estimates as that suggested above for milk. Since milk has little seasonal fluctuation and the standard deviation is reduced only slightly when the distribution is based upon data for more than 1 week, estimates based on the data for 1 week only may be assumed to be relatively accurate. It has been estimated, for example, from the distribution of milk (equivalent) consumption in 1 week by urban families, that 60 percent of the households used less than 5 quarts a person. If this 60 percent of the urban households could be brought up to the 5 quarts a week

[15] The formula expressing this relationship is as follows, where the subscripts 1 and 2 indicate the first and second weeks respectively:

$$\sigma_{12}^2 = 1/4(\sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2+2r_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2)$$

Thus if the standard deviations in the 2 weeks are alike and if (*a*) the correlation coefficient is +1.0, there is no contraction in the distribution when the data for the 2 weeks are averaged; (*b*) the correlation coefficient is 0, the standard deviation is 0.71 of that for the individual week; (*c*) the correlation coefficient is −1.0, the standard deviation for the combined weeks is zero. The corresponding formula for 3 weeks is:

$$\sigma_{123}^2 = 1/9(\sigma_1^2+\sigma_2^2+\sigma_3^2+2r_{12}\sigma_1\sigma_2+2r_{13}\sigma_1\sigma_3+2r_{23}\sigma_2\sigma_3)$$

A high correlation between the consumption in 1 week and that in another, it may be noted, need not imply that all families had about the same consumption in 1 week as in the other but that the functional relationship such as that arising from a seasonal factor accounts for a large portion of the variance.

TABLE 7.—*Standard deviations for each of 2 weeks and for the 2-week average and correlation between the 2 weeks of quantities of selected foods used at home per person in a week, food expense, and food energy, "repeat" families in Birmingham, winter and spring 1948*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years. For this table, families were limited to those whose household size and income remained approximately the same in the 2 seasons]

Item	Correlation coefficient (r_{12})	Standard deviation of consumption in week				
		Unit	Winter (σ_1)	Spring (σ_2)	Winter-spring average (σ_{12})	Percent reduction of σ_{12} from $\frac{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}{2}$
Food expense	0.75	Dollars	2.69	2.26	2.32	6
Bakery products	.73	Pounds	1.20	1.24	1.13	7
Total vegetables and fruits [1]	.71	do	5.95	5.18	5.15	7
Milk (including equivalent of cream, ice cream, cheese)	.68	Quarts	2.33	2.41	2.17	8
Eggs	.65	Dozens	.41	.41	.37	10
Other vegetables, fruits	.60	Pounds	2.62	2.54	2.31	10
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	.58	do	3.12	2.30	2.42	11
Meat, poultry, fish	.54	do	1.65	1.41	1.35	12
Food energy	.41	Calories [2]	1,627	1,312	1,239	16
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.39	Pounds	1.34	1.23	1.07	16
Fats and oils	.38	do	.93	.80	.72	16
Grain products (total including flour equivalent of baked goods).	.36	do	1.57	1.70	1.35	18
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	.33	do	1.30	1.02	.95	18
Sugar, sweets	.28	do	1.40	.90	.94	18
Dry beans and peas, nuts	.09	do	.49	.40	.33	25

[1] Includes citrus fruits and tomatoes, leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and other vegetables and fruits.

[2] Per nutrition unit per day.

TABLE 8.—*Coefficients of variation for household quantities of foods used in 1 week, and in 2- and 3-week periods, "repeat" families, Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul, 1948–49*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years. For this table, families were limited to those whose household size and income remained approximately the same during the first and second and, where applicable, the third season]

City and time period	Families	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweet potatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Grain products (flour equivalent)	Fats and oils (including bacon, salt pork)	Sugar, sweets
Birmingham:												
1 week in—	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Spring 1949	76	63	82	57	73	58	53	52	97	34	40	53
Summer 1949	76	54	85	50	75	57	48	50	122	42	43	47
2-week average	76	50	73	45	64	53	44	45	91	36	37	45
1 week in—												
Winter 1948	48	56	97	54	72	55	38	57	70	38	42	66
Spring 1948	48	59	84	61	77	55	41	55	104	35	35	49
Fall 1948	48	54	92	59	77	45	48	47	110	32	35	46
3-week average	48	41	74	41	64	47	33	45	65	28	31	43
Minneapolis - St. Paul:												
1 week in—												
Winter 1948	51	61	52	87	60	47	38	52	104	54	52	51
Spring 1948	51	53	61	68	67	45	43	52	125	55	48	55
2-week average	51	52	48	73	57	42	35	41	83	51	46	47
1 week in—												
Spring 1949	58	44	81	53	45	53	51	53	119	49	42	67
Summer 1949	58	63	103	58	66	51	48	52	151	52	52	68
2-week average	58	47	88	50	48	48	40	45	115	47	42	58
1 week in—												
Winter 1948	28	60	49	81	60	50	41	47	92	55	51	56
Spring 1948	28	60	66	69	77	53	47	44	101	59	46	53
Fall 1948	28	50	73	72	82	61	46	60	116	61	47	48
3-week average	28	47	48	68	67	51	37	39	68	55	43	45

level, the total amount of milk or milk products (other than butter) in the diets of urban families would be increased by 23 percent. Had consumption of these urban families been based on reports for more than a single week, the estimate of potential consumption would have been reduced only slightly. For the "repeat" families in the two city groups, the percentages of families using less than 5 quarts of milk (equivalent) per person a week were as follows:

Report period	Birmingham	Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco
	Percent	*Percent*
Winter, 1 week	68	48
Spring, 1 week	63	43
Fall, 1 week	65	50
3-week average	61	45

In addition to providing some help in interpreting the usefulness of distributions based on 1 week's consumption, the data from the "repeat" families in the 4-city surveys may be examined for insight into another type of question: Is family-to-family variance more than within-family ("week-to-week") variance? Some calculations were made for meat by way of illustration.

As is shown in table 9, for the 3 cities of the North and West, separately and combined, between-family differences were significantly greater than within-family differences in the consumption of total meat, and with only 1 or 2 exceptions, for individual meat items for which computations were made. In Birmingham, the between-family differences were significantly greater than the within-family differences for the separate meats. They were also greater for the total food group, but the difference is significant only at about the 10-percent level. Apparently the meat items showed a greater tendency in the 3 cities than in Birmingham to supplement each other in the week's consumption in such a way that family-to-family differences for total meat as well as for the separate items were greater than "week-to-week" differences.

The family-to-family variation, as has been emphasized in this report, is associated with such family differences as size, composition, and income. One reason for the finding that the between-family variation for meat was relatively less important in Birmingham than in the other cities is the difference in the variation of the household size—in Birmingham the coefficient of variation of the household size of "repeat" families was 26; in the 3 cities combined, 36.

Methods of Determining the Factors Associated With Variation

Two types of procedures for analyzing the factors associated with variation are discussed in this section. The first depends upon comparisons of group averages—based either upon sorting of schedules by family characteristics or upon sorting of schedules by level of consumption. The second involves more elaborate statistical techniques than comparisons of averages of grouped data. Those used with data from this study are regression and correlation analysis using individual observations and analysis of variance. Since such techniques are relatively expensive to apply, they are used in this report as illustrative examples and applied only to selected items, chiefly milk.

Sorting by family characteristics

One of the most usual methods of determining the factors associated with variations in consumption is to classify families by such characteristics as income and family size or composition and obtain averages of quantities of foods consumed by the several subgroups of families. If the averages differ significantly—that is, if the probability is small that the differences found are due to random variation—it is concluded that the classifying characteristic is one of the factors

TABLE 9.—*Analysis of variance in household consumption of total meat, beef, pork, and other meat of "repeat" families furnishing data in each of 3 weeks, 4 cities, 1948* [1]

City	Families (number)	Degrees of freedom		Value of F corresponding to a probability of—		Ratio of variances (F) Between-family / Within-family			
		Between-family	Within-family	1 percent	5 percent	Total meat	Beef	Pork	Other meat
Birmingham	48	47	96	1. 73	1. 48	1. 19	2. 52**	1. 59*	1. 63*
Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco	76	75	152	1. 56	1. 37	4. 89**	3. 26**	1. 84**	2. 41**
Buffalo	30	29	60	2. 03	1. 65	6. 36**	2. 20**	1. 88*	2. 66**
Minneapolis-St. Paul	28	27	56	2. 06	1. 67	3. 62**	3. 19**	1. 26	2. 34**
San Francisco	18	17	36	2. 54	1. 93	4. 55**	5. 06**	1. 93*	1. 77

[1] Repeat families gave information on week's consumption of food in winter, spring, and fall 1948. Those families that changed in household composition by more than 0.35 equivalent persons or in income by more than 30 percent (lowest to highest) were not used in these calculations.

*Significant at 5-percent level

**Significant at 1-percent level.

associated with variations in consumption. Even when some of the statistical tests do not reveal differences conventionally considered significant, if consistent patterns of differences occur in study after study, such as larger average consumption per family in higher than in lower income classes, that characteristic may be judged an important factor in determining consumption.

Considerable data for this type of analysis with income as the variable characteristic are presented in appendix tables of this report and the results summarized in part I. Presented in a later section (pp. 32 to 43) is a more elaborate analysis of the relationship between income and consumption, involving functional relationships with emphasis on the problems of holding family size constant before drawing conclusions about income elasticities.

When income and family size are used as the basis for classification, consistent differences in the averages are generally found, with consumption of most foods increasing with income and with family size. Nevertheless, there is considerable variation about the group averages—and this, indeed, accounts for the fact that significant differences are not always found between the group averages. This is illustrated by the tabulation of 3-person urban households in 3 income classes, distributed according to the amount of milk (equivalent) consumed in the spring of 1948 (from appendix table 50):

Quarts of milk (equivalent) consumed at home per person in a week	3-person households with incomes between—		
	$1,000 and $2,000	$3,000 and $4,000	$5,000 and $7,500
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Some but less than 1.00	2	0	0
1.00–1.99	7	3	0
2.00–2.99	21	9	9
3.00–3.99	15	20	13
4.00–4.99	24	16	29
5.00–5.99	8	22	9
6.00–6.99	8	12	21
7.00 and over	15	18	19
Mean plus or minus 1 quart	35	36	32
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*
Mean	4. 53	5. 41	5. 59

The increase in consumption with income is consistent, but there is so much variation about the means that the difference between the second and third income classes is not significant.

A refinement of the family-size classification to take account of family composition is especially important for a food such as milk. Relatively large samples are needed for this kind of analysis. The following tabulation of the 3-person households in the $2,000 to $3,000 class indicates more clustering of the figures than in the figures for all 3-person households shown above:

Quarts of milk (equivalent) consumed at home per person in a week	3-person households with incomes between $2,000 and $3,000		
	3 adults	2 adults, 1 child	1 adult, 2 children
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Some but less than 1.00	0	2	0
1.00–1.99	8	5	0
2.00–2.99	5	10	7
3.00–3.99	30	17	20
4.00–4.99	23	20	24
5.00–5.99	20	22	21
6.00–6.99	2	17	14
7.00 and over	12	7	14
Mean plus or minus 1 quart	45	42	45
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*
Mean	4. 63	4. 94	5. 06

Family habits, preferences, and circumstances differ so much that, even when the classification takes account of income and family size and composition, variation in food expenditures is found. The above data are from the national urban sample; region and size of city were not controlled. But even if further classification had been possible, differences in budget practices from one family to another would doubtless still be shown. The distribution of these same families by amounts spent for food in a a week is as follows:

Amount spent for food at home per person in a week, spring 1948	3-person urban households with incomes between $2,000 and $3,000		
	3 adults	2 adults, 1 child	1 adult, 2 children
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Less than $5.00	12	24	21
$5.00–$6.99	35	37	41
$7.00–$8.99	35	22	17
$9.00 and over	18	17	21

Even when households of the same size are classified by the amount of food expenditures, there is considerable variation in quantities consumed, illustrating the diversity of food choices that can be made at approximately the same cost. The three-person households, for example, in selected food-spending classes, were distributed as follows according to the amounts of milk (equivalent) consumed during the survey week (from appendix table 51):

Quarts of milk (equivalent) consumed at home per person in a week	3-person households spending specified amounts for food at home per person, 1 week, spring, 1948		
	$5.00–$5.99	$7.00–$7.99	$9.00–$9.99
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Some but less than 1.00	0	0	0
1.00–1.99	4	2	0
2.00–2.99	18	7	0
3.00–3.99	22	23	12
4.00–4.99	28	18	20
5.00–5.99	9	18	25
6.00–6.99	6	12	12
7.00 and over	12	20	30
Mean plus or minus 1 quart	44	35	37
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*
Mean	4. 51	5. 28	6. 08

When all 3-person families, regardless of food expense, were classed together, the milk consumption of only 32 percent of the families fell within a quart of the average. However, when as above, 3-person families are grouped by the amount spent for food, there is more clustering, especially in the lower food-spending intervals. In general, the higher the total amount spent for food, the smaller the clustering around the average, for with larger food budgets, families have the opportunity for more varied food consumption patterns.

For most purposes, however, a classification by food expense is not as useful as a classification by income. Data on food consumption patterns are often wanted to generalize to populations other than those surveyed. Distribution of the population by income, family size, family composition, place of residence, and other demographic characteristics are more often available than are distributions by total food expense. A further problem is introduced by the fact that the level of food expense is a less stable measure from one week to another for a given family than are many other characteristics.

Sorting by level of consumption

Another approach to the study of variation in consumption is to sort households by quantities consumed and then determine the characteristics of households consuming different amounts. Such an analysis must take account of week-to-week variability in consumption of food or groups of foods if the characteristics of households that consumed large or small amounts of these foods are to be considered representative of those that are usually high or low consumers.

Characteristics of families consuming large or small amounts of milk

Milk (including the milk equivalent of other dairy products) was selected for an analysis by the technique of sorting by level of consumption because it accounts for so large a share of the food dollar and of supplies of several important nutrients. In view of the findings on week-to-week variability in consumption presented in the discussion of the reporting period, such an analysis is more meaningful for milk than it would be for many other foods. The following tabulation of the families in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco that reported in both the winter and spring shows the extent to which households fell in the same milk-consumption groups in both weeks:

Consumption per person during week in spring (quarts)	Consumption per person during week in winter					
	Less than 4.25 quarts		4.25–5.99 quarts		6.00 quarts or over	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Less than 4.25	24	53	12	29	4	8
4.25–5.99	16	36	18	42	9	18
6.00 and over	5	11	12	29	37	74
Total	45	100	42	100	50	100

In the low-milk-consuming group in winter, one-half of the households so classified were also low-milk-consuming households in the spring. In the high-milk-consuming group, three-fourths of the households so classified were also high-milk-consuming households in the spring. In the middle group, almost half of the households were also in the middle group according to their spring consumption. Thus the chances were better than even, at least for the low and high groups, that types of households described as low or high milk consumers would have been the same if the classification could have been based on a period longer than one week.

The characteristics of families using large, medium, and small amounts of milk were determined from reports supplied by 767 families living in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Buffalo, and San Francisco in the winter of 1948. These schedules were divided approximately evenly into three groups and then further subdivided into those families with no children and those with children under 16 years of age. The results were as follows:

Milk (equivalent) consumed at home per person in a week	All families		Families with no children		Families with children	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Less than 4.25 quarts	253	33. 0	140	39. 9	113	27. 2
4.25–6.00 quarts	277	36. 1	113	32. 2	164	39. 4
6.00 quarts or over	237	30. 9	98	27. 9	139	33. 4
Total	767	100. 0	351	100. 0	416	100. 0

Because presence of children is an important factor influencing consumption, the investigation of other characteristics that might be associated with high or low milk consumption was carried out separately for those families with no children and those with one or more children under 16 years of age. The characteristics for which data were available are family income, household size, ex-

pense for all food, and age and education of homemaker (table 10).

For both the families with no children and those with children at home, the average income of the high-milk-consuming group was higher than the average for the low-milk-consuming group. The medium-milk-consuming families, however, those using between 4.25 and 6.00 quarts per person a week, did not fall in regular progression between the other 2 groups for families with children at home. Households using larger amounts of milk per person were smaller than those using the smaller amounts of milk, with the result that the relationship between per capita incomes was more marked than for family incomes.

In those families with no children at home—on the whole an older group than those with 1 or more children under 16 years at home—there was some association between the age of the homemaker and the amount of milk used. More of the families that were high milk consumers included young homemakers than did the families in the low-milk group. In the high-milk group, 31 percent were under 40 years of age; in the low-milk group, only 17 percent.

In those families with one or more children at home, there was less association between the amount of milk used by the family and the age of the homemaker. Seventy-three percent of the homemakers in the high-milk group were less than 40 years of age; 66 percent in the low-milk group.

High milk consumption was associated in both groups of families with more formal education for the housewife. In the group with no children, 57 percent of the homemakers in the low-milk group had progressed beyond elementary school; in the high-milk group, 73 percent. Corresponding figures for the group with children at home were 63 and 79 percent.

The educational attainment of these women, of course, may have been only one of many factors related to the level of milk consumption. High milk consumption per person, as pointed out above, appears to be associated with high incomes and small families as well as with relatively high educational level of the homemaker. Education and income, however, are generally positively correlated, while education and size of family are negatively correlated. How much influence each of these factors had cannot be explored in this type of analysis.

Milk consumption in relation to other foods

Having determined the characteristics of households consuming large and small amounts of milk, we might ask the following question: Are selections of other foods different when milk consumption is high or low? Greater milk consumption, however, tends to be associated with greater consumption of all foods and higher total food expense (table 11). Therefore, a more manageable question would be: Within a given sum spent for food, which parts of the food budget compensate for the larger sums spent for milk?

TABLE 10.—CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MILK CONSUMPTION: *Families with no children and families with children under 16 years*

[Households of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948]

Characteristic	Unit	Families with no children, consuming specified quantity of milk (equivalent) per person in a week			Families with children, consuming specified quantity of milk (equivalent) per person in a week		
		Less than 4.25 quarts	4.25–5.99 quarts	6.00 quarts and over	Less than 4.25 quarts	4.25–5.99 quarts	6.00 quarts and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Families	Number	140	113	98	113	164	139
Milk (equivalent) consumption per person	Quarts	3.03	5.06	8.27	3.39	5.11	7.54
Household size	Persons	2.58	2.48	2.24	4.35	4.34	3.96
Income, family	Dollars	3,380	3,480	3,960	3,700	3,516	4,030
Income, per person	do	1,310	1,403	1,768	851	809	1,018
Age of homemaker:							
Under 30 years	Percent	10.1	13.9	16.1	28.6	28.8	27.4
30–39 years	do	6.5	10.2	15.1	37.5	43.0	46.0
40–49 years	do	24.6	25.0	26.9	22.3	21.8	16.3
50–59 years	do	32.7	28.7	24.7	9.8	5.1	8.1
60 years and over	do	26.1	22.2	17.2	1.8	1.3	2.2
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Education of homemaker:							
Elementary school	Percent	43.2	38.9	26.8	37.2	25.0	21.0
High school	do	40.3	46.1	50.5	50.4	53.7	55.8
College	do	16.5	15.0	22.7	12.4	21.3	23.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.—CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR FOODS BY FAMILIES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MILK CONSUMPTION: *Average quantities of specified foods consumed at home per person in a week, by families with no children and families with children under 16 years*

[Households of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948]

Food group	Unit	Families with no children, consuming specified quantity of milk (equivalent) per person in a week			Families with children, consuming specified quantity of milk (equivalent) per person in a week		
		Less than 4.25 quarts	4.25–5.99 quarts	6.00 quarts and over	Less than 4.25 quarts	4.25–5.99 quarts	6.00 quarts and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Milk (or its equivalent)	Quarts	3.03	5.06	8.27	3.39	5.11	7.54
Meat, poultry, fish	Pounds	3.94	4.47	4.48	3.16	3.21	3.24
Eggs	Dozens	.61	.64	.71	.45	.51	.54
Fats and oils	Pounds	.82	.94	1.06	.75	.72	.82
Grain products (flour equivalent)	do	2.41	2.48	2.84	2.56	2.41	2.77
Bakery products	do	2.40	2.39	2.76	2.47	2.45	2.62
Sugar and sweets	do	1.29	1.48	1.68	1.28	1.34	1.51
Vegetables and fruits	do	13.58	14.50	16.61	10.43	11.43	12.72
Citrus fruits and tomatoes	do	4.22	4.53	5.02	3.25	3.53	4.11
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	do	2.54	2.84	3.48	1.84	2.08	2.21
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	do	2.39	2.36	2.54	2.32	2.27	2.32
Other vegetables and fruits	do	4.42	4.76	5.67	3.02	3.54	4.08
Dry beans and peas, nuts	do	.25	.27	.34	.21	.22	.28
Total expense	Dollars	6.86	7.75	9.47	5.71	6.23	7.27

The method developed to answer this question involved sorting families into five groups depending upon the relationship between a family's milk consumption and the average consumption of milk in its food-spending class.[16] In more detail, the following steps were taken:

1. Schedules obtained in 3 cities during the winter of 1948 were pooled and grouped into those from families with no children and those from families with 1 or more children under 16 years of age. They were then sorted according to the total amount per person spent for food.[17] For each of these food-spending groups or cells, the average per person consumption of major foods was computed.

2. Each family's consumption of various foods was then expressed as a percent of the average consumption of its own food-spending cell.

3. Next, families from all the food-spending cells were regrouped according to their milk (equivalent) consumption as a percentage of the average of the cell. From this regrouping five relative milk-consumption classes were obtained for each family composition group. In the first class were those families that consumed less than 70 percent of the average amount of milk consumed by their food-spending cells. The next four classes consumed 70–89 percent, 90–109 percent, 110–129 percent, and 130 percent or more of the average of their cells.

4. For each of these 5 relative milk-consumption classes, the percentages computed in step 2 were averaged (table 12).

The procedure described above, in effect, holds the food-spending level constant, but at the same time enables the pooling of families of different food-spending levels according to similar divergence from the average consumption pattern of families of their own family type and budget practices.[18] Characteristics of the families in the five relative milk-consumption classes are shown in table 13.

In developing the model used in this analysis it should be emphasized that the objective was the study of interrelationships within a given food budget. The results thus indicate the foods families might be expected to consume more or less of if their milk consumption changed—

[16] Similar tabulations were made for meat, poultry, and fish. See appendix table 71 and Meat: Variations in Consumption and Interrelationships with Other Foods (*20*).

[17] A total of 767 schedules from surveys made in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco were used. Except for the upper end of the food-spending array, intervals of 50 cents per person per week for food expense at home were used. Above $8 per person per week, broader food expense intervals were set up. Eight families spending less than $3.50 per person for food and 24 families spending over $14 per person were excluded because there were too few cases to compute average quantities for a food-spending cell. Schedules were also available from Birmingham for this same season, but they were excluded from this analysis because of the decided differences in the food habits of the southern city families and those of the 3 other cities.

[18] Investigation was first made of possible differences in the interrelationships of consumption among families spending different total amounts for food. It was thought that possibly families with high food expenditures made different choices of alternate foods than those spending little for food. After computation of the percentage consumption of each family (in relation to the average consumption of its own food-spending cell), initial tabulations were made separately for families in three broad food-spending groups. No clear-cut group differences were apparent and it was decided that the number of cases was not sufficient to warrant drawing separate conclusions for families spending different amounts for food.

TABLE 12.—INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF MILK (EQUIVALENT) AND OTHER FOODS: *Relative consumption of selected foods by households in 5 milk-consumption classes, families with no children and families with children* [1]

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948]

Food group and family type	Relative milk-consumption class				
	Less than 70 percent of average	70–89 percent of average	90–109 percent of average	110–129 percent of average	130 percent or more of average
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Milk (equivalent):					
With no children	50	80	98	119	162
With children	56	80	99	120	148
Meat, poultry, fish (including bacon, salt pork):					
With no children	108	102	106	97	85
With children	117	105	99	96	84
Fats and oils (excluding bacon and salt pork):					
With no children	98	100	100	100	102
With children	113	98	96	99	101
Grain products:					
With no children	99	101	103	100	97
With children	106	100	97	103	97
Bakery products:					
With no children	100	99	109	97	95
With children	104	101	99	101	95
Flour and meals:					
With no children	155	90	105	65	74
With children	72	96	77	130	134
Cereals (hot and cold):					
With no children	118	77	130	79	96
With children	62	68	82	124	181
Sugar, sweets:					
With no children	100	95	104	99	102
With children	100	100	98	103	101
Vegetables and fruits (total excluding dry beans and peas):					
With no children	108	99	99	96	97
With children	97	101	101	102	99
Dry beans and peas:					
With no children	144	102	93	76	75
With children	67	108	73	120	132
Soft drinks:					
With no children	132	105	95	79	64
With children	64	103	86	107	141
Coffee:					
With no children	145	99	102	67	76
With children	89	90	82	118	138

[1] For each household, per person consumption was expressed as a percent of the average consumption of all households of that family type in its food expense cell. Households were then sorted into 5 percentage milk-consumption classes. For each class, averages of the percentages for milk and other foods were obtained.

provided they stayed within the same total expenditure for food. In so far as foods are competitive with other items of family spending or saving and total food expenditure is not a fixed sum for which various foods compete, an increase in consumption of one food would result in higher total food expenditures rather than in decreased consumption of other foods. But the assumption that the food budget is limited is probably as realistic as the assumption that it is not, especially for an understanding of the effect that recommended budget practices—for example, increased milk consumption—may have on the food choices of families with limited sums to spend on food.

When total food expenditures are held constant, quantities of meat, poultry, and fish decrease when quantities of milk (equivalent) increase (fig. 2). This is in harmony with the findings when families were classified according to their relative meat consumption (appendix table 71). Since milk and meat, poultry and fish are both important items in the family food budget, taking 16 and 30 percent respectively of the total, it is not altogether surprising that when one item increases, the other decreases. In other words, with total food expense held constant, larger than average amounts of milk and other dairy products (except butter) might easily be compensated for by smaller than average bills for meat, poultry, and fish.

Average consumption of other major foods appears to differ little in relation to level of milk consumption. Families in the low-milk group used relatively the same amounts of grain products sugar and sweets, fats, and total vegetables and fruits as did those families in the high-milk consumption group.

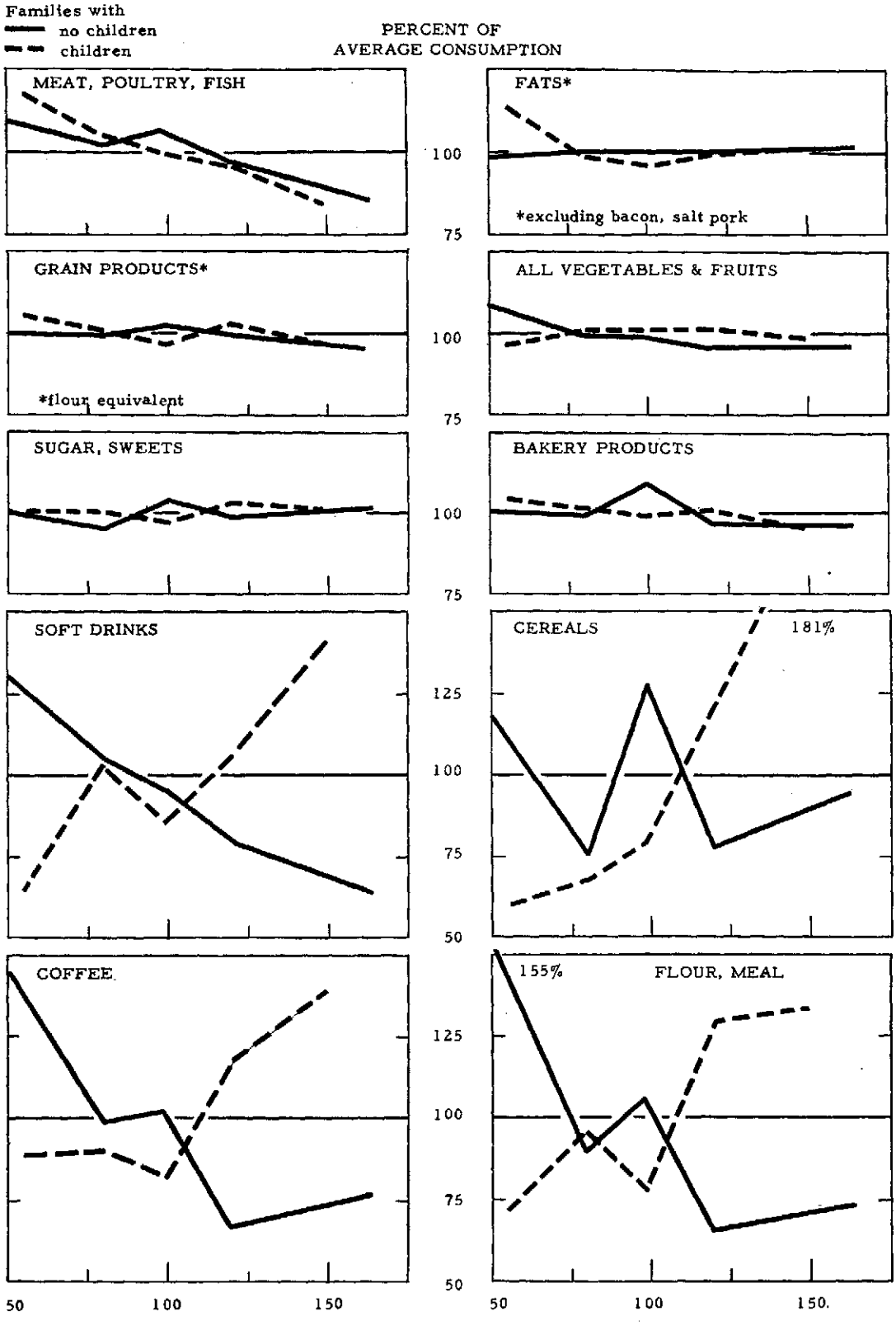

FIGURE 2.—Interrelations in the consumption of milk and other foods, families in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948.

TABLE 13.—CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES CONSUMING RELATIVELY DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF MILK (EQUIVALENT): *Families with no children and families with children* [1]

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948]

Characteristic and family type	Unit	Relative milk-consumption class				
		Less than 70 percent of average	70–89 percent of average	90–109 percent of average	110–129 percent of average	130 percent and over of average
Families:						
With no children	Number	67	72	68	54	62
With children	do	56	95	112	68	66
Income, family:						
With no children	Dollars	3,794	3,387	3,528	3,497	3,506
With children	do	3,720	3,745	3,663	4,100	3,588
Household size:						
With no children	Persons	2.31	2.65	2.46	2.57	2.25
With children	do	4.19	4.18	4.20	4.27	4.01
Age of members of households with children:						
Adults	Percent	58	54	51	51	46
Children	do	42	46	49	49	54
Boys 13–20 years	do	7	4	5	6	7
Girls 13–20 years	do	6	6	5	6	5
Boys and girls:						
7–13 years	do	10	12	13	15	14
4–6 years	do	10	9	11	10	10
Under 4 years	do	9	15	15	12	18
Food expense per person in week:						
With no children	Dollars	7.79	7.47	7.65	7.27	7.86
With children	do	6.55	6.47	6.53	6.37	6.74
Age of homemaker:						
With no children:						
Under 30 years	Percent	9	17	11	4	20
30–39 years	do	4	10	14	11	7
40–49 years	do	27	23	27	23	25
50–59 years	do	40	28	25	36	26
60 years and over	do	20	22	23	26	22
Total	do	100	100	100	100	100
With children:						
Under 30 years	do	27	32	27	27	29
30–39 years	do	34	39	47	41	48
40–49 years	do	22	24	19	17	16
50–59 years	do	13	5	5	12	5
60 years and over	do	4	0	2	3	2
Total	do	100	100	100	100	100
Education of homemaker: [2]						
With no children:						
Elementary school	do	40	35	36	41	34
High school	do	39	46	52	42	43
College	do	21	19	12	17	23
Total	do	100	100	100	100	100
With children:						
Elementary school	do	41	27	23	26	17
High school	do	46	55	54	56	59
College	do	13	18	23	18	24
Total	do	100	100	100	100	100

[1] For each household, per person consumption of milk (equivalent) was expressed as a percent of the average consumption of all households of that type in its food expense cell. Households were then sorted into 5 percentage milk-consumption classes. For each class, averages or percentages of the several characteristics of families were obtained.

[2] Highest grade completed.

Since a large share of the household milk supply is used as a beverage, the analysis was carried further to show interrelationships between milk and soft drinks and milk and coffee. Here the reader should be reminded that the available data on quantities of foods refer to home consumption only. Away-from-home consumption of both coffee and soft drinks may be considerable. It is also possible that there is a tendency for respondents to underreport on the home consumption of soft drinks (as is known to be true for alcoholic beverages).

The significant point in the interrelationships between milk and soft drinks and milk and coffee is that there is positive correlation between them for families with children but negative correlation for families with no children. Since all are beverages, it is not surprising to find the negative relationship. The positive correlation is more unusual. It would appear to indicate that low milk consumption in families with children is not the result of high consumption of coffee or soft drinks. Vice versa, high milk consumption does not mean low family consumption of coffee or soft drinks.[19]

Relatively small but yet important proportions of the household milk is used on cereal and in baking. Interrelations between the consumption of milk and bakery products, flour and meal, and cereals are also indicated in figure 2. Little or no association exists in the use of bakery products (including all store-bought products such as bread, cookies, and cake) and milk products(excluding butter). With flour and meal, there is a positive relationship for families with children, but a negative relationship for families with no children. This may indicate that for families with children, increased milk consumption goes along with greater home baking, with the reverse true for families with no children.

For families with children there is a positive relationship between the consumption of cereals (hot and cold) and of milk. For families with no

[19] Again perhaps it is worthwhile to reiterate that data are not available from these food surveys to indicate which family member consumed any of the various food items.

TABLE 14.—INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN CONSUMPTION OF MILK (EQUIVALENT) AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Relative consumption of nutrients by households in 5 milk-consumption classes, families with no children and families with children.* [1]

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco, winter 1948]

Nutrient and family type	Relative milk-consumption class				
	Less than 70 percent of average	70–89 percent of average	90–109 percent of average	110–129 percent of average	130 percent and over of average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Food energy:					
With no children	98	96	101	100	103
With children	94	99	97	102	107
Protein:					
With no children	95	95	100	102	106
With children	91	96	99	103	110
Calcium:					
With no children	72	87	98	111	136
With children	70	86	99	113	131
Iron:					
With no children	102	99	100	100	96
With children	96	100	100	100	101
Vitamin A value:					
With no children	95	97	102	102	102
With children	85	99	102	100	108
Thiamine:					
With no children	100	98	104	97	98
With children	98	98	98	101	105
Riboflavin:					
With no children	83	92	101	106	119
With children	79	92	99	108	121
Niacin:					
With no children	107	98	103	96	92
With children	100	101	99	99	99
Ascorbic acid:					
With no children	110	99	96	94	98
With children	96	98	101	105	97

[1] For each household, the nutritive value per nutrition unit (adult-male equivalent) was expressed as a percent of the average nutritive value of all households of that family type in its food expense cell. Households were then sorted into 5 percentage milk-consumption classes. For each class, averages of these percents were obtained.

children, the variation in consumption of cereals was so great that no relationship can be seen.

Effect on nutritive value of diets.—The differences in the nutritive content of the diets of the several groups of families, shown in table 14, are considerably smaller than the difference in consumption of some of the major foods. This is to be expected, because many foods are sources of the same nutrient, although they are not all equally good sources. Because the nutritive content of the diet is the result of the intake of all foods, large differences in the consumption of individual foods may result in only small differences in total nutritive value. Food energy is the one contribution to nutrition made by all foods. For the families with no children, the alternate choices in the several milk-consuming classes resulted in practically no difference in the average food energy value of diets. Of the families with children, those with relatively high milk consumption had diets providing relatively more calories than those with low milk consumption. This may reflect the fact that the high-milk-consuming families were younger as indicated by the age of the homemaker and the proportion of children under 4 (table 13).

The most marked difference in the diets of the low- and high-milk-consuming group was in calcium. For both families with children and those with no children, the low-milk group was considerably less well provided with calcium. Riboflavin also was notably lower in the low than in the high-milk-consuming groups. Since milk is the best single food source of both calcium and riboflavin, diets low in milk cannot easily be brought up to average in these nutrients.

Regression and correlation analysis using individual observations

One of the methods frequently used to determine the factors affecting consumption as well as the variability in consumption is the regression-correlation technique. The method may be used either with group averages (as for income classes) or with individual observations. When the purpose is to estimate the general functional relationships among the variables, such as consumption and income and household size, grouped data are nearly always used, since approximately the same results are obtained as with individual observations, and with much less work. In thus using group averages, however, information on the amount of the within-class variation of the individual observations is ignored.

In the next section a report is given of the use of the regression technique with grouped data in the study of income-consumption relationships and in the determination of income elasticities. In this section the use of the regression technique with individual observations is described. The major purpose in this section is to discover how much of the individual variation in expenditure or consumption of food in 1 week was associated with variation in income, household size, and other characteristics of the family.

One set of calculations was made with a 10-percent subsample of the national urban sample, using household food expense for the week as the dependent variable and family income (1947 after taxes) and household size (21-meal-at-home equivalent persons) as independent variables. Using either a linear or curvilinear relationship, these two factors explained about 50 percent of the variance. When each household was measured in terms of "equivalent food-cost units," [20] the correlation was approximately the same as that obtained when household size in terms of persons was used.

A more extensive set of computations was made for milk, which is here reported chiefly to show what a relatively small amount of the variation in 1 week's consumption of commodities by individual families is explained by factors that are judged to be important in explaining the variation in the averages of the grouped data; namely, household size, income, homemaker's education and age, and number of children.

Separate regressions were computed for households without children and those having children. The schedules used were those collected in the winter of 1948 in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco. The average values of the variables for the two groups of households are shown in table 15. The households with children had about the same average family income as those without children; their homemakers were much younger but had only a little more formal education. Both household and per person milk consumption was greater for households with children than for those without children.

Simple regressions were computed in which milk consumption per household was expressed as a linear function of household size, income per family, the education and the age of the homemaker in years, and for the group with children, the number of children. A multiple linear regression was also computed in which milk consumption per household as the dependent variable was expressed as a function of these same independent variables. In these regressions, household size is introduced explicitly as a factor, and the amount of variation in household consumption associated with the size of the household is measured. Household size may also be introduced implicitly through the use of milk consumption per person as the dependent variable, but since per person consumption tends to decrease as household size increases (as has been pointed out elsewhere in this report and as is shown by the negative correlation—small but significantly different from zero—between consumption per person and household size), household size was also included as a separate variable in the equations relating per person

[20] Scales derived from the low-cost and moderate-cost food plans of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (*22*).

TABLE 15.—*Average values of selected variables for households with no children and households with children*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948 [1]]

Variable		Unit	Households		
			With no children	With children	Difference
	INDEPENDENT				
X_1	Household size	21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons.	2.5	4.2	1.7**
X_2	Income per family	Dollars	3,585	3,739	154
X_3	Homemaker's education	Years completed	10.1	10.9	.8**
X_4	Homemaker's age	Years	50.6	35.8	14.8**
X_5	Children	Number	0	1.9	
	DEPENDENT				
Y	Milk (equivalent) per person	Quarts	5.12	5.49	.37*
Z	Milk (equivalent) per household	do	12.33	23.16	10.60**

[1] Based on 316 and 394 schedules of households with no children and with children, respectively. Omitted (from the total of 799 schedules of households in these 3 cities) were 32 reporting very high or very low per capita food expenditures (see p. 24, footnote 17), 53 not reporting income, and 4 not reporting age of homemaker.

*Significant at the 5-percent level.

**Significant at the 1-percent level.

consumption to income and the other independent variables.[21] Regression coefficients and their standard errors, the correlation coefficients and the β coefficients obtained in these analyses are shown in table 16. Supplementary measures, the net coefficients of determination are shown in table 17.

The net coefficients of determination (R^2) show that, for households with and without children, about 45 and 30 percent, respectively, of the variance of household milk consumption is associated with the variance of the independent variables studied. When most of the variance arising from variation in household size is taken into account through the use of per person consumption, only about 4 percent of the per person consumption is so associated. Table 17 shows also that, for the households with children, 34 percent of the total variance in household milk consumption is associated with household size, 8 percent with number of children, and 3 percent with income and homemaker's age and education, which leaves 55 percent unexplained or not associated with any of the variables introduced into the equation.

The b values (simple regression coefficients) that are significantly different from zero (standard error of b as a percent of b less than 51 percent) relate, in general, to household size and number of children. It may be particularly noted, however, that the regression coefficient relating family income and milk consumption per household in households with children, though not very large (0.00096) is significantly different from zero at the 1-percent level. The income elasticity as measured at the mean income is 0.16, indicating that if the mean income were increased by a small amount, say 1 percent, milk consumption per household would tend to increase by 0.16 percent.

TABLE 17.—*Distribution of variance* [1] *in milk consumption among independent variables*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter 1948]

Independent variable	Dependent variable: milk consumption per specified unit for—			
	Households with no children		Households with children	
	Household	Person	Household	Person
Total (R^2)	0.289	0.038	0.454	0.046
Household size	.282	.014	.343	.031
Income	.005	.004	.007	.004
Homemaker's education [2]	—.002	.005	.002	.011
Homemaker's age	.003	.015	.019	.002
Children [2]			.084	—.002

[1] R (of table 16) squared distributed according to βr values.

[2] Negative value results from opposite slopes of simple and net regressions.

When the same data are classified into 7 income groups, the regression coefficient relating milk consumption of households with children to income is 0.00106 as compared with 0.00096 for the same households as computed from the individual observations. The corresponding income elasticities are 0.19 for the grouped and 0.16 for the ungrouped data, as measured at the means. The corresponding coefficients of correlation are 0.79 and 0.16. The great divergence in the correlation

[21] Computations were also made in which income per person was substituted for family income in the various equations, but the results were so similar that only the equations showing family income are presented in this report.

TABLE 16.—*Regression and correlation coefficients for milk (equivalent) consumption in a week and selected variables, households with no children and households with children, calculations using individual observations*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco, winter 1948. See note on table 15]

Coefficient	Dependent variable: milk (quarts) consumed per specified unit	Independent variables for—								
		Households with no children				Households with children				
		Household size (persons)	Income (dollars)	Homemaker's education (years)	Homemaker's age (years)	Household size (persons)	Income (dollars)	Homemaker's education (years)	Homemaker's age (years)	Children (number)
Regression coefficient (b):										
Simple	Household	3. 735**	0. 00026	−0. 138	−0. 017	4. 638**	0. 00096**	0. 072	0. 205**	4. 675**
Simple	Person	−. 342*	. 00007	. 089*	−. 025*	−. 162*	. 00007	. 082*	. 004	−. 021
Net	Household	3. 840**	. 00015	. 060	−. 045	3. 740**	. 00025	. 369*	. 098*	1. 526**
Net	Person	−. 288	. 00006	. 033	. 020	−. 326**	. 00006	. 068	. 017	. 274*
Standard error of b as percent of b:										
Simple	Household	9. 2	59. 2	85. 1	161. 2	5. 9	31. 3	268. 3	25. 1	8. 6
Simple	Person	42. 8	86. 3	47. 9	40. 9	40. 2	77. 2	43. 2	254. 9	396. 2
Net	Household	10. 5	106. 2	212. 1	62. 9	10. 3	100. 8	43. 1	43. 6	31. 6
Net	Person	53. 6	103. 7	144. 7	53. 8	29. 3	100. 6	58. 3	61. 3	43. 5
Correlation coefficient:										
Simple (r)	Household	. 524**	. 095	−. 066	−. 035	. 652**	. 159**	. 019	. 197**	. 508**
Simple (r)	Person	−. 131*	. 065	. 117*	−. 137*	−. 125*	. 065	. 116*	. 020	−. 013
Net (R)	Household	0. 537**				0. 674**				
Net (R)	Person	. 196**				. 214**				
β coefficients:										
Net	Household	0. 539	0. 054	0. 029	−0. 090	0. 526	0. 041	0. 096	0. 095	0. 166
Net	Person	−. 110	. 057	. 044	−. 110	−. 250	. 056	. 096	. 091	. 163

*Significant at 5-percent level. **Significant at 1-percent level.

coefficients arises from the fact that different measurements are being made. In the case of the grouped data the measure ignores the variance within groups and indicates that 62 percent (r^2) of the variance of the group averages about their mean is associated with the variance in average income; in the case of the ungrouped data, the measure indicates that only 2½ percent of the variance in milk consumption of individual households about their mean is associated with the variance in income.

A part of the large amount of the variation in the milk consumption of individual households unassociated with the variation in the independent variables introduced into this analysis is probably due to the use of data for 1 week only, as has been discussed above; part to the problems of defining properly one of the classifiers used for this purpose, that is, income. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of variation is doubtless due to the diversity in "tastes and preferences" that characterizes consumption in the United States.

Analysis of variance

Another statistical technique that might well be used to determine the relative significance of different factors in explaining the variation in food consumption is analysis of variance. This technique would be particularly applicable when such factors not readily quantifiable, such as region, size of city, occupation, or family type, are being studied in relation to food consumption, where regression and correlation analysis is not feasible; but it could also be used in studying the extent to which variation in family food expenditure or consumption is attributable to such factors as income or family size.

This technique has not been used in this study except to determine whether the week-to-week variation in meat consumption is significantly different from family-to-family differences, with the analysis supplying some evidence that the family-to-family variation tends to be the greater (p. 20).

Estimating Income Elasticities

The Concept

That income is a factor affecting consumption is not only suggested by a priori reasoning, but has been demonstrated in many studies. Both national aggregate and family-survey data have shown that a relation exists between food consumption and income.[22]

Quantitative relationships between income and consumption are used to describe consumption patterns and to predict consumption with changes in income. Such relationships provide an indication of the preferences of consumers. They indicate the items on which families prefer to spend added income or, conversely, those they cut back if income declines. In other words, income elasticity—a term for the ratio of rates of change in the consumption of an item and in income—is an indication of the order of urgency or degree of preference in consumption.

The concept of income elasticity is similar to that of price elasticity but with the substitution of income for the price of the commodity. Income elasticity may be defined as the relative change in quantity consumed (or in expenditures) divided by the relative change in income, other things being equal. If the relationship of the quantity q of the commodity x to income i can be expressed by the function $q_x=f(i)$ then the mathematical expression for income elasticity is:

$$e=\frac{\frac{dq}{q}}{\frac{di}{i}}=\frac{dq}{di}\cdot\frac{i}{q}$$

The term "income elasticity" is commonly used for the longer expression "the elasticity of expenditures with respect to income," or in other contexts, "the elasticity of quantities consumed with respect to income."

Coefficients of income elasticity can be obtained from family-survey data either by measuring the average elasticity between two points (i. e., arc elasticity) or by fitting some type of curve to the data (if data for continuous class intervals are available) and estimating or calculating the elasticity at a point or points. To obtain point elasticity, as it is sometimes referred to, the curve or mathematical function must be known. The type of function that best fits is usually obtained by first plotting the data on either arithmetic or logarithmic scale. A regression line for the function judged to be the best fit can then be drawn freehand, or one may be obtained by fitting some type of curve mathematically.[23]

[22] Family-survey data are usually presented and analyzed in terms of grouped data. For a discussion of income-consumption relationships when ungrouped data are used, see the preceding section.

[23] Straight-line curves on either arithmetic or logarithmic scale are the simplest to work with and are used by many analysts. Where a parabolic function might appear from the graph to fit the data better, it is possible (and much less time-consuming) to use one straight line up to an apparent inflexion point and then another straight line from that point on. A single straight-line logarithmic function, however, appears to fit many types of consumption data reasonably well, at least within the range of incomes in which most families fall. With this type of function, the coefficient of income elasticity can easily be estimated by measuring the gradient of the line. If the equation of the line is obtained mathematically, the coefficient of elasticity may be readily identified as the regression coefficient.

With the logarithmic straight line, the coefficient of elasticity is the same at all income points, while with the arithmetic straight line, the coefficient varies at each income point. For curvilinear functions, on both arithmetic and logarithmic scales, the elasticity usually varies at each income.

Holding Factors Other Than Income Constant

In order to measure income elasticity per se, it is important to hold constant from income class to income class any other factors or characteristics of families that affect food consumption. Since the concentration of families with characteristics that markedly affect consumption may differ between high- and low-income classes, adjustments may be necessary. The size and composition of families is an especially important characteristic since at a given income the expenditures of large families are greater than those of small families. Other characteristics of families that may be associated with food expenditures and the consumption of some foods are the race, nationality, and regional background of the family and age, education, and occupation of the head or homemaker. Consumption of some foods, especially of such items as pork, milk, and grain products, is known to be associated with the region in which the family lives, which in turn may reflect race, nationality, or occupation, as well as income. Other points for consideration are the prices and availability of foods on the market.

Unless these other factors are taken into account, the extent to which differences among income groups in food consumption can be ascribed to income only is not known. For some purposes, it may not be necessary to hold other factors constant. For example, it may be enough to know that the "income" elasticity of food expenditures is approximately 0.5, even though it could well be a little less if family size had been held constant or a little more with a better measure of income status. Such an estimate may be entirely satisfactory for use in ordinary description and for projection from a study if the same conditions are expected to be maintained in the future. When income elasticities are used to project to periods when the family size and regional patterns, for example, are not expected to be the same as during the survey period or when a comparison is being made with other communities or other time periods in which these patterns were not the same, it is especially desirable to rule out the effect of all factors other than income.

It is not, of course, possible to correct for all the characteristics that may affect food consumption in which the several income groups differ, nor are data always available to show up the frequency of families with these characteristics. The major adjustments undertaken here are for family size and region, considering the South as one region and North and West as another. The need for these adjustments is shown by the proportion of the families in each income class that lived in the two regions and the average size of the families in the entire sample as follows:

Income (dollars)	North and West	South	Average family size [1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Persons*
Under 1,000	60. 4	39. 6	2. 51
1,000–1,999	62. 7	37. 3	2. 90
2,000–2,999	77. 8	22. 2	3. 28
3,000–3,999	84. 0	16. 0	3. 52
4,000–4,999	82. 6	17. 4	3. 49
5,000–7,499	81. 8	18. 2	3. 40
7,500 and over	80. 6	19. 4	3. 82

[1] For the analysis of income-consumption relationships of commodities, average household size is more pertinent. Average household size also increases with income (appendix table 46).

Adjustment for the effect of other factors such as occupation, race, and nationality was considered, but few data are available from this or other studies to test their importance as factors affecting food consumption. Moreover, no distributions are available from the present study to determine the frequency of occurrence of these characteristics in each income class. Hence, in the estimates of income elasticity in this section no account was taken of occupation of family head, race and nationality of family, or of any other demographic characteristics except family size and composition that may affect food consumption, except as these are associated with region.

It was also assumed that prices and availability of foods are similar to families in each income class. This assumption is commonly made in cross-section studies of family consumption made during a relatively short time period.

Evaluating Income Data Used for Classification

The effect of the income by which families are classified on the income-consumption relationship obtained from family survey data has been considered by a number of analysts. The problem has several aspects, but all relate to the basic question of whether families have been properly classified with respect to their ability and propensity to spend for consumer goods. For groups subject to marked fluctuations in income, 1 year's income may not bear a close relationship to expenditures, whereas for those with fixed incomes a shorter period might serve as well. Those with resources other than income (including economic standing to permit them to go into debt) may not cut expenditures to match decreased income. Reporting errors are another reason for misclassification. Families at the extremes of the income distribution are probably most likely to be "misclassified" with respect to their ability or propensity to spend for consumption.

"Misclassification" of this kind would be expected to reduce the "income" elasticities of expenditures. For, to the extent that families that might belong higher on 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, the slope of the curve relating income and expenditures is reduced. The high average expenditures in relation to income that are repeatedly shown for the lower income groups in family surveys, especially of groups like farmers with variable incomes, illustrate the point.

In the 1948 surveys, families were classified by their 1947 incomes, after taxes. This procedure had the advantage of supplying an income figure for a span of time long enough to give a stable figure, at least in comparison with the week covered by the food report.

One procedure of the 1948–49 food surveys that affected the classification of families and that has probably resulted in a slight downward bias to all coefficients of income elasticity is the particular use made of the definition of the economic family in obtaining the income report. The family was defined to include all persons who pooled incomes or shared in family funds for their support. In practice, however, those employed sons or daughters who lived in the home and paid a specified amount for room and board and whose earnings were not known to the homemaker (or other respondent) were considered as roomers and boarders and not as members of the economic family. Thus, in these surveys, for some of those families that included earning sons and daughters, the reported income included only the net income to the parents from the board and room paid in by the son or daughter. Only 8 percent of all the families in the national urban survey reported one or more sons or daughters as boarders, but the proportion was higher for families in the lower income classes than in the higher income classes (11 and 4 percent, respectively).

Empirical evidence that length of the period used for the income classification of families affects income elasticities is provided by two sets of data. The first is a tabulation of the 1,558 families in the 1948 urban sample by their incomes for the week (or month) preceding the study (appendix table 29). The elasticity of a week's food expenditure with respect to income was lower by this classification than by the classification by 1947 income, as shown below: [24]

Income classification	Coefficient of income elasticity, with standard error	Coefficient of determination (r^2)
1947 income after taxes	0.39±0.03	0.96
Week's income in 1948 before taxes	.26± .05	.74

[24] Both sets of data were adjusted for family size differences between income classes by method 5 below.

Some of the differences between the coefficients of income elasticity is due to taxes. Had taxes been deducted from the week's data, however, only approximately 0.01 would be added to the coefficient. Hence, even with taxes deducted from both types of income the difference between the two coefficients would be greater than 0.1, with the more "stable" income for the longer time period yielding the higher elasticity.

Further evidence that the income "stability" of families affects income elasticities is provided by a special tabulation of the meat consumption of families likely to have relatively stable income. This tabulation of schedules from the 1948 nationwide urban survey excluded all those schedules showing the following family characteristics: Noncontinuous employment for the head throughout the year; employment of the wife or other adult for some but only a part of the year; earnings in 1947 that were obviously not a part of the income in the spring of 1948 (such as earnings from a son or daughter married early in 1948).

The averages for the "stable-income" families were compared with those for all families of the

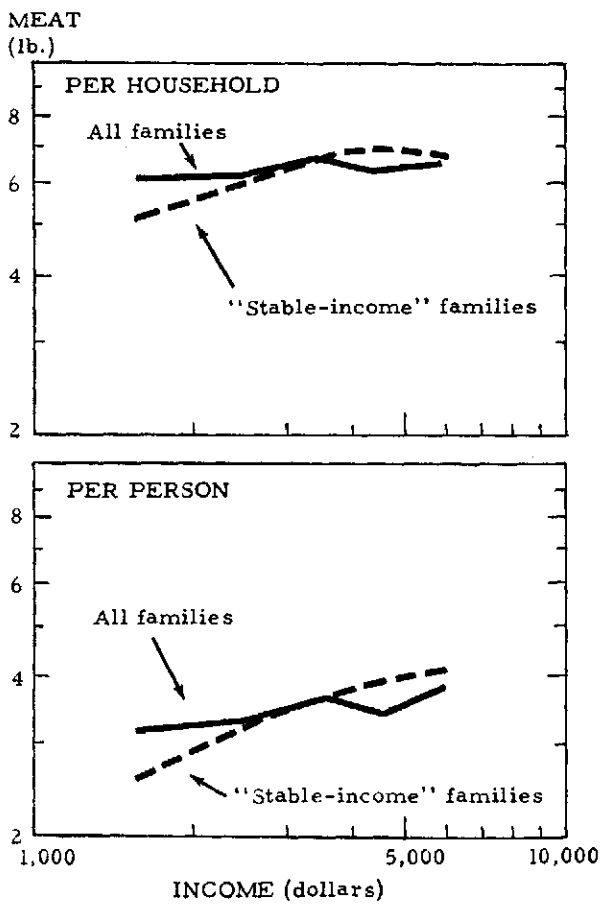

FIGURE 3.—Meat consumption and income, 2-person adult households with head under 60 years of age, living in the North; those with "stable" income compared with all families: Quantities at home in a week, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

type selected for this special study (i. e., 2-person adult household with heads under 60 years of age, table 18). Limited evidence that income stability was important in 1948 in determining the relationship of income to meat consumption is indicated in figure 3. The curve based on only the households with relatively stable incomes has a steeper slope (higher elasticity coefficient) than the one based on all households, especially if small differences in household size are eliminated by using per person averages.

In the analysis that follows, the fact that the income used as the basis of family classification affects the resulting income-consumption relationships should be kept in mind.

TABLE 18.—*Consumption of meat by 2-person adult households living in the North (household size 1.45–2.45) with heads of families under 60 years of age, by income class and stability of income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, spring (April–June), 1948]

Income (dollars) and stability of income [1]	Households	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	Income (1947 after taxes)	Meat used at home in a week	
				Per household	Per person
	Number	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	167	1. 88	3, 252	6. 34	3. 37
"Stable" income	112	1. 88	3, 411	6. 33	3. 37
"Unstable" income	55	1. 89	2, 929	6. 38	3. 38
Under 1,000	6	2. 04	553	5. 15	2. 52
1,000–1,999	20	1. 96	1, 580	6. 20	3. 16
"Stable" income	8	2. 04	1, 628	5. 26	2. 58
"Unstable" income	12	1. 90	1, 548	6. 83	3. 59
2,000–2,999	59	1. 92	2, 498	6. 27	3. 27
"Stable" income	48	1. 92	2, 492	6. 17	3. 21
"Unstable" income	11	1. 91	2, 523	6. 69	3. 50
3,000–3,999	39	1. 88	3, 493	6. 73	3. 58
"Stable" income	26	1. 89	3, 532	6. 72	3. 56
"Unstable" income	13	1. 78	3, 414	7. 14	4. 01
4,000–4,999	25	1. 84	4, 398	6. 29	3. 42
"Stable" income	15	1. 82	4, 325	6. 97	3. 82
"Unstable" income	10	1. 86	4, 507	5. 27	2. 83
5,000–7,499	16	1. 69	5, 899	6. 54	3. 87
"Stable" income	12	1. 65	5, 960	6. 71	4. 07
"Unstable" income	4	1. 80	5, 715	6. 01	3. 34
7,500 and over	2	1. 52	10,108	5. 43	3. 57

[1] See p. 34 for definition of "stable" incomes and method of classification employed.

Income Elasticity of Total Food Expenditures

Standardization for region

In the spring of 1948, urban families in the North and West spent slightly more for food than families in the South with the same incomes (appendix table 29).[25] Since relatively more of the lower than of the higher income families lived in the South, this difference in food expenditures between the two regional groups may affect the income-expenditure relationship obtained from the national sample. Standardized averages have therefore been computed with the proportion of families in each income class held constant (North and West, 78 percent, South 22 percent). These standardized averages, however, were within 1½ percent of the nonstandardized averages for every income class except the $1,000–$2,000 class as indicated by the following data on average food expense in a week for a family of 3.5 persons: [26]

Income (dollars)	Standardized for region	Not standardized	Standardized as percent of not standardized
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Under 1,000	15. 59	15. 37	101. 4
1,000–1,999	19. 07	18. 23	104. 6
2,000–2,999	22. 87	22. 83	100. 2
3,000–3,999	26. 88	27. 01	99. 5
4,000–4,999	29. 99	30. 08	99. 7
5,000–7,499	31. 53	31. 66	99. 6
7,500 and over	42. 79	42. 81	100. 0

Since standardization for region made relatively little difference in the averages for total food expense, the effect of the regional distribution on the calculation of income elasticity has been disregarded. (Direction of adjustment, if made, would be toward lower elasticity.) It does not follow, however, that for the quantities of specific foods this difference between income classes in the proportion of the families that lived in a given region can always be disregarded. Significant differences in food preferences may be covered up in figures for total food expense.

Adjustment for family size

The differences among income classes in average family size are so large that they may be expected to have a significant effect on income elasticity. In all studies of family consumption, it has been

[25] Families in the South had more food obtained without direct expense (chiefly home-produced food) than families in the North and West (appendix table 67).

[26] The average food expense for each region was first adjusted to 3.5 persons by means of an adjustment factor described in method 5, p. 36.

found that the average size of household increases with income throughout much of the income range. Data for different family size groups show the difference in the levels of the expenditures of the small and large families at each income level (appendix table 29). When families are classified only by income, the larger families have more weight at the upper end of the income scale, the smaller families at the lower end, with the result that the income-expenditure curve is steeper (i. e., elasticity is overestimated) than it would be if family size were held constant.

Several methods of eliminating the variation due to family size have been used in the past by various investigators. Six of these methods are used with the 1948 nationwide urban data in this report to show the differences in the results obtained. Where regional classifications are available, separate adjustments for family size for each region or standardization for region should be considered. In brief, these methods are as follows:

1. Calculation of a multiple regression of the form $\log Y = a + b_1 \log X_1 + b_2 \log X_2$ where X_1 is income and X_2 is family size. This method is based on a two-way classification of families by family size and income, which is not always available.

2. Standardization for family size. This method is also based on the availability of a two-way classification of families by family size and income. Each family size group is given the same weight in all income classes. The resulting averages for each income class are therefore based on a similar distribution of families by family size and not, as in the pooled data, on a larger proportion of large families in the higher income classes than in the lower income classes, and vice versa.

3. Calculation of averages per person (division of family averages for food expense by average size of family). This and the two methods that follow assume that only a one-way classification of families, that is, by income, is available. In many surveys the size of the sample precludes a 2-way classification such as methods 1 and 2 depend upon.

4. Calculation of averages per adult-male equivalent (sometimes called consumption or expenditure unit), using a scale to reduce the heterogeneity of family composition from income class to income class.

5. Adjustment of the average food expense for all households in each income class to that for a standard size family, say 3.5 persons, by means of an adjustment factor developed from other consumption surveys. For analysis of the effect of income when classification by family size group is not available, this method is satisfactory and has the advantage of being relatively easy to apply once a suitable factor has been developed.

The factor used with the 1948 data for adjustment of total food expenditures is one developed by Brady and Barber from earlier family studies (*1*). Using all surveys from 1901 to date in which food expenditures were tabulated both by income and family size, they found that total food expenditures per family were related to size of family in proportion to the cube root of the average family size.

6. Classification of families by income per person instead of the more usual income of the entire family. Averages are for food expense per person.

For all analyses, grouped data were used. The basic data on family food expenditures are presented in appendix table 29; the adjusted data for methods 2 to 5, in table 19. Logarithmic straight lines were assumed to describe the functional relationships between the variables. The high coefficients of determination obtained indicate that much of the variation in the income class averages about the mean food expense is accounted for by average income.[27]

The lower section of figure 4 indicates that the slope of the curve obtained from the data after standardization for family size distribution (method 2) is slightly flatter than that obtained when a multiple regression is computed with family size and income as two independent variables (method 1). The difference between the regression coefficients, 0.36 and 0.40, however, is not large enough to be significant.

The top section of figure 4 compares the expense-income relationships of families of 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more persons. The curve for the 2-person families has a steeper slope than those for the other size families indicating that with a given increase in income a 2-person family might be expected to increase its family food expenditures proportionately more than the larger families. The standard errors of the coefficients of income elasticity indicate that the difference is at the 10-percent level of significance.

The top section of figure 5 shows food expense-income relationships using data adjusted to 3.5 persons at each income level (method 5) and data not adjusted. The effect of making this adjustment has been to raise expenditures at the lower end of the income distribution where the average size of the families was less than 3.5 persons and to lower the expense at the upper end of the income distribution where average size was greater than 3.5 persons. The slope of the adjusted curve is therefore flatter than that for the unadjusted data. The coefficient of income elasticity was lowered by the adjustment process from 0.43 to 0.39, a difference that is within the range of sampling variability at the 5-percent level, but, by a priori reasoning, is in the right direction.

[27] For a discussion of the use of individual observations instead of grouped data in regression and correlation analysis, see pp. 29 to 32. There is considerable variation in the food expense of individual families about the group means and only a relatively small amount of the total variance was found to be accounted for by variation in average income.

TABLE 19.—*Food expense in a week, adjusted for differences in family size, by income* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, spring 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total food expense			Food expense per family of 3.5 persons (method 5)		
	Standardized for family size (method 2)	Per person (method 3)	Per adult-male equivalent (method 4)	Total	At home	Away from home
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Under 1,000	16. 05	5. 48	6. 20	15. 37	13. 83	1. 54
1,000–1,999	18. 05	5. 90	6. 85	18. 23	16. 78	1. 45
2,000–2,999	22. 84	6. 81	7. 90	22. 83	20. 26	2. 57
3,000–3,999	26. 90	7. 69	9. 14	27. 01	23. 51	3. 49
4,000–4,999	30. 30	8. 62	10. 30	30. 08	24. 83	5. 25
5,000–7,499	32. 02	9. 22	10. 85	31. 66	24. 45	7. 21
7,500 and over	44. 66	11. 54	13. 82	42. 81	31. 63	11. 18

[1] Data derived from appendix table 29. See text for methods of adjustment for differences in family size.

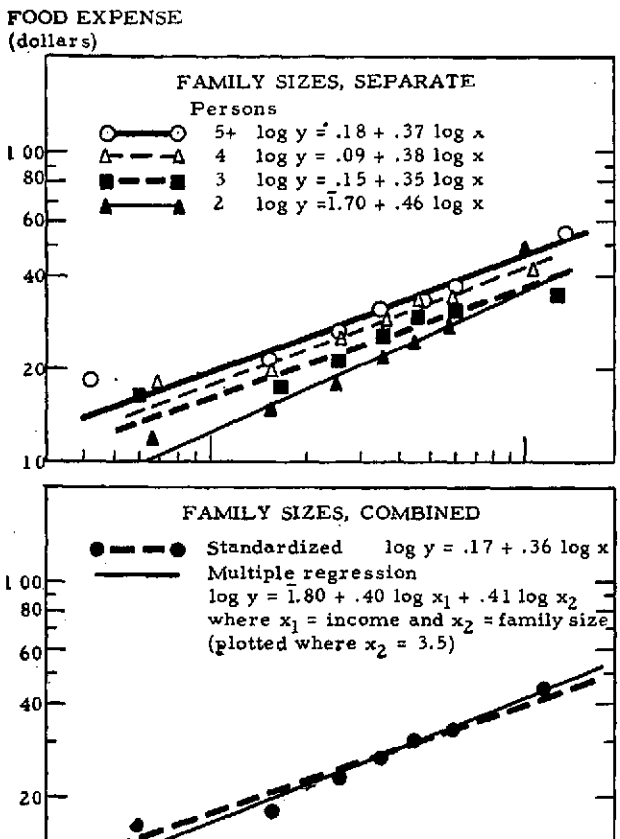

FIGURE 4.—Food expense at home and away from home in a week, for families of 4 sizes separately and combined, by income, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

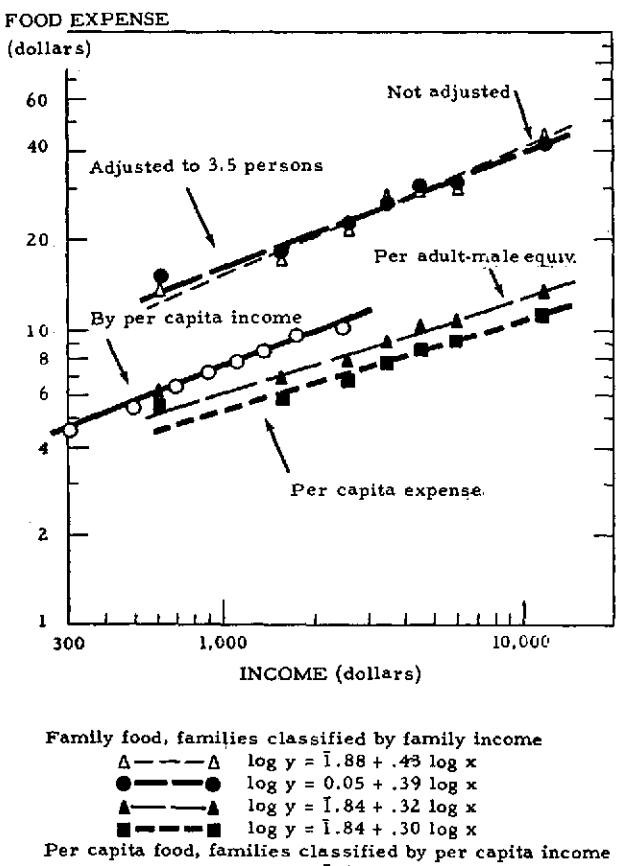

Figure 5.—Food expense at home and away from home in a week, averages adjusted for differences in family size, by income, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

The difference between the income-expenditure relationships for family averages and per capita amounts is also shown in figure 5. The slope of the curve from data on a family basis, even when adjusted for family size differences, is considerably steeper than that for either the per capita or per adult-male equivalent averages. The difference between the elasticity coefficients is approximately 0.1. The computation of food expense per capita is a simple operation and is a meaningful method of eliminating family size differences in some contexts. It is not, however, a useful method for eliminating family size differences when a refined measure of income elasticity is sought. It has been shown repeatedly by data from family surveys that at a given income level large families spend less for food per person than smaller households. Hence the use of expenditures per person in studying income-consumption relationships tends to overcompensate for the increase in family size with income.

The fourth method listed above, one that has frequently been used in the past to make allowances for differences in household size and composition, is the computation of food expense per adult-male equivalent. Various scales have been used to relate the expense of the food for persons of different sex, age, and activity to that for the adult-male. Such scales, however, treat size of family solely as the sum of separate individuals, taking no account of their groupings into families. There are some economies with larger sized families, and measures built up solely from scales of the separate individuals do not take this into account just as per capita calculations do not. Also, there may be different scale relationships; that is, between the adult-male and other family members, for different income levels.

Scales of this type depend upon data on food expenditures for persons of different sex, age, and activity. Such data are fragmentary and the scales that have been used in the past have been largely a result of the investigator's judgment. In the present analysis of income-expenditure relationships, a scale has been developed that is also based largely on the investigator's judgment, making use of the pricing of two suggested food plans (*22*). A low-cost plan was the basis for the scale for the lower half of the income distribution and a moderate-cost plan for the upper half. This calculation of the number of adult-male equivalents in each income group is therefore based in part upon the *needs* of individuals and is probably less satisfactory than one based upon *actual* expenditures.

The relationships between family income and per capita averages and that between family income and averages per adult-male equivalent are approximately the same as judged by the slopes of the two curves and the *b*-regression coefficients in figure 5. Both curves are considerably flatter, as stated above, than the family averages, unadjusted or adjusted for family size.

Another method that has been used in some studies for eliminating the effect of differences in family size is classification by per capita income (method 6) or by income per adult unit. This procedure tends to throw many of the large households with children into the lower income classes and many of the small families with no children into the upper income classes, hence changing considerably the relative scatter of families of different size and composition from that when classification is made by family income. Since large families, especially those with children, spend less per person for food than the smaller, adult families, a classification by per capita income results in a steeper income-expenditure curve (see fig. 5) than does the usual classification of families by family income with consumption computed on a per person basis (method 3). In this study the classification by per capita income with averages for per capita food expense resulted in a curve with almost the same slope as that for family expense adjusted for family size with the classification by family income (method 5). Hence, for estimating income-expenditure relationships, classification by per capita income may be quite satisfactory. However, for individual foods (for example, milk), the consumption of which by children and adults may be relatively different from their expenditures for all foods combined, classification by per capita income may not be so satisfactory.

Adjusted income elasticities

In summary, six procedures have been reviewed for adjusting expenditures in order that the effect of family size and composition be removed in estimating the effect of income. Probably the most satisfactory procedure when only a one-way classification (i. e., by income) is available, is the use of an adjustment function developed from other consumption surveys. The least satisfactory, since it overcompensates for differences among income groups in family size, is the calculation of averages per person. The coefficients of elasticity and of determination for the unadjusted and the adjusted data are given in table 20.

These data give little indication that the curve for total food expense against income is not linear on logarithmic scale, at least in the range of incomes within which most families fall. All of the coefficients of determination for the various adjustments are high. Close examination of figures 4 and 5 gives no evidence of greater elasticity of expenditures at the lower than higher income levels. There appears to be only a slight tendency for the curves to take on an elongated S-shape, a familiar type for consumption functions.

An important reason why elasticity does not decrease much at the upper income levels (as in an S-shaped curve) is the inclusion in total food expenditures of expense for food away from home. With higher incomes, increased spending for meals away from home makes up a large share of total food expenditures.

TABLE 20.—*Income elasticities of food expenditures for a week in spring 1948, derived from unadjusted data and from data adjusted for family size by 6 methods* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Method of adjustment of data	Coefficient of elasticity, with standard error [2]	Coefficient of determination (r^2)
No adjustment	0.43±0.03	0.96
Adjustment by—		
1. Multiple regression, using family size and income as independent variables	.40± .03	.94
2. Standardization of averages, assuming all family size classes to have equal frequencies at each income level	.36± .04	.94
a. 2-person families	.46± .05	.93
b. 3-person families	.35± .05	.87
c. 4-person families	.38± .03	.96
d. Families of 5 or more persons	.37± .04	.92
3. Averages per person	.30± .03	.93
4. Averages per adult-male equivalent	.32± .03	.94
5. By factor derived from other studies	.39± .03	.96
6. Classification by per capita income	.40± .02	.98

[1] Income for year 1947 after taxes. Grouped data were used in the regressions.

[2] b term from the function of $\log y = \log a + b \log x$, where x=income. For method 1, the coefficient is the b_1 term in the function $\log y = a + b_1 \log x_1 + b_2 \log x_2$ where x_1 is income and x_2 is family size.

Food away from home has a much higher income elasticity than food at home. Relationships between family income (1947 after taxes) and average expense in a week for food at home and for food away from home were estimated as follows: [28]

Item	Coefficient of income elasticity with standard error	Coefficient of determination (r^2)
Expense for food at home	0.30±0.03	0.94
Expense for food away	.90± .14	.87
Total expense for food	.39± .03	.96

Income Elasticities of Quantities Consumed and Expenditures for Major Groups of Foods

Income elasticities of specific commodities, because they are indicators of tastes and preferences of consumers, are useful in the formulation of food budgets at different cost levels and in the prediction of the demand for agricultural products under given assumptions of income.

Data from family studies, since they refer to foods as they enter the kitchen, are not entirely comparable to production statistics, as the latter usually exclude nonfarm services encountered in preparing food products for consumers.

In the 1948–49 studies, as in most food consumption studies, commodity data refer only to quantities consumed at home. Households were not asked to provide data on the foods consumed by members at meals away from home. The average size of the household, however, has been stated in terms of the number of "21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons." Hence, the average household size for a group of households makes some allowance for the fact that some family members did not eat all of their food from household food supplies.

In the use of the survey data for estimation of income elasticity, two approximations should be noted that are made because of the lack of data on food consumed away from home. First, all meals eaten at home—morning, noon, and evening—are assumed to have equal value in computing average household size. Second, in making adjustments for differences in average household size, no allowance is made for the fact that a meal away from home, in addition to being most likely the noon meal, less often the evening meal, and only rarely breakfast, may contain different quantities of some foods than a meal at home. Taking all foods together in terms of their total calories, it is likely that a meal away from home is heavier than the corresponding meal eaten at home would have been. Available studies provide little information on which foods are eaten in larger amounts away from home than at home. It seems probable, however, that meals away from home contain larger amounts of meat than the average of meals eaten at home.

Because higher income families have more of their meals away from home than lower income families, the income elasticity of those foods that are used in larger quantity away from home than at home is probably underestimated when the survey data for food at home are used without adjustment. The reverse is probably true for foods used in smaller quantities away from home. Unfortunately data are not available by which to make reliable adjustments or to say with any degree of certainty which foods are affected. Since the income elasticities computed for commodities in this report are for food consumed at home only, comparisons of the elasticities of different foods should be made with this fact in mind.

Standardization for region

Before adjustments are made for household size differences among income classes, data for a national sample must first be standardized for region for those foods the consumption of which differs between regions for households of the same size and income. Available data from the 1948 urban survey do not permit comparisons of regional averages for households classified both by size and income. Examination of the data from the

[28] Source of data: Table 19. Adjustment for family size was made by method 5 above.

Consumer Purchases Study (1936), from the four-city studies (winter 1948), and from other surveys indicates that regional differences (North and West compared with South) are probably important enough to take into account for the following major food groups: Flour, meal, cereals, and pastes; bakery products; milk (total equivalent); sugar and sweets; potatoes and sweetpotatoes; and fats and oils.

Accordingly, standardized averages of the quantities and money value of the major foods consumed by urban families in the spring of 1948 were computed with the proportion of families from each region held constant in each income class (source of data: appendix table 46).[29] Since the two income classes below $2,000 were the only ones in which the proportions of families living in the two broad regions differed markedly from those for the entire sample, the standardized averages differed appreciably from the nonstandardized averages only in these classes.

Adjustment for household size

Quantities and money value of the major foods consumed, standardized for region for six foods, were next adjusted for household size differences between income classes. Adjustment factors were derived from the two-way classification of the data from this survey by household size and income and from the Consumer Purchases Study in which it was also possible to have separate averages for various regions.[30]

These factors express the relationship found between averages for foods consumed and average household size and in concept are the same as the factor used in method 5 in adjusting total family food expense to that for 3.5 persons (p. 36). The factors are used as follows:

$$Q_{X_0} : Q_{X_1} : : X_0^y : X_1^y$$

where Q=quantity of food (or money value), X_0=household size to which quantities are to be adjusted, X_1=household size of an income class, and y=the household size adjustment factor.

[29] North and West 78 percent, South 22 percent. These are the same proportions used in standardizing total food expense.

[30] The procedure for deriving the factors was as follows: For 17 separate income-region-city size cells, regressions of quantities on household size were estimated. The regressions were found to be approximately linear on logarithmic scale. The b values of these 17 regressions were arrayed and the midpoint determined. For each food group this value was then rounded. There did not appear to be any systematic relationship between these coefficients and income or region. Only those income classes from the 1948 survey were used in which the proportion of families living in the North and West was approximately the same in each household size class. Hence, region was not a variable in this estimation of household size adjustment. Until more data are available, these adjustment factors should be considered preliminary.

Examination of expenditure-household size relationships at a given income class indicates that the household size adjustment factors are slightly lower for expenditures than for quantities. The difference, however, appeared to be within the range of error of the method; hence, the same factors were used for both sets of computations.

The household size adjustment factors derived for urban households are as follows:

Fresh fruits	0.25
Fresh vegetables, Meat, poultry, fish	.40
Meat	.45
Eggs, Canned fruits and vegetables	.50
Fats and oils	.60
Sugar and sweets, Potatoes, Baked goods, Milk (equivalent)	.75
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	1.00

Not enough data were available to obtain a factor for frozen fruits and vegetables. In subsequent adjustments the factor for fresh fruits has been used for frozen fruits and vegetables. For expense for beverages, the same factor was used as had been used earlier for total family food expense (0.33).

The following computation illustrates how the adjustment was made to obtain the estimated quantity that would have been used by an income group had average size been 3.5 persons:

$$Q_{X_0} : 6.13 : : 3.50^{0.25} : 2.69^{0.25}$$

$$Q_{X_0}=6.55$$

where

X_1=2.69, the average household size of the under $1,000 income class (standardized for region)

and

Q_{X_1}=6.13 pounds, the quantity of fresh fruits used by this class.

The factor of 1.0 for flour, meal, cereals, and pastes indicates that the addition of one person to a household means the use, on the average, of an additional amount of flour, meal, cereals, and pastes equal to the per person amount.

Adjusted income elasticities

Using the above household-size adjustment factors, quantities and money value of foods, first standardized for region, were adjusted to averages for households of 3.5 persons (table 21). For about half the foods a linear function on logarithmic scale appears to be a good fit (figs. 6 and 7). As indicated by the data plotted in the figures and by the coefficients of determination (table 22), a linear function is not a good fit for either quantity or money value of bakery products, potatoes, and sugar and sweets, and for quantity of fats and oils. For these groups, a parabolic type of curve might be better. In other words, consumption increased up to a middle-income point, about $3,500, and then decreased. In lieu of fitting the more complicated curve to the data, 2 linear curves have been fitted for each food—1 below $3,500 and 1 above $3,500. The results are discussed in part I, pages 4 to 6.

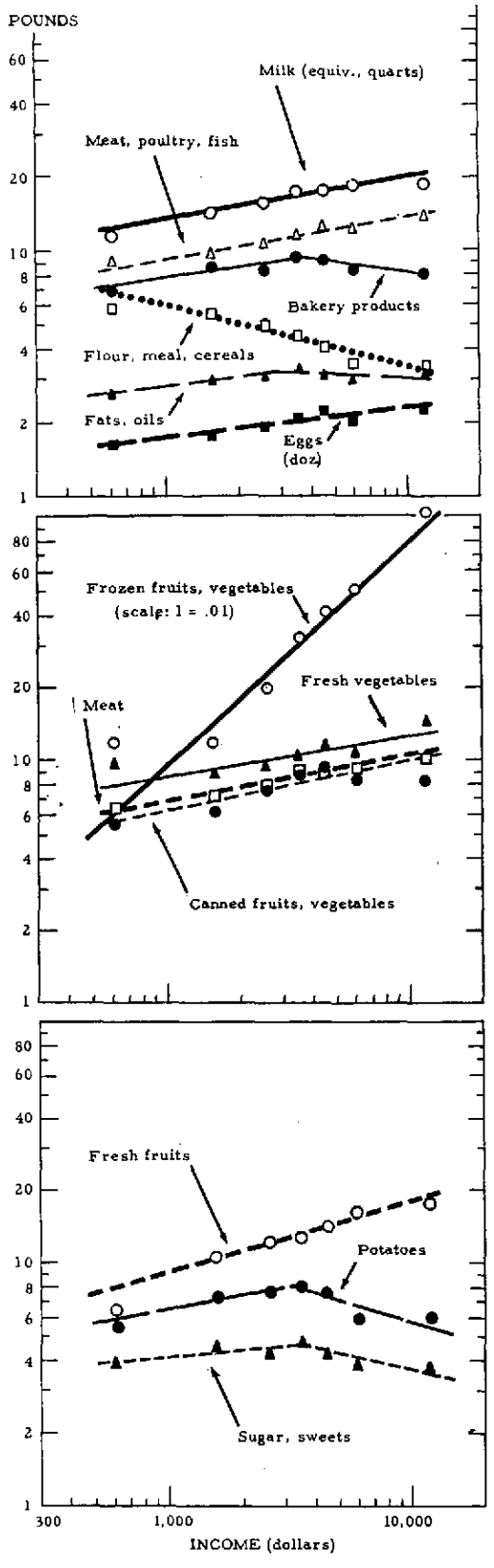

FIGURE 6.—Quantities of selected foods used at home per household of 3.5 persons, by income, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

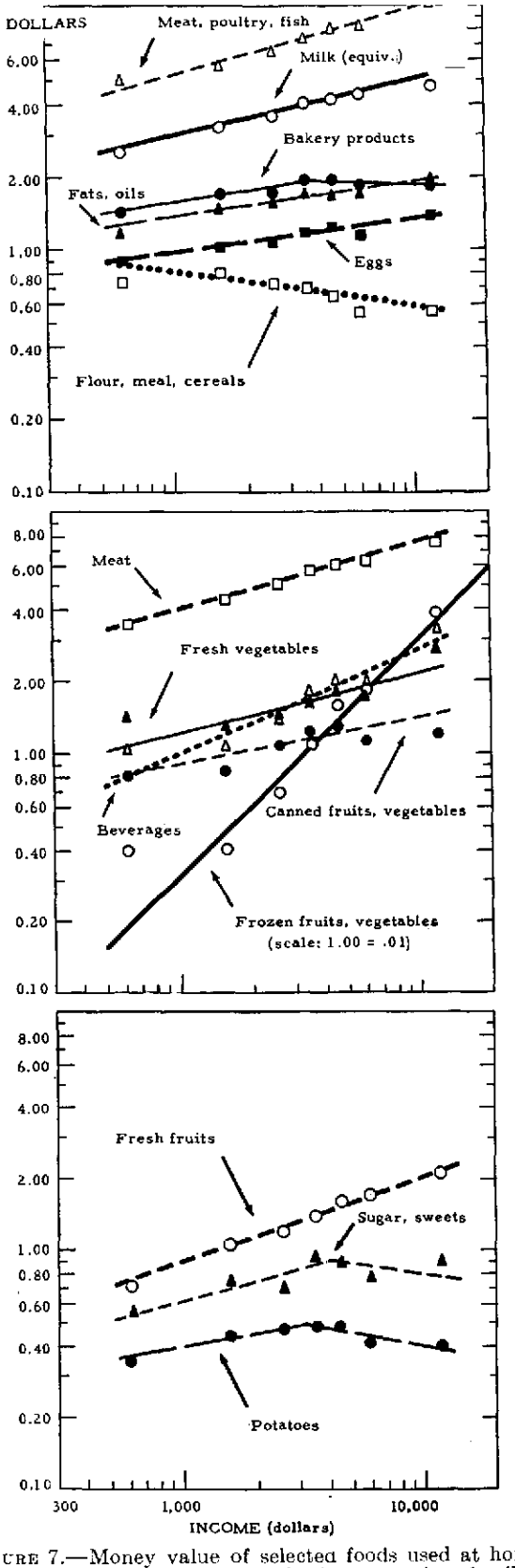

FIGURE 7.—Money value of selected foods used at home per household of 3.5 persons, by income, urban families in the United States, spring 1948.

TABLE 21.—*Quantities and money value of major foods consumed at home in a week per household of 3.5 persons, by income* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, spring 1948]

Income (dollars)	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Beverages	Fresh fruits	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Meat, poultry, fish	Meat	Milk (equivalent)	Fresh vegetables	Eggs	Bakery products	Fats and oils	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Sugar, sweets	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity													
	Pounds		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Under 1,000	0. 12	-------	6. 55	5. 52	8. 93	6. 37	11. 69	9. 80	1. 63	6. 96	2. 60	5. 53	3. 97	5. 76
1,000–1,999	. 12	-------	10. 90	6. 18	9. 51	7. 09	14. 34	8. 88	1. 76	8. 48	2. 97	7. 37	4. 53	5. 54
2,000–2,999	. 20	-------	12. 22	7. 61	10. 37	7. 92	15. 71	9. 49	1. 90	8. 28	3. 00	7. 62	4. 28	4. 84
3,000–3,999	. 32	-------	12. 93	8. 73	11. 65	9. 00	17. 25	10. 33	2. 04	9. 35	3. 24	8. 09	4. 84	4. 43
4,000–4,999	. 41	-------	14. 20	9. 24	12. 12	9. 02	17. 31	11. 68	2. 20	9. 00	3. 06	7. 61	4. 33	4. 08
5,000–7,499	. 50	-------	16. 27	8. 12	12. 01	9. 11	18. 11	10. 89	2. 00	8. 25	2. 94	6. 00	3. 86	3. 49
7,500 and over	1. 03	-------	17. 90	8. 26	13. 90	10. 09	18. 50	14. 43	2. 25	7. 92	3. 13	6. 07	3. 72	3. 38
	Money value (dollars)													
Under 1,000	0. 04	1. 07	0. 72	0. 81	5. 00	3. 59	2. 57	1. 47	0. 89	1. 44	1. 19	0. 35	0. 57	0. 74
1,000–1,999	. 04	1. 09	1. 09	. 87	5. 76	4. 50	3. 25	1. 31	1. 01	1. 70	1. 49	. 44	. 75	. 80
2,000–2,999	. 07	1. 46	1. 21	1. 10	6. 58	5. 22	3. 60	1. 47	1. 08	1. 70	1. 55	. 47	. 71	. 72
3,000–3,999	. 11	1. 81	1. 43	1. 25	7. 43	5. 97	4. 08	1. 66	1. 18	1. 92	1. 68	. 49	. 95	. 68
4,000–4,999	. 16	2. 02	1. 63	1. 31	8. 05	6. 22	4. 14	1. 84	1. 24	1. 91	1. 66	. 48	. 91	. 64
5,000–7,499	. 19	1. 98	1. 74	1. 17	8. 23	6. 45	4. 38	1. 77	1. 14	1. 85	1. 68	. 41	. 77	. 57
7,500 and over	. 39	3. 32	2. 14	1. 21	10. 25	7. 68	4. 79	2. 80	1. 39	1. 86	1. 92	. 40	. 90	. 58

[1] Data from appendix table 46. The following groups were first standardized for region: Flour, meal, cereals, pastes; bakery products; milk; sugar and sweets; potatoes and sweetpotatoes; and fats and oils. See text for methods of standardization for region and for adjustment to constant household size.

TABLE 22.—*Income elasticities of quantity and money value of selected foods used at home in a week by households of 3.5 persons* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons, April–June 1948]

Food	Coefficient of elasticity, with standard error		Coefficient of determination (r^2)	
	Quantity	Money value	Quantity	Money value
Frozen fruits and vegetables	0.91 ± 0.13	0.99 ± 0.14	0.89	0.89
Beverages		.44 ± .07		.88
Fresh fruits	.31 ± .04	.37 ± .02	.92	.97
Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	.19 ± .07	.19 ± .07	.53	.55
Meat, poultry, fish	.18 ± .02	.27 ± .02	.89	.97
Meat	.18 ± .03	.27 ± .02	.88	.97
Milk (equivalent)	.17 ± .02	.22 ± .02	.88	.95
Fresh vegetables	.16 ± .05	.25 ± .07	.62	.68
Eggs	.12 ± .03	.14 ± .03	.76	.82
Bakery products	.04 ± .05	.09 ± .03	.00	.52
For incomes under $3,500	.14 ± .07	.15 ± .06	.56	.67
For incomes $3,500 and over	−.16 ± .04	−.03 ± .02	.84	.47
Fats and oils	.04 ± .03	.14 ± .02	.14	.87
For incomes under $3,500	.12 ± .03	(2)	.80	(2)
For incomes $3,500 and over	−.06 ± .06	(2)	.00	(2)
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	−.02 ± .08	.02 ± .02	.00	.00
For incomes under $3,500	.18 ± .05	.17 ± .03	.83	.93
For incomes $3,500 and over	−.30 ± .13	−.20 ± .07	.60	.69
Sugar, sweets	−.04 ± .06	.15 ± .08	.00	.27
For incomes under $3,500	.09 ± .07	.27 ± .16	.13	.40
For incomes $3,500 and over	−.25 ± .08	−.11 ± .13	.73	.00
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	−.25 ± .04	−.15 ± .04	.87	.71

[1] Income for year 1947 after taxes. Consumption standardized for region for milk; bakery products; fats and oils; potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sugar and sweets; and flour, meal, cereals, pastes. Grouped data (table 21) were used in the regressions.

[2] Not calculated.

Comparing Survey Data for Two Time Periods (1942 and 1948)

Cross-section surveys of households provide the basis for time-to-time comparisons of the consumption of groups in the population that are not possible from national per capita estimates based on food supply data. When data from different surveys are compared, however, it is necessary to take account of any differences in survey methods that may affect the comparison. The universe covered may differ; likewise the sampling procedures and the method of obtaining and classifying the information from households. The price level may change so that comparisons of the consumption of households with the same dollar incomes are not meaningful. Other changes in the economy or demography of the country may also obscure changes in consumption.

The 1942 Study of Spending and Saving in Wartime provides food consumption data (*18*) that are exceptionally well suited for comparison with those obtained in the 1948 nationwide urban study. This section presents findings as to the comparability of the two surveys and discusses some of the additional problems that must be considered in using surveys from two time periods to determine whether income elasticities have changed. Using meat consumption as an example the adjustments needed to make the data for the two surveys as comparable as possible are developed.

Comparability of the Surveys in Design and Execution

Objectives and scope

The general objective of the 1942 survey was to obtain estimates of total expenditures and savings for families of three population groups—urban, rural-nonfarm, and farm—classified by income. Information on a week's food consumption of urban families, with which this report is concerned, was therefore only one part of the survey. The purpose of the 1948 survey was solely to obtain information on the food consumption of urban families.

Because the scope of the 1942 survey was broader, the food consumption data may have received less attention in field collection than in the 1948 survey. Another possible difference resulting from differences in the objectives and scopes of the two surveys is in the reporting of income data. In the earlier study, families were requested to furnish information on all their expenditures; in the later study, food information only. Whether this led to more accurate reporting of income is not known, but it may well be that in a complete expenditure survey, respondents are stimulated to more exact reporting of income than in a food study.

Information requested on food consumption

In both studies, families were asked to recall the quantities and expense for items of food used in the home (or carried from home) during the 7 days preceding the interview. The schedule forms were of the list type, with some 200 items printed on the forms and columns for quantity and expense. In the 1942 survey only, the schedule carried columns for two sets of response from the homemaker: (1) Food bought last 7 days and (2) food "eaten" last 7 days. For some items, the entries for the 2 columns were the same. For others, mostly such staple items as flour and sugar, the entries were different. When both items purchased and items consumed (eaten) must be listed, the burden of recall is doubly heavy for the respondent. Also, "there may have been some misunderstanding of the questions, resulting in omission of food consumed during the period that had been bought previous to the period" (*18, p. 136*). For 28 of the 177 items this was evidenced by consistently lower averages for groups of families in quantities consumed than in quantities purchased. Because it was assumed that for a large group of families quantities purchased should equal quantities consumed and that the purchased figures were the more accurate, the 1942 consumption figures were adjusted on the basis of the purchased figures.

Another possible source of difference between the two surveys is in the detail provided by the schedule form. It is generally assumed that a detailed list of items on a schedule produces more complete reporting than a less detailed list. For most food groups, the number of items listed was approximately the same on the 1942 and 1948 schedules. In the 1942 schedule, 27 kinds and cuts of meat, for example, were listed; in the 1948, 25. For 4 of the 25 meat items, the 1948 schedule carried a more complete listing of possibilities (in the stub) than the 1942. For these items, the 1948 schedule may have facilitated more complete recall. (For 1948 schedule form, see p. 193; for 1942, Misc. Pub. 550 (*18*).)

On balance, however, there appear to have been no significant differences in the schedule design that would make for more or less complete recall of food consumption data in 1948 than in 1942. The difficulties that may have been encountered in 1942 in the filling of both purchase and consumption columns would probably have been at a minimum for those items that are purchased and used during a given week.

Sample design and eligibility requirements

Both the 1942 and 1948 surveys related to households in urban places of 2,500 or more in the United States. Both samples were probability samples designed to be self-weighting. In the 1942 survey, housekeeping families and single individuals were requested to furnish information on a week's food consumption; in the 1948 survey, only housekeeping families of two or more persons. The 1942 schedules have subsequently been retabulated to eliminate those of single individuals. The retabulated data, reported in appendix tables 54 and 55, are used in the comparisons with the 1948 data.[31]

The 1942 survey was made in 62 cities and the 1948 survey in 68 cities. The methods used in selecting the cities, the sample blocks within each city, and the dwelling units in the sample blocks are described in detail in appendix B of this publication and in Family Spending and Saving in Wartime (*24*). In general, the sample designs were similar. Such differences as did occur are probably relatively insignificant in their effects on the data obtained.

Period of collection

Both surveys were made almost entirely in April, May, and June; in both, a few schedules were collected in the latter part of March, and in the 1948 survey a few were collected in the early part of July. On the whole, the 1942 collection was made earlier in the season than the 1948 survey. Almost half (47 percent) of the 1942 schedules were collected by the end of April while only 28 percent of the 1948 schedules had been collected by that date. The fact that collection was earlier in 1942 than in 1948 may be important in comparisons of the consumption of some seasonally consumed foods.

Comparability of Households as to Selected Characteristics

Although the sample design and coverage for two surveys are approximately the same, the families scheduled may differ in several characteristics that influence the consumption of food. Between 1942 and 1948, family incomes increased considerably and some differences in other characteristics of the families surveyed undoubtedly occurred because of shifts of these characteristics in the total population. Still other differences might also have occurred because of the minor differences in the design of the two samples, although it seems probable that such were small.

Characteristics of the 1942 and 1948 survey families selected for examination because they affect household consumption are region of residence, household size and composition, and extent of "eating out" (table 23). The comparability, with respect to these selected characteristics, of households in three income positions is investigated as background analysis for the comparison in part I (pp. 10 to 12) of food consumption of families in the same income positions in 1942 and 1948. Such an investigation is also essential to the comparison of income-consumption relationships in the two periods made later in this section.

[31] The adjustments based on relationships between reported purchases and consumption made to 28 items in the original report (*18*) were incorporated in the retabulated data.

TABLE 23.—*Selected characteristics of families grouped into thirds on basis of income, 1942 and 1948 surveys*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons]

Characteristic	Lowest third		Middle third		Highest third		All incomes	
	1942	1948	1942	1948	1942	1948	1942	1948 [1]
Region:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
New England and Middle Atlantic	27	37	36	37	48	31	37	36
East North Central	21	16	30	27	24	31	25	24
West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific	24	15	20	18	16	21	20	18
South Atlantic and East and West South Central	28	32	14	18	12	17	18	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age and sex of household members:								
Under 16 years	29	27	28	31	24	28	27	28
16–20 years	7	6	7	7	12	7	9	6
Over 20 years:								
Men	28	30	30	29	29	30	29	30
Women	36	37	35	33	35	35	35	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Meals purchased and eaten away from home in survey week:								
Families having	25	29	49	50	71	70	48	51
Average number of meals eaten away from home per family based on—	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
All families	1. 6	1. 8	3. 6	3. 3	6. 2	6. 2	3. 86	3. 94
Families having any purchased meals away from home	6. 5	6. 3	7. 4	6. 6	8. 8	8. 8	8. 0	7. 7
Average household size in 21-meal-at-home-equivalent persons	3. 00	3. 28	3. 31	3. 59	3. 72	3. 55	3. 34	3. 42

[1] Includes 147 families that could not be classified by income.

Region

The percentage of households living in the South was larger in the 1948 survey than in the 1942 survey—22 percent compared with 18 percent. Relatively the same difference existed in each third of the income array. More of the families in the lowest income third in 1948 than in 1942 lived in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions; fewer were in the East North Central and West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions. In the highest income third, fewer of the families in the 1948 survey lived in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, but more in the East North Central region and the more western States. Because differences between the Northeast and Northwest in the consumption of most foods are relatively unimportant, the population shifts within the northern section of the United States probably do not affect the comparability of the 1942 and 1948 data. The differences between the 2 years in the proportion of the families residing in the South need to be allowed for in refined comparisons of the survey data for the 2 years.

Size and composition of households

The average size of the urban households included in the 2 surveys was approximately the same, namely 3.34 in 1942 and 3.42 in 1948, measured in terms of "21-meals-at-home-equivalent persons." Households at the lower end of the income array in 1948, however, were slightly larger than those at the lower end in 1942. Conversely upper-income households were slightly smaller in 1948 than in 1942. Some of these differences may be due to the greater exclusion from family membership of earning sons and daughters in 1948 (p. 46).

Households surveyed in the 2 years were also quite similar in age and sex composition. The principal difference found was in the makeup of the households in the highest income third. In 1948 more of the persons in this group eating meals at home were under 16 and fewer were between the ages of 16 and 20 than in 1942.

Meals eaten away from home

Closely allied to the problem of household size and composition in survey data is the one of food eaten away from home. Even though the average size of the households included in the two surveys measured in terms of meals served from home food supplies was not very different, there may have been significant differences in the number of meals eaten away from home by family members and also a difference in the kind of meals served at home; for instance, a smaller proportion of the total meals served at home may have been evening meals.

No data are available from the two surveys to determine which meals of the day were eaten away from home, but data are available for the total number of meals purchased and eaten away from home. Approximately half of all families in the two surveys had members who purchased meals away from home during the survey week—48 percent in 1942 and 51 percent in 1948. These families also had about the same number of meals away in a week—8.0 per family in 1942 and 7.7 per family in 1948. The corresponding averages, based on all households whether or not they had meals away from home, were almost the same in both years—3.86 in 1942 and 3.94 in 1948.[32] Had all of the earning sons and daughters been counted as family members in 1948, the average number of meals recorded as eaten away from home would probably have been slightly higher.

In both years, the percentage of households having meals purchased by family members away from home and the average number per household were much larger in the upper than in the lower income groups. Those in the lowest third in 1948 averaged slightly more meals away from home per household than those in the same relative position in 1942. Some decrease occurred for the middle income group, but there was no difference in the highest income third. Had the earning sons and daughters living at home in 1948 all been counted as family members instead of as boarders (i. e., if all their meals away from home had been recorded), there might have been some difference between the 2 years in the upper third.

Comparability of Income Classification

Comparability of two surveys with respect to income classification is important if the consumption of families in specified income groups is to be compared, as in part I. Comparability in this respect should be even more rigorously investigated if a comparison is to be made of income elasticities in 2 years.

In both the 1942 and 1948 surveys, families were classified by money income, the major difference being that in 1942, income for the first quarter of 1942 was used, before Federal income tax, and in 1948, income for the year 1947 after tax.

Income was defined in the two studies in the same manner—as the total of the wages and salaries of all members of the economic family, the net returns from business and family enterprises such as boarders, and other income such as dividends, interest, retirement benefits, and cash relief payments. Such lump sum payments as inheritances and terminal leave allowances were not considered current income. Nonmoney income, such as the money value of home-produced food or the rental value of an owned home, was not counted as income.

Some difference occurred between the two studies in the extent to which earnings of sons and daughters were included in the income of the economic family. In the 1948 survey, as indicated previously, the reported income included only the net income to the parents of the board and room paid in by some of the sons or daughters, whereas in the 1942 survey the full income presumably was included. Since in the 1948 survey the proportion reporting boarders of this type was greater in lower than in higher income groups, there was relatively greater underreporting of total family income in the lower than in the higher income groups. Since presumably such underreporting did not occur in the 1942 survey, a possible difference in the classification of families in the two surveys has been introduced.

Any difference between the 1942 and 1948 surveys in the income classification of families due to the deduction of income tax is relatively unimportant. In 1942 the Federal income tax was much lower than in 1948 and relatively few of the families would have been placed in lower income classes had the tax first been deducted. Even though the families in the highest income classes had relatively high taxes, the chance of a different classification if taxes had been deducted was small because the income intervals used were large.

A difference between the two surveys that may be important is in the time period used for income classification—for the 1942 schedules, the first 3 months of 1942, and for the 1948 schedules, family income for the year 1947. Hence, the length of time for which income was reported as well as the gap between the income period and the food consumption period differed in the two surveys. The problem of income classification becomes more acute in periods of rising or falling employment and rising or falling wage rates, since the likelihood of a difference in the rate of change of income among families is greater then than in periods of relatively stable economic conditions. Such a difference may be magnified if income is measured during a relatively short time period.

That income-consumption relationships are affected by the length of the classification period seems entirely logical. However, such evidence as is available for food groups (data for rural nonfarm families in the spring of 1942) indicates that there was little difference in income-consumption relationships when classification was made by 1941 incomes and when it was made by income for the first 3 months of 1942. On the other hand, there was a definite difference between the income elasticities for total food expenditures when the surveyed families in 1948 were classified by their

[32] The trend in meals purchased and eaten away from home by the survey families in 1942 and 1948 is similar to the trend shown by the national aggregate expenditure data of the United States Department of Commerce. An indication from the aggregate data that "eating out" was no more prevalent in 1948 than in 1942 comes from the fact that in 1942, expenditures for purchased meals and beverages made up 20.7 percent of expenditures for all food, while the corresponding figure for 1948 was 20.0 percent (*27, table 30*).

incomes for the week (or month) preceding the food-report period and when they were classified by their incomes for the previous year (p. 34). Also the "stability" of family incomes appears to affect the income-consumption curve for meat (p. 34).

In rigorous comparisons of income-consumption relationships for 1942 and 1948, the difference in the type of income-reporting period used in the two surveys must be taken into account. In the analysis for meat consumption which follows, the possible effect of such a difference is further examined. In a less exacting use of income for classification purposes, such as in the comparison in part I of consumption in 1942 and 1948 by families in the same relative income position, the difference between the income-reporting periods used in the two surveys is probably insignificant.

Income Elasticities of Meat Consumption, 1942 and 1948

In spite of slight differences in survey methods, in classification of families by income, and in the characteristics of the households surveyed, the data from the 1942 and 1948 surveys are probably more suitable for comparison than any other food consumption data available in the United States for two time periods. In no other large-scale surveys have the methods used and samples been so nearly alike. Hence, an unusual opportunity is provided for making all types of comparisons of the food consumption of families in the 2 years and specifically, as is the purpose here, for exploring differences between income-consumption relationships. Adjustments are possible to take account of some of the differences in data from the 2 surveys, as in size of household, region, and meals away from home. These adjustments are made and applied to the problem of estimating elasticities in the 2 periods for meat consumption. Similar methods could be applied to other commodity groups.

Unadjusted survey data

The unadjusted survey data (appendix tables 47 and 54 and fig. 8) indicate that the increase in meat consumption in relation to the increase in income (income elasticity) was smaller in 1948 than in 1942. The curves in figure 8 cross each other at the $2,000 income point. Families with incomes below this point used more meat in 1948 than those with the same dollar incomes in 1942. Considering the lower purchasing power of income in 1948, this finding is rather unexpected. Families with incomes above about $3,500 used less meat in 1948 than those with the same dollar incomes in 1942. Even when some allowance is made for the difference between the two years in incomes and purchasing power of the dollar by

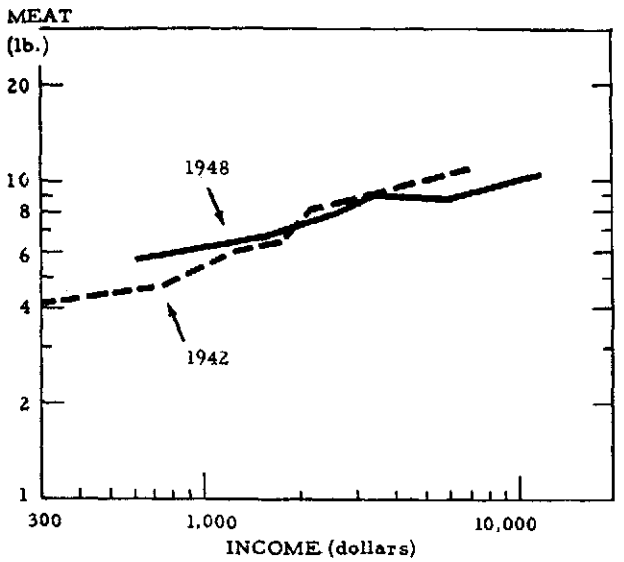

FIGURE 8.—Meat consumption and income, 1942 and 1948: Quantities at home per household in a week, unadjusted survey data, urban families in the United States.

comparing consumption at the same relative income *positions*, the higher income families used slightly less meat in 1948 than in 1942.

Regression equations of quantities on income for these unadjusted data have not been computed. From examination of figure 8, it would appear that a change in income elasticities had occurred.

Adjustment of data for differences in household characteristics

Since the 1942 and 1948 data were not entirely comparable with respect to region of residence, average household size and composition, and extent of "eating out," adjustments designed to increase their comparability were made to the survey data. For the 1948 data, the adjustments made for size of household described on page 40 have been utilized. Comparable adjustments were made to the 1942 data. Standardization for region was made for both sets of data by the procedure previously used for other foods (p. 39).[33]

Adjustments to make allowance for meat eaten away from home are very rough. They are based on estimates of the ratio of meat eaten per meal away from home to the quantity eaten at home and the number of meals eaten away from home, derived, in the absence of data on other family members, from a study of homemakers' meals.[34] The results of all three adjustments—for household size, region, and meat eaten at meals away

[33] Consumption data for 1942 by region are available only for meat. For the standardization for region, these data (unpublished) were used. For those wishing to carry out this type of analysis for other foods an approximation can be made by using the 1948 data by region (appendix table 46) as a basis.

[34] Unpublished data.

from home—are presented in table 24 and figure 9. In the table, averages are shown separately for quantities consumed at home and quantities consumed at home and away from home, so that the magnitude of the adjustment for food away from home can be ascertained.

Comparison of adjusted data

With the adjusted data as with the data before adjustment, the level of meat consumption of families with incomes below about $2,000 was higher in 1948 than in 1942 (fig. 9). Above about $3,000, families in 1948 consumed less than those in 1942 with the same dollar incomes. The intersecting of the two lines obviously leads to an apparent difference in their slopes. Since the regression coefficient of a linear logarithmic function is the elasticity coefficient, the coefficients of income elasticity can be read directly from the equations in figure 9. For 1942 the coefficient is 0.33 (standard error=0.04); for 1948, 0.24 (standard error=0.02).

TABLE 24.—*Estimated quantities of meat used at home and used at home and away from home in a week by households of 3.5 persons, by income, spring 1942 and spring 1948*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons. Averages were first standardized for region (North and West, 78 percent, and South, 22 percent) before the household size adjustments were made]

Year and income (dollars)	At home	At home and away from home
	Pounds	*Pounds*
1942:		
Under 500	4. 81	4. 84
500–999	5. 32	5. 42
1,000–1,499	6. 31	6. 54
1,500–1,999	6. 62	7. 02
2,000–2,499	8. 30	8. 82
2,500–2,999	8. 77	9. 65
3,000–4,999	8. 81	9. 74
5,000–9,999	10. 37	11. 79
10,000 and over	11. 02	12. 47
1948:		
Under 1,000	6. 08	6. 23
1,000–1,999	7. 23	7. 42
2,000–2,999	7. 92	8. 28
3,000–3,999	8. 92	9. 50
4,000–4,999	9. 02	9. 92
5,000–7,499	9. 12	10. 41
7,500 and over	10. 11	11. 73

The difference between the two coefficients is not significant at ordinary levels used in statistical analysis. However, since two of the adjustments especially, those for region and household size, were intended to reduce the variation between income classes that resulted from a difference in the distribution of these two characteristics of families, the resulting regression lines of the adjusted averages should have lower standard

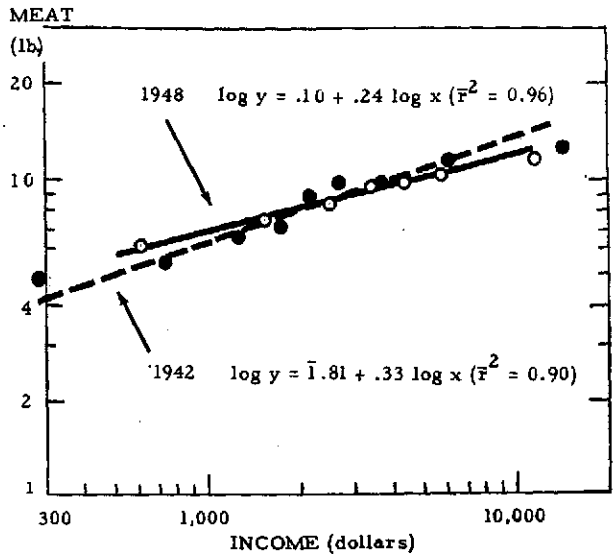

FIGURE 9.—Meat consumption and income, 1942 and 1948: Quantities at home and away from home per household of 3.5 persons in a week, averages adjusted for family size and region, urban families in the United States.

errors of estimate than those of the regression lines based on the unadjusted data. Although the magnitude of the difference between 1942 and 1948 is not large and the statistical evidence not too clear-cut, nevertheless it seems quite possible that the difference between the two years, as indicated by these adjusted survey data, may have been real.

This observation is supported by a comparison of the income-consumption relationships of two small homogeneous groups of families in 1942 and 1948 (fig. 10). Because of the paucity of data for some of the adjustments previously made and the difficulty in judging whether or not the final differences were significant, this comparison serves as a useful check on the adjusted data. The special group selected for study was composed of households of two adults living in the North (data for 1948 in table 18). Only those with a limited number of meals served to guests, boarders, and hired help were included. Families in which the head was 60 years or over were excluded since such families frequently have accumulated savings and, with the usual income classification, may fall in classes considerably below their real spending ability more frequently than families in general.

Since this "stripped-down" sample was composed of two-person households it is not likely to have included those households in which there were earning sons and daughters. The problem created by the fact that a larger proportion of earning sons and daughters in 1948 than in 1942 were treated as boarders and their earnings not included as income can therefore probably be dismissed.

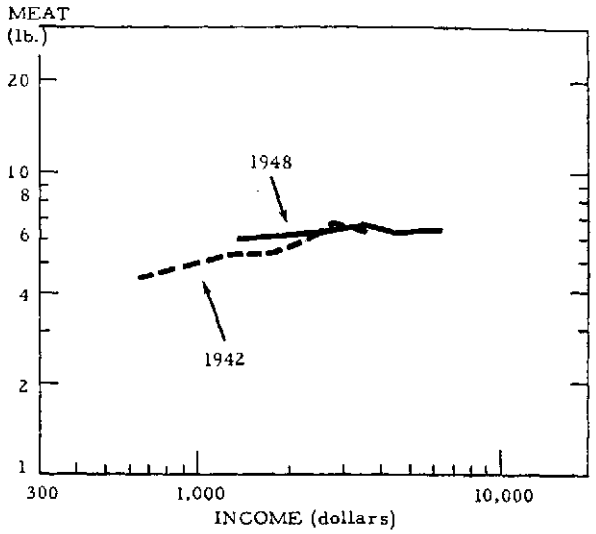

FIGURE 10.—Meat consumption and income, 2-person adult households with head under 60 years of age living in the North, 1942 and 1948: Quantities at home per household in a week, urban families in the United States.

Summary and discussion of results

Unadjusted data from surveys made in 1942 and 1948 indicate that there was some difference in the income-consumption relationships for meat in the 2 years, with elasticity in 1948 lower than in 1942. Because the households included in the two surveys differed in certain characteristics, the data were adjusted to make the 2 sets as comparable as possible with respect to region, household size and composition, and meals eaten away from home. The difference between the income-consumption relationships for these 2 "refined" sets of data also indicated a lower income elasticity of meat consumption in 1948 than in 1942. In 1942, a 10-percent higher family income meant 3.3-percent greater family meat consumption; in 1948, only 2.4 percent.

A small homogeneous group of households in each of the 2 years was used to test further the conclusion drawn from the full samples. Because this selected group of families was not likely to include those with earning sons and daughters, it furnished a method of testing any possible bias that might have resulted from the difference in treatment of earning sons and daughters in the two studies. The test with the homogeneous group confirmed the conclusion that there probably was a significant difference in the income-consumption relationships for meat in 1942 and 1948.

Some strengthening of that conclusion is suggested by the fact that the families in the 1942 study were classified on the basis of income for a 3-month period, whereas in the 1948 study, families were classified on the basis of a full year's income. Presumably a full year's income more nearly represents a family's typical spending ability, or so-called "stable" income, than does a 3-month period. In a test of the effect of the "stability" of income on income-consumption relationships, the coefficient of income elasticity for meat consumed by all families was found to be lower than that for a selected group of families of the same type but with relatively stable incomes (fig. 3). Hence, the coefficient found in the 1942 survey (since it was based on a 3-month income) may have been underestimated to a relatively greater degree than that for the 1948 survey, other things being equal. In that event, the difference between the coefficients of income elasticity calculated from the adjusted survey data may have been underreported.

Another point to consider in evaluating a comparison of the survey data is the relative change in the prices of meat and other commodities between 1942 and 1948. The fact that meat prices increased relatively more between 1942 and 1948 than prices of most other foods (pt. I, p. 13) increases the likelihood that the "true" difference between the 1942 and 1948 income elasticities was at least as great as that reported in this investigation, other things being equal. Had meat been relatively cheap in 1948 compared with other foods, the reported difference between the elasticities would have to be minimized considerably.

These results therefore appear to indicate that there was some small and possibly significant difference in the income-consumption relationships for meat in the spring of 1942 and the spring of 1948, with the income elasticity lower in 1948.

In interpreting these results or in studying similar results for other commodities or for other time periods, there are 3 possible explanations: (1) The differences existed only because of differences in economic conditions between the 2 years that affected the classification of families by income, and therefore evidence of a lasting change in income elasticities must be discounted; (2) the lower elasticity in the high-income year represented a flatter section of the income-consumption curve, and again, therefore, no real change in elasticity took place; and (3) tastes and preferences changed between the 2 years, resulting in a difference in elasticities.

Economic conditions changed in many respects from 1942 to 1948, but is is difficult to relate directly changes in the income level, in the income distribution, in unemployment rates, and so forth, to possible differences in income ranking that would affect income-consumption relationships. One difference between the 2 years that has been suggested by several investigators as being partially responsible for the difference between prewar and postwar relationships of income and food expenditures as analyzed in time-series data is the augmentation of incomes in 1947–48 with wartime savings. During the war many families saved greater proportions of their incomes than in prewar years. After the war there was a gradual decline in the amount of liquid assets held by families. The liquidation of these assets per-

mitted families to spend money for food more freely than they otherwise would have. Families at the lower end of the income distribution in 1948, especially those who were there because of temporary unemployment, may have been able to buy somewhat larger quantities of meat than they would have with no wartime reserves to liquidate. Higher income families, already heavier purchasers of meat and not necessarily having any desire for larger quantities, might have had enough reserves to permit them to buy higher quality meat. If such were the case, a flattening of the income-consumption (pounds) curve could have been expected. Thus in 1947–48, income alone did not account for all of the spending ability of families. Reserve purchasing power in the form of savings could have been relatively more important to low-income families in buying larger quantities of meat than to higher income families.

Another economic factor that might affect the interpretation of the 1942–48 elasticity differences concerns the expectation of income. Those families classified at the lower end of the income distribution in 1942 were probably more likely to have been there because of permanent unemployment than those in the same position in 1948. Many of the latter were there because of temporary unemployment, such as that due to the retooling of factories, but their income expectations were high and they did not feel compelled to cut their meat purchases.

The second interpretation of changes in elasticities does not apply to the particular example used in this section since the existing data for 1942 indicate that the income-meat consumption curve is not curvilinear on logarithmic scale (at least within the range of incomes within which most families fell). If the 1942 curve were curvilinear, it might follow that the 1948 curve, being farther to the right, did not really represent a change in the slope of the curve but represented the curve found when incomes were higher. In other words, it may have represented a flatter segment of the curve.

For some commodities, shifting from one area on a curve to another could be one explanation of differences in elasticities between consumption data for two periods of time when there had been considerable movement of the entire income distribution. However, for those commodities for which the function relating family income and quantities of food consumed is of the linear type on logarithmic scale, a shift upward in the income distribution would not result in a different coefficient of income elasticity.

A final interpretation of the observed difference in the income-consumption relationships for meat in 1942 and 1948 is that a real change in preferences occurred in the interim period. Changes in preferences in such a relatively short period as 6 years—even so small a change as appears to have taken place for meat—may be caused by several factors, the most likely of which are the introduction of competing foods, educational or advertising programs that may increase or decrease demand, and controls over consumption such as rationing. The only factors useful as possible hypotheses for explaining the difference in income elasticities in 1942 and 1948 are those that would have a differential effect on low- and high-income families. Of those mentioned, the most likely to have this effect is rationing.

Rationing of meat in the United States was begun March 29, 1943, and ended November 24, 1945. Since all persons had the same ration regardless of income and since high-income families usually consume more meat than low-income families, there was inevitably more of a restriction on the demand of high- than of low-income groups. The ration allowance for some low-income families may indeed have been higher than their normal demand.

There is the possibility that many low-income consumers considered the ration allowed to them their right and thus bought up to the ration allowance—more than their prerationing amounts. If low-income families thus did buy more than their prewar purchases of meat—and this conclusion can be drawn from the 1944 Wartime Food Purchases Survey of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (*4*)—then it is quite logical to assume that the higher demand of some low-income families continued after the rationing period. Thus, families altered their prewar habits because of the artificial wartime situation, found the new situation satisfactory, and may have continued the changed tastes and preferences into the postrationing period.

Probably neither of the two applicable interpretations offered in this study is the sole explanation of the observed difference in the income elasticities of meat consumed by urban families in the spring of 1942 and the spring of 1948. Each of the factors mentioned may have contributed to the total result to a larger or smaller degree.

To the extent that the difference between the coefficients derived from the survey data can be explained by the first interpretation—the effect of economic conditions upon the relative ranking of families in the two periods—it may be assumed that no lasting change in consumption patterns for meat has been demonstrated. If the difference between the two years could have been explained by the shifting to a flatter segment on the income-consumption curve, the change might last as long as incomes remain relatively high. Only after all such technical interpretation can be disposed of can the differences in elasticities be interpreted as a real shift in the preferences of consumers for meat.

Constructing indexes of seasonal food consumption [35]

Outline of Procedures

The indexes of seasonal differences in urban food consumption presented in appendix tables 52 and 53 and summarized in part I of this report were based largely upon data collected in the winter, spring, and fall of 1948 in 4 cities and in the spring and summer of 1949 in 2 cities (appendix tables 72–80). They were derived chiefly to represent 1948. Changing weather, prices, production, consumer income, and agricultural price support conditions doubtless cause some year-to-year differences in seasonal variations; hence, these indexes are not necessarily applicable to past or future years.

In brief outline, the procedures adopted in computing the indexes were as follows:

1. Average purchased quantities of individual food items [36] used at home per household were combined for the 4 cities on the basis of 1946 census population weights.[37] The data for the 4 cities were combined separately for each of the seasons, winter, spring, and fall 1948.
2. Seasonal indexes were computed from the above weighted averages for winter and fall seasons, with spring 1948 as 100.0.
3. Summer indexes, with spring as 100.0, were computed in the same way from the data collected in 2 cities in 1949. To allow for the use of only 2 cities, adjustments were made in the indexes based upon the relationship between fall and winter indexes computed for all 4 cities and those computed for the 2 cities, Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul, in which the 1949 data had been collected.
4. Indexes for individual food items were combined into food groups by weighting the seasonal indexes of the component items by their relative importance in spring 1948 urban food purchases.
5. In combining the seasonal indexes into annual estimates, winter was given a weight of 4 (to represent December, January, February, and March), spring a weight of 3 (April, May, and June), summer a weight of 2 (July and August), and fall a weight of 3 (September, October, and November).

Before adopting these procedures, various questions relating to the data were investigated. The following discussion of the special analyses that were made indicates some of the limitations of the data, as well as some of the underlying assumptions that have been made in constructing the seasonal indexes.

Combination of Data From Four Cities

One of the first decisions to be made was what weighting scheme should be used to combine the data for the 4 cities into a national seasonal pattern. The question was raised as to whether the data could be treated as samples of food consumption in 4 geographic areas although the 4 cities were not necessarily chosen to represent the food consumption of urban families in their respective regions. The 4 cities are located in diverse sections of the United States, but because of considerable variation in food habits, even within a region, no 1 city can give a completely accurate picture of a regional food pattern. Moreover, the 4 cities surveyed are all large cities and may not represent the consumption patterns of the small cities within the regions.

Because spring 1948 food consumption data were available for both the total United States and the 4 cities, it was possible to determine how well a combination of the 4 cities would approximate average United States urban consumption. When the consumption data for Birmingham, Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco were combined with the 1946 census population weights of the South, Northeast, North Central, and West, the weighted averages compared well with the consumption figures obtained from the spring 1948, all United States urban sample.[38] This was particularly true for the major food groups. On the basis of this comparison it was decided that the 4 cities gave good enough representation to derive United States seasonal indexes by combining the actual consumption data for the 4 cities (with census population weights) and then computing seasonal indexes. Data from the 4 cities, however, were not sufficient to warrant the construction of separate regional indexes.

Summer Seasonal Adjustment

Before computing the summer index, 2 questions were investigated, 1 relating to incorporating the data for the 2 cities with those from the 4 cities, and the other to incorporating the data for 1949 with those from 1948.

City adjustment.—A comparison of 2-city and 4-city average seasonal indexes in the winter and fall of 1948 was made for about 35 food items. In general, it was concluded from these compari-

[35] Summarized from Seasonal Patterns of Food Consumption, City Families, 1948 (*21*).

[36] With few minor exceptions, seasonal indexes were not computed for any food items or subgroups that did not account for at least 2 percent of the urban household food budget in the spring of 1948. The seasonal adjustments made to food obtained without direct expense and used in deriving the indexes in appendix table 53 were made only to those groups of which such quantities amounted to at least 5 percent of the purchased quantities.

[37] Current Population Reports, Consumer Income (*14*): Birmingham (South), 21.4 percent; Buffalo (Northeast), 35.2 percent; Minneapolis-St. Paul (North Central), 30.5 percent; San Francisco (West), 12.9 percent.

[38] For purposes of this comparison, the four-city data were adjusted to represent consumption of all families, not just selected family types.

sons that a seasonal index based on 2 rather than 4 cities would have yielded considerably different average indexes for the United States. For most of the food items, however, a 2-city average would have yielded seasonal indexes of the same direction as a 4-city average, but of greater amplitude. A downward adjustment (toward 100) in amplitude of the seasonal indexes would have made the 2-city indexes more similar to the 4-city indexes, and there no longer would have been a tendency for the amplitude of the seasonal indexes to be overstated more frequently than understated.

It was therefore assumed that if an adjusted average of the 2 cities improved the seasonal estimates for the fall and winter seasons, it would do likewise for the summer season. Accordingly, an amplitude adjustment was made in deriving summer indexes from the Birmingham and the Minneapolis-St. Paul data.

Use of 1949 with 1948 data.—The appropriateness of assuming 1949 seasonal relationships to be similar to those in 1948 might be questioned. Because of changes between 1948 and 1949 in food prices, general cost of living, and average income of the families surveyed, actual levels of food consumption in Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul differed in the 2 years, with 1949 higher for most foods. Despite the differences in consumption between spring 1948 and spring 1949, the seasonal patterns might have been the same, if the summer-spring relationships for weather, availability, and price of foods were similar in the 2 years.

Examination of retail price data, of statistics on climate, and of the limited amount of data on seasonal supplies of foods indicated that for some foods, particularly meats, the 1948 and 1949 spring to summer seasonal patterns in consumption might have differed. Little basis for devising any adjustments exists, however, and because of this none have been made.

Computation of Yearly Averages

Since the seasonal data from the surveys (1948 and 1949 together) cover only 10 months of the year, a decision had to be made about a method of adjustment for the omission of data for November and December in computing the yearly average.

November and December, being holiday months, undoubtedly have unique food consumption patterns. Without consumption data for these months, seasonal indexes for fall and winter are too low for traditional holiday foods such as turkey, cranberries, and nuts. Nevertheless, because there was no reliable basis for estimating food consumption in November and December, the seasonal indexes were derived from data for only 10 months.

In combining the seasonal indexes into annual estimates, the missing months were apportioned to the months considered to be most nearly related to them in terms of consumption patterns; that is, November to September and October, and December to January, February, and March.

Use of Selected Family Types

The data collected for seasonal comparisons were for a restricted group of families, families of 2 adults with 0, 1, or 2 persons 2 to 15 years of age. The justification for using the food consumption of families of selected size and composition as representative of the seasonal patterns of all family types might also be questioned.

The average urban family is somewhat larger than the average family of the selected type for which seasonal data were obtained. Since per capita income is generally lower for large families than for small families, it might be expected that large families would spend their food money more carefully and respond more readily to seasonal changes in food prices than would smaller families. Consequently, food purchases of large families might tend to have more extreme seasonal movements than those of small families.

For a number of foods, however, there is some evidence from the survey data that factors such as climate, habit, and availability play more of a part in causing seasonal movements in consumption than does price. These factors would have the same effect on food purchases of both small and large families and would not tend to cause dissimilar seasonal patterns for the two family-size groups. For those foods for which price is the predominant factor in determining seasonal consumption patterns, there may be systematic differences in the seasonal patterns of large and small families. To some extent, therefore, the use of the data for selected family types may underestimate the magnitude of a few seasonal indexes in this report.

Seasonal Adjustment by Income Class

Finally, the extent to which average indexes for all income classes combined might be used for both the high- and low-income classes was investigated. Because seasonal price movements and seasonal changes in availability may operate differently for different income groups, differences might be expected among the income classes in the magnitude of their seasonal consumption patterns. With this in mind, seasonal indexes were computed for the income class under $2,000 and for the class $4,000 and over. These indexes were then compared with one another and with the indexes based on all families.

Both the high- and low-income classes showed more extreme seasonal variation than the average, and in many cases showed seasonal movements of an opposite direction from the average for families of all incomes. In only about 60 percent of the cases were the seasonal indexes for the highest and lowest income classes in the same direction.

Where the indexes were in the same direction, about half the time the lowest income class showed more extreme seasonal variation than the highest income class, and the other half of the time the reverse was true.

Although there may be some systematic differences between the seasonal indexes of high- and low-income families, the available data, with relatively few cases, were too subject to chance fluctuations to yield a picture of these differences, food by food. Given these limited data, it seemed advisable to use the seasonal indexes based on all cases rather than to attempt to derive different seasonal indexes for each income class.

Reliability of Estimates

An examination of the variability of the four-city consumption data, together with the above limitations of the data for the purpose of constructing seasonal indexes, indicated that many differences in consumption could be due to chance factors and that seasonal adjustments could be made only for the food groups and certain major food items. For these reasons it was decided, as was indicated above, that with a few minor exceptions, seasonal indexes would not be computed for any food items or subgroups that did not account for at least 2 percent of the urban household food budget in the spring of 1948. For items of lesser importance the quantities used and the percent of survey families reporting use were too small to give validity to the data for national seasonal adjustments. A "t" test was made to compare each seasonal average with the average of the base (spring and annual).[39] In appendix table 52 those indexes that are significantly different from 100 at the 5-percent level are indicated by an asterisk.

[39] Variability estimates computed from formulas by Yates (*29, pp. 184–185, 196–197*); "t" tests made from formulas and tables by Fisher (*5, pp. 119, 174*).

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APPENDIX A. TABULAR SUMMARY OF SURVEY DATA

The tables in this appendix give the data from (1) the nationwide survey of urban families in the United States made in the spring of 1948, (2) the surveys of families made in 4 cities in winter 1948, and (3) the seasonal surveys in 4 cities in 1948–49. Tables with more detail as to items of food consumed by households in the 4 cities are included in Preliminary Reports 1 to 4 and 8 to 11. See appendix D, page 201 for titles.

Averages, unless otherwise stated, are based on all households in the cell, whether or not they reported use of the item.

The basic data on foods consumed are for the household. Where per person averages for groups of households are shown, they were computed by dividing the average household quantities by the average number of "21-meals-at-home-equivalent" persons in the household. This method gives weight to the household in proportion to the number of persons in the household, or, in other words, equal weight to each person. It is not the same as the mean that could be obtained from the distribution of families consuming specified quantities of foods per person (as in table 49) or from summing per person averages for each household and dividing by the number of households. The latter method would give equal weight to each household regardless of number of members.

In many of the tables in this report, the figures for average quantities and average expenditures have been carried to three decimal places and the figures for percentages of households using to one decimal place for the convenience of those who may wish to combine averages and percentages or make other computations from the data. Such presentation should not be interpreted as implying precision.

TABLE 25.—*Income, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home and money value of food obtained without direct expenditure, 1947, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Income (dollars)	Families [1]	Income (after tax)	Family size	Value of food per family							Families having food in specified categories			
				Total	Purchased			Home produced	As gift or pay		Purchased and eaten away from home	Home produced	As gift or pay	
					Total	At home	Away		Meals	Other food			Meals	Other food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Number	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	1,446	[2] 3,606	3.29	1,229	1,163	948	215	21	38	7	85.4	32.4	40.2	28.8
Under 1,000	53	610	2.41	675	592	531	61	41	26	16	49.1	41.5	35.8	32.1
1,000–1,999	204	1,555	2.81	817	745	692	53	22	42	8	66.7	33.3	42.2	24.5
2,000–2,999	410	2,505	3.22	1,085	1,027	890	137	21	32	5	86.3	32.2	39.5	29.3
3,000–3,999	351	3,485	3.46	1,261	1,208	1,014	194	16	31	6	90.0	34.2	41.0	29.1
4,000–4,999	167	4,421	3.52	1,452	1,371	1,083	288	36	37	8	92.2	32.9	40.1	31.1
5,000–7,499	154	5,861	3.39	1,506	1,442	1,049	393	18	41	5	94.8	29.2	38.3	31.2
7,500 and over	72	11,766	3.98	2,090	1,997	1,342	655	13	75	5	97.2	26.4	47.2	26.4
Not classified	35	-------	3.51	1,753	1,680	1,200	480	2	69	2	94.3	20.0	31.4	25.7

[1] Excludes 17 families not willing to report annual data and 95 families not requested to furnish annual data for 1947. The latter were households that were not economic families during 1947 (for example, newly married couples). See appendix B, p. 182.

[2] Average based on 1,411 families.

TABLE 26.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD IN 1947: *Money value per household and percentage of households producing specified foods, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Income (dollars) (1)	Households [1] (2)	Total (3)	Vegetables (4)	Fruits (5)	Eggs (6)	Poultry (7)	Meat, fish, game (8)	Milk, cream (9)	Other food (10)
		Money value per household (dollars) [2]							
	Number								
All incomes	1,446	23.21	7.98	2.25	3.55	2.62	3.78	2.46	0.57
Under 1,000	53	41.56	12.43	2.21	8.00	7.68	4.26	4.83	2.15
1,000–1,999	204	22.84	5.73	2.32	4.89	1.78	3.85	3.72	.55
2,000–2,999	410	24.51	8.44	1.84	4.09	3.83	3.21	2.72	.38
3,000–3,999	351	17.47	8.28	2.15	2.57	1.30	1.71	1.06	.40
4,000–4,999	167	37.95	10.45	3.84	5.04	4.89	7.45	4.66	1.62
5,000–7,499	154	20.50	4.96	2.40	1.86	1.14	8.29	1.75	.10
7,500 and over	72	12.91	10.82	1.68	0	0	.31	0	.10
Not classified	35	2.17	1.66	.51	0	0	0	0	0
		Percentage of households producing any for home use							
All incomes	1,446	32.4	26.2	14.2	7.0	5.7	5.5	1.8	1.6
Under 1,000	53	41.5	34.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	7.5	7.5	5.7
1,000–1,999	204	33.3	25.5	15.7	10.8	6.4	5.4	2.0	1.5
2,000–2,999	410	32.2	26.6	12.7	6.8	6.1	5.4	1.2	[3]
3,000–3,999	351	34.2	26.5	15.4	6.0	4.3	6.0	1.4	2.0
4,000–4,999	167	32.9	25.7	18.0	8.4	9.0	6.6	3.6	3.0
5,000–7,499	154	29.2	26.6	10.4	3.9	2.6	5.8	1.3	1.3
7,500 and over	72	26.4	25.0	11.1	0	0	2.8	0	1.4
Not classified	35	20.0	14.3	8.6	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Excludes 17 households not willing to report annual data and 95 households not requested to furnish annual data for 1947. See appendix B, p. 182.

[2] Total greater than in table 25 because pro rata amounts for boarders, guests, and hired help have not been excluded.

[3] 0.05 or less.

TABLE 27.—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS PRESERVED IN 1947 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE: *Quantity per household and percentage of households preserving, by income, size of city, and region*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Income (dollars), city size, and region	Households [1]	Family size [2]	Canned							Frozen		
			Total	Tomatoes [3]	Beans	Pickles, relishes	Other vegetables, soup	Jellies, jams, preserves	Fruits, juices	Total	Vegetables	Fruits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			Quantity per household (all households)									
All incomes	*Number* 1,446	*Persons* 3.29	*Quarts* 40.1	*Quarts* 10.4	*Quarts* 3.6	*Quarts* 2.9	*Quarts* 3.6	*Quarts* 3.6	*Quarts* 16.0	*Pounds* 1.7	*Pounds* 1.0	*Pounds* 0.7
Under 1,000	53	2.41	46.3	12.4	5.6	2.7	7.9	4.0	13.8	2.1	1.7	.4
1,000–1,999	204	2.81	26.6	6.4	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.3	11.4	(4)	(4)	0
2,000–2,999	410	3.22	42.3	10.9	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.1	16.0	1.4	.7	.7
3,000–3,999	351	3.46	46.8	11.3	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	20.1	2.8	1.9	.9
4,000–4,999	167	3.52	51.4	14.3	4.7	2.9	6.5	5.1	17.9	2.2	1.2	1.0
5,000–7,499	154	3.39	33.5	8.7	1.2	2.0	1.7	3.2	16.8	.8	.5	.3
7,500 and over	72	3.98	29.4	11.0	4.1	2.0	.9	2.3	9.1	5.0	3.0	2.0
Not classified	35	3.51	15.4	4.2	.8	2.9	.4	1.2	5.9	0	0	0
City size:												
1 million and over	302	(5)	14.3	4.5	.7	.8	.8	1.3	6.1	.3	.2	.1
250,000–999,999	251	(5)	28.5	8.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.1	12.7	.4	.4	0
50,000–249,999	296	(5)	46.6	13.7	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.3	17.7	.1	.1	0
10,000–49,999	382	(5)	47.5	11.9	5.0	3.2	3.5	5.3	18.7	4.0	2.1	1.9
2,500–9,999	215	(5)	68.0	13.7	7.5	6.1	8.4	5.8	26.4	3.4	2.1	1.3
Region:												
North and West	1,125	3.21	40.2	11.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	16.0	1.5	.9	.6
South	321	3.57	39.9	8.0	5.7	1.7	4.0	4.6	15.8	2.5	1.5	1.0
			Percentage of households reporting an amount									
All incomes	1,446	3.29	47.3	30.1	14.1	16.2	13.2	27.8	35.7	2.5	1.9	1.8
Under 1,000	53	2.41	56.6	39.6	17.0	24.5	15.1	35.8	39.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
1,000–1,999	204	2.81	42.2	22.5	14.2	11.3	11.3	22.1	31.9	.5	.5	0
2,000–2,999	410	3.22	52.0	34.1	16.1	18.5	15.1	30.7	38.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
3,000–3,999	351	3.46	48.1	31.9	17.1	18.5	16.2	26.5	38.2	3.1	2.6	2.0
4,000–4,999	167	3.52	46.7	32.3	13.2	15.6	13.2	29.3	35.9	3.6	3.0	2.4
5,000–7,499	154	3.39	45.5	26.6	5.8	13.0	9.7	29.2	33.8	1.9	1.3	1.3
7,500 and over	72	3.98	40.3	22.2	9.7	11.1	4.2	25.0	29.2	6.9	4.2	5.6
Not classified	35	3.51	27.8	13.9	5.6	8.3	2.8	19.4	22.2	0	0	0
City size:												
1 million and over	302	(5)	21.9	14.6	3.6	6.3	4.3	10.6	14.9	.7	0.3	0.3
250,000–999,999	251	(5)	41.7	23.4	7.9	13.5	5.2	23.4	29.4	.8	.8	0
50,000–249,999	296	(5)	54.1	36.1	13.9	18.9	17.6	25.3	39.2	.7	.7	0
10,000–49,999	382	(5)	56.3	34.6	18.6	17.8	13.6	38.0	45.0	5.2	3.9	4.2
2,500–9,999	215	(5)	64.7	42.8	28.4	26.5	28.4	42.3	51.2	4.7	3.3	4.2
Region:												
North and West	1,125	3.21	45.5	31.1	12.4	17.3	12.9	25.8	34.5	2.4	1.7	1.6
South	321	3.57	53.9	26.5	19.9	12.1	14.3	35.5	39.9	2.8	2.5	2.5

			Quantity per household preserving each item									
All incomes	1,446	3.29	*Quarts* 84.8	*Quarts* 34.5	*Quarts* 25.9	*Quarts* 18.0	*Quarts* 27.3	*Quarts* 12.9	*Quarts* 44.7	*Pounds* 68.6	*Pounds* 53.6	*Pounds* 38.8
Under 1,000	53	2.41	81.8	31.4	32.7	10.9	52.1	11.2	34.8	[6] 109.2	[6] 89.3	[6] 19.8
1,000–1,999	204	2.81	63.0	28.2	17.2	14.1	21.9	10.6	35.6	[6] 4.0	[6] 4.0	0
2,000–2,999	410	3.22	81.3	32.0	26.1	19.2	22.9	13.4	42.1	65.7	47.5	36.6
3,000–3,999	351	3.46	97.3	35.4	24.4	19.4	25.4	13.4	52.5	91.0	72.2	47.2
4,000–4,999	167	3.52	110.1	44.2	35.9	18.7	49.0	17.5	49.8	61.5	39.9	42.4
5,000–7,499	154	3.39	73.6	32.7	20.0	15.1	17.5	10.9	49.7	[6] 41.0	37.5	[6] 22.5
7,500 and over	72	3.98	72.9	49.2	42.5	18.1	21.5	9.4	31.0	72.9	72.1	35.7
Not classified	35	3.51	55.4	30.0	14.9	34.5	15.9	6.2	26.5	0	0	0
City size:												
1 million and over	302	([5])	65.3	31.3	18.9	12.6	18.8	12.4	41.1	36.4	67.3	17.7
250,000–999,999	251	([5])	68.2	36.4	21.9	14.6	27.2	8.9	43.3	53.6	53.6	----
50,000–249,999	296	([5])	86.2	37.8	27.2	17.2	27.9	13.2	45.2	12.6	12.6	----
10,000–49,999	382	([5])	84.3	34.1	26.7	17.8	25.8	14.0	41.5	77.0	54.7	44.6
2,500–9,999	215	([5])	105.1	32.0	26.6	23.2	29.7	13.6	51.6	73.3	65.1	30.9
Region:												
North and West	1,125	3.21	88.3	35.6	24.6	18.9	27.0	12.7	46.4	63.0	52.4	38.9
South	321	3.57	74.0	30.4	28.9	14.1	28.0	13.0	39.5	86.6	58.6	38.4

[1] Excludes 17 households not willing to report annual data and 95 households not requested to furnish annual data for 1947. See appendix B, p. 182.
[2] Household size for year not available.
[3] Includes juice, catsup, chili sauce.
[4] 0.05 or less.
[5] Not available.
[6] Average based on 3 or fewer cases.

TABLE 28.—*Household and family size, and meals eaten at home and away from home in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Households	Household size (total meals at home÷21)	Family size (count of members)	Meals eaten in week							Families eating some meals away from home in week	
				At home by—				Away—by family members only				
				All household members	Family members	Guests, hired help	Boarders	Total	Purchased	Received as gift or pay	Any	Purchased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
All incomes	*Number* 1,558	*Persons* 3.42	*Persons* 3.29	*Number* 71.77	*Number* 63.58	*Number* 3.15	*Number* 5.04	*Number* 5.51	*Number* 3.94	*Number* 1.57	*Percent* 61.4	*Percent* 50.8
Under 1,000	53	2.84	2.51	59.74	49.88	1.29	8.57	2.83	1.21	1.62	39.6	20.8
1,000–1,999	204	3.23	2.90	67.81	58.01	2.82	6.98	2.89	1.42	1.47	38.7	21.6
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	3.28	73.29	64.84	2.57	5.88	4.04	2.60	1.44	52.5	42.9
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	3.52	76.66	68.73	2.28	5.65	5.19	3.69	1.50	62.7	51.6
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	3.49	73.59	66.73	3.77	3.09	6.56	5.26	1.30	74.9	68.3
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	3.40	69.56	63.02	3.36	3.18	8.38	7.09	1.29	81.2	73.4
7,500 and over	72	3.84	3.82	80.65	68.65	8.95	3.05	11.57	9.31	2.26	88.9	86.1
Not classified	147	2.93	2.98	61.56	54.58	3.99	2.99	8.00	5.35	2.65	73.5	61.9

TABLE 29.—*Income in a week, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home, by household size and family income, by region and family income, by income per person, and by family income in a week*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Household size,[1] income (dollars), and region	Families	Income in week (before tax)	Family size (count of members)	Family expense for food [2]			Families buying any food away from home
				Total	At home	Away from home	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Number	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Household size and 1947 family income (all regions):							
All household sizes	1,558	80.34	3.29	25.57	21.59	3.98	78.8
Under 1,000	53	18.60	2.51	13.76	12.38	1.38	45.3
1,000–1,999	204	38.00	2.90	17.12	15.76	1.36	56.4
2,000–2,999	410	54.94	3.28	22.35	19.83	2.52	74.8
3,000–3,999	351	77.52	3.52	27.06	23.56	3.50	86.3
4,000–4,999	167	94.36	3.49	30.07	24.82	5.25	86.8
5,000–7,499	154	128.52	3.40	31.36	24.22	7.14	90.3
7,500 and over	72	269.22	3.82	44.08	32.57	11.51	95.8
Not classified	147	79.44	2.98	26.80	21.36	5.44	86.0
2-person households	479	70.09	2.09	20.18	15.83	4.35	71.6
Under 1,000	33	14.39	1.91	11.68	10.25	1.43	30.3
1,000–1,999	78	36.43	2.00	14.29	12.95	1.34	47.4
2,000–2,999	120	53.16	2.05	17.73	14.71	3.02	69.2
3,000–3,999	81	78.71	2.15	21.77	17.57	4.20	80.2
4,000–4,999	44	99.61	2.16	24.56	19.08	5.48	81.8
5,000–7,499	40	124.00	2.28	27.32	18.43	8.89	95.0
7,500 and over	12	232.17	2.42	47.22	26.74	20.48	91.7
Not classified	71	77.44	2.09	21.69	16.16	5.53	89.7
3-person households	427	84.85	2.90	24.64	20.85	3.79	80.2
Under 1,000	10	18.00	2.60	16.12	14.68	1.44	50.0
1,000–1,999	59	35.86	2.59	17.16	16.19	.97	57.6
2,000–2,999	113	54.31	2.83	21.59	19.36	2.23	79.6
3,000–3999	88	79.01	3.03	25.83	22.10	3.73	88.6
4,000–4,999	48	102.28	2.96	29.84	23.62	6.22	89.6
5,000–7,499	53	133.08	3.06	30.49	24.26	6.23	83.0
7,500 and over	21	294.38	3.05	34.70	26.53	8.17	90.5
Not classified	35	75.59	3.03	24.56	19.76	4.80	84.8
4-person households	315	80.39	3.76	28.15	24.42	3.73	84.3
Under 1,000	2	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
1,000–1,999	33	43.24	3.55	19.62	17.60	2.02	63.6
2,000–2,999	90	54.38	3.72	25.14	22.68	2.46	78.9
3,000–3,999	91	73.19	3.82	28.04	24.96	3.08	89.0
4,000–4,999	29	82.55	3.59	33.17	28.36	4.81	93.1
5,000–7,499	34	122.53	3.91	33.76	27.14	6.62	94.1
7,500 and over	20	221.30	3.95	40.92	31.38	9.54	100.0
Not classified	16	81.60	3.93	28.55	24.51	4.04	71.4
Households of 5 or more	337	89.25	5.06	32.06	28.14	3.92	81.9
Under 1,000	8	34.25	4.75	18.38	17.04	1.34	87.5
1,000–1,999	34	40.15	4.85	21.13	19.67	1.46	67.6
2,000–2,999	87	58.87	5.14	26.91	24.66	2.25	70.1
3,000–3,999	91	79.36	4.89	31.95	28.89	3.06	86.8
4,000–4,999	46	88.67	5.26	33.63	29.34	4.29	84.8
5,000–7,499	27	133.96	5.11	36.51	29.04	7.47	92.6
7,500 and over	19	315.26	5.42	55.80	44.18	11.62	100.0
Not classified	25	112.80	5.14	45.67	38.61	7.06	85.7

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 29.—*Income in a week, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home, by household size and family income, by region and family income, by income per person, and by family income in a week*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Household size,[1] income (dollars), and region	Families	Income in week (before tax)	Family size (count of members)	Family expense for food [2]			Families buying any food away from home
				Total	At home	Away from home	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Number	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Region and 1947 family income:							
North and West	1,215	85.14	3.22	26.58	22.44	4.14	79.8
Under 1,000	32	15.62	2.25	13.62	11.80	1.82	43.8
1,000–1,999	128	40.02	2.58	18.13	16.78	1.35	53.1
2,000–2,999	319	55.76	3.22	22.89	20.46	2.43	75.4
3,000–3,999	295	78.35	3.49	27.34	23.82	3.52	86.4
4,000–4,999	138	96.12	3.35	30.38	24.99	5.39	85.5
5,000–7,499	126	129.56	3.32	31.65	24.55	7.10	91.3
7,500 and over	58	295.10	3.62	46.16	33.88	12.28	94.8
Not classified	119	85.40	3.09	27.94	22.48	5.46	88.0
South	343	63.69	3.52	22.01	18.60	3.41	75.2
Under 1,000	21	23.14	2.90	13.99	13.27	.72	47.6
1,000–1,999	76	34.61	3.43	15.42	14.04	1.38	61.8
2,000–2,999	91	52.08	3.48	20.45	17.62	2.83	72.5
3,000–3,999	56	73.12	3.66	25.52	22.16	3.36	85.7
4,000–4,999	29	86.00	4.17	28.61	24.04	4.57	93.1
5,000 and over	42	136.57	4.07	31.87	24.21	7.66	90.5
Not classified	28	57.47	2.54	22.39	17.04	5.35	78.6
1947 income per person (all regions):							
All incomes	1,558	80.34	3.29	25.57	21.59	3.98	78.8
Under 200	19	21.89	4.32	17.84	15.18	2.66	73.7
200–399	84	37.81	4.68	21.44	19.58	1.86	59.5
400–599	132	46.50	4.21	22.81	20.61	2.20	65.9
600–799	193	56.17	3.94	25.87	23.55	2.32	78.8
800–999	169	64.31	3.54	25.71	22.21	3.50	81.7
1,000–1,249	237	67.97	3.14	24.52	21.31	3.21	89.2
1,250–1,499	145	75.67	2.82	24.13	20.35	3.78	76.6
1,500–1,999	182	89.07	2.70	26.15	21.22	4.93	80.2
2,000–2,999	168	116.49	2.59	26.50	21.48	5.02	82.7
3,000 and over	82	234.16	2.65	35.34	25.23	10.11	87.8
Not classified	147	79.44	2.98	26.80	21.36	5.44	86.0
Family income in week (all regions):							
All incomes	1,558	80.34	3.29	25.57	21.59	3.98	78.8
Under 10	32	3.44	2.69	17.77	15.75	2.02	53.1
10–19	44	14.82	2.48	12.97	12.24	.73	36.4
20–29	68	24.29	2.85	17.44	15.82	1.62	63.2
30–39	97	34.59	3.25	17.59	16.11	1.48	57.7
40–49	155	44.50	3.19	20.66	18.73	1.93	65.2
50–59	197	54.08	3.25	22.72	20.21	2.51	75.6
60–99	565	75.75	3.40	26.35	22.77	3.58	85.8
100–199	279	129.05	3.37	30.76	23.96	6.80	91.0
200 and over	56	318.21	3.62	46.67	34.25	12.42	94.7
Not classified	65	----------	3.48	32.93	25.47	7.46	80.8

[1] See Glossary, Household size.

[2] Includes expense for guests and hired help.

[3] Averages not shown because of too few cases.

TABLE 30.—*Distribution of families by total expense for food at home and away per family member in a week, by household size and income*

[Urban housekeeping families in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Household size [1] and income (dollars)	Families	Family expense for food at home and away per member of—					
		Under $3.50	$3.50–$4.99	$5.00–$6.99	$7.00–$9.99	$10.00–$11.99	$12.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All household sizes	1,558	5.2	10.6	26.8	31.8	11.9	13.7
Under 2,000	257	16.7	19.1	28.4	21.4	7.0	7.4
2,000–2,999	410	6.4	13.7	29.2	35.0	9.3	6.4
3,000–3,999	351	1.1	8.3	33.0	34.5	13.1	10.0
4,000–4,999	167	.6	5.4	24.6	36.4	10.8	22.2
5,000–7,499	154	1.3	3.9	16.9	35.7	18.8	23.4
7,500 and over	72	0	4.2	9.7	29.2	19.4	37.5
Not classified	147	2.9	8.8	23.6	25.8	15.4	23.5
2-person households	479	4.0	8.7	16.7	30.6	18.9	21.1
Under 2,000	111	11.7	24.4	22.5	19.8	9.9	11.7
2,000–2,999	120	2.5	8.3	20.0	41.7	15.0	12.5
3,000–3,999	81	0	1.2	16.0	32.2	29.6	21.0
4,000–4,999	44	0	0	9.1	38.6	13.7	38.6
5,000–7,499	40	0	2.5	5.0	25.0	30.0	37.5
7,500 and over	12	0	0	0	8.3	16.7	75.0
Not classified	71	2.9	2.9	14.7	26.5	22.1	30.9
3-person households	427	2.1	7.3	26.6	37.5	13.6	12.9
Under 2,000	69	7.2	10.1	39.3	31.9	7.2	4.3
2,000–2,999	113	1.8	8.8	30.1	41.6	11.5	6.2
3,000–3,999	88	0	8.0	28.4	39.7	14.8	9.1
4,000–4,999	48	0	2.1	10.4	41.7	25.0	20.8
5,000–7,499	53	0	1.9	15.1	41.5	11.3	30.2
7,500 and over	21	0	9.5	9.5	23.8	28.6	28.6
Not classified	35	6.1	9.1	36.4	24.2	9.1	15.1
4-person households	315	4.8	11.8	30.1	37.7	7.3	8.3
Under 2,000	35	25.7	17.1	28.5	22.9	2.9	2.9
2,000–2,999	90	6.7	17.8	31.1	33.3	6.7	4.4
3,000–3,999	91	0	8.8	41.7	38.5	7.7	3.3
4,000–4,999	29	0	3.4	20.7	55.2	0	20.7
5,000–7,499	34	0	5.9	17.6	50.0	14.7	11.8
7,500 and over	20	0	0	5.0	50.0	15.0	30.0
Not classified	16	0	28.6	35.7	14.3	7.1	14.3
Households of 5 or more	337	11.5	16.6	39.0	21.1	4.5	7.3
Under 2,000	42	38.1	21.4	26.2	7.1	2.4	4.8
2,000–2,999	87	17.6	23.5	38.9	18.8	1.2	0
3,000–3,999	91	4.4	14.3	43.9	27.5	2.2	7.7
4,000–4,999	46	2.2	15.2	56.5	17.4	0	8.7
5,000–7,499	27	7.4	7.4	37.1	22.2	22.2	3.7
7,500 and over	19	0	5.3	21.1	26.2	15.8	31.6
Not classified	25	0	14.3	23.8	33.3	9.5	19.1

[1] See Glossary, Household size.

TABLE 31.—*Distribution of households by expense for food at home per person in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food expense at home per person in a week (dollars)[1]	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes[2]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Under 1.00 (under 4.8 cents per meal)	0. 1	0	0	0. 2	0	0	0	0
1.00–1.99 (4.8–9.4 cents per meal)	. 7	9. 4	2. 9	0	0	0	0	0
2.00–2.99 (9.5–14.2 cents per meal)	3. 3	15. 2	7. 8	3. 9	1. 4	1. 2	1. 9	0
3.00–3.99 (14.3–18.9 cents per meal)	6. 0	13. 2	8. 8	7. 6	5. 1	3. 6	1. 3	2. 8
4.00–4.99 (19.0–23.7 cents per meal)	12. 4	11. 3	20. 7	14. 6	12. 0	11. 4	4. 5	5. 6
5.00–5.99 (23.8–28.5 cents per meal)	17. 5	13. 2	17. 2	20. 2	20. 2	13. 2	16. 3	11. 1
6.00–6.99 (28.6–33.2 cents per meal)	16. 4	11. 3	14. 2	17. 1	17. 7	17. 3	17. 6	15. 3
7.00–7.99 (33.3–38.0 cents per meal)	12. 8	9. 4	11. 3	13. 9	10. 8	13. 2	15. 6	12. 5
8.00–8.99 (38.1–42.8 cents per meal)	9. 4	1. 9	5. 4	8. 3	9. 7	13. 7	13. 0	15. 3
9.00–9.99 (42.9–47.5 cents per meal)	6. 9	5. 7	3. 4	6. 3	8. 3	10. 2	4. 5	8. 3
10.00–11.99 (47.6–57.0 cents per meal)	9. 1	7. 5	5. 4	5. 9	9. 7	9. 6	14. 3	15. 3
12.00 and over (57.1 cents and over per meal)	5. 4	1. 9	2. 9	2. 0	5. 1	6. 6	11. 0	13. 8

[1] 21 meals at home = 1 person.

[2] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 32.—PURCHASED FOODS (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by composition of household and income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Income (dollars) and composition of household [1]	Households	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	1947 income (after tax)	All foods	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				Quantity per household						
All incomes [4]	*Number* 1,558	*Persons* 3.42	*Dollars* 3,606		*Quarts* 15.60	*Pounds* 2.99	*Pounds* 4.56	*Pounds* 8.20	*Dozens* 1.78	*Pounds* 10.48
With no children [5]	743	2.50	3,455		11.44	2.41	3.37	6.35	1.47	9.30
With children [6]	815	4.28	3,737		19.40	3.52	5.67	9.89	2.08	11.56
Under 2,000	257	3.15	1,360		11.62	2.77	5.93	6.96	1.40	8.46
With no children	160	2.46	1,313		9.65	2.21	3.96	5.96	1.27	7.76
With children	97	4.28	1,437		14.86	3.58	9.18	8.60	1.62	9.62
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	2,505		15.32	2.98	4.83	8.20	1.69	9.86
With no children	175	2.45	2,468		11.08	2.38	3.55	6.36	1.36	8.86
With children	235	4.26	2,533		18.48	3.42	5.78	9.58	1.94	10.60
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	3,485		17.64	3.31	4.50	9.52	1.96	11.45
With no children	134	2.65	3,467		12.94	2.76	3.78	7.43	1.60	10.76
With children	217	4.27	3,496		20.55	3.64	5.10	10.81	2.19	11.86
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	4,421		17.05	3.02	4.07	8.87	1.97	11.38
With no children	71	2.48	4,420		12.36	2.43	2.84	6.42	1.69	10.14
With children	96	4.26	4,423		20.52	3.45	4.98	10.67	2.18	12.30
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	5,861		17.03	2.82	3.29	7.77	1.86	11.34
With no children	85	2.67	5,861		13.57	2.42	2.53	6.63	1.54	10.22
With children	69	4.11	5,862		21.30	3.32	4.23	9.18	2.24	12.73
7,500 and over	72	3.84	11,766		19.67	3.30	3.70	8.48	2.33	13.88
With no children	30	2.77	11,483		12.91	2.69	2.48	6.60	1.82	11.83
With children	42	4.61	11,969		24.50	3.73	4.57	9.83	2.69	15.34
				Quantity per person						
All incomes [4]	1,558	3.42	3,606		*Quarts* 4.56	*Pounds* 0.87	*Pounds* 1.33	*Pounds* 2.40	*Dozens* 0.52	*Pounds* 3.06
With no children [5]	743	2.50	3,455		4.58	.96	1.35	2.54	.59	3.72
With children [6]	815	4.28	3,737		4.55	.83	1.33	2.32	.49	2.71
Under 2,000	257	3.15	1,360		3.69	.88	1.88	2.21	.44	2.69
With no children	160	2.46	1,313		3.92	.90	1.62	2.42	.52	3.15
With children	97	4.28	1,437		3.47	.83	2.14	2.01	.38	2.25
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	2,505		4.39	.85	1.38	2.35	.48	2.83
With no children	175	2.45	2,468		4.52	.97	1.45	2.60	.56	3.62
With children	235	4.26	2,533		4.34	.80	1.36	2.26	.46	2.49
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	3,485		4.83	.91	1.26	2.61	.54	3.14
With no children	134	2.65	3,467		4.88	1.04	1.43	2.80	.60	4.06
With children	217	4.27	3,496		4.81	.86	1.19	2.53	.51	2.78
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	4,421		4.87	.86	1.16	2.53	.56	3.25
With no children	71	2.48	4,420		4.98	.98	1.15	2.89	.68	4.09
With children	96	4.26	4,423		4.82	.81	1.17	2.50	.61	2.89
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	5,861		5.15	.85	.99	2.35	.56	3.43
With no children	85	2.67	5,861		5.08	.91	.95	2.48	.58	3.83
With children	69	4.11	5,862		5.18	.81	1.03	2.23	.55	3.10
7,500 and over	72	3.84	11,766		5.12	.86	.96	2.21	.61	3.61
With no children	30	2.77	11,483		4.66	.97	.90	2.38	.66	4.27
With children	42	4.61	11,969		5.31	.81	.99	2.13	.58	3.33
				Expense per household (dollars)						
All incomes [4]	1,558	3.42	3,606	23.20	3.67	1.57	0.69	1.70	1.03	6.85
With no children [5]	743	2.50	3,455	19.41	2.76	1.32	.49	1.35	.85	6.19
With children [6]	815	4.28	3,737	26.71	4.62	1.80	.86	2.03	1.19	7.46
Under 2,000	257	3.15	1,360	17.28	2.57	1.30	.79	1.36	.80	5.08
With no children	160	2.46	1,313	15.37	2.17	1.14	.55	1.18	.74	4.73
With children	97	4.28	1,437	20.42	3.23	1.58	1.17	1.66	.90	5.64
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	2,505	21.64	3.50	1.53	.72	1.67	.96	6.30
With no children	175	2.45	2,468	17.69	2.53	1.26	.51	1.32	.77	5.68
With children	235	4.26	2,533	24.62	4.22	1.73	.88	1.94	1.10	6.77
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	3,485	25.54	4.16	1.72	.71	1.95	1.13	7.36
With no children	134	2.65	3,467	22.11	3.22	1.52	.54	1.55	.94	7.12
With children	217	4.27	3,496	27.67	4.74	1.84	.81	2.19	1.25	7.51
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	4,421	25.83	4.08	1.62	.64	1.87	1.11	7.63
With no children	71	2.48	4,420	21.87	3.12	1.38	.43	1.42	.94	7.03
With children	96	4.26	4,423	28.84	4.79	1.80	.80	2.20	1.23	8.08
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	5,861	25.32	4.10	1.60	.54	1.72	1.06	7.79
With no children	85	2.67	5,861	22.50	3.38	1.47	.41	1.52	.89	7.24
With children	69	4.11	5,862	28.80	4.99	1.76	.70	1.96	1.28	8.48
7,500 and over	72	3.84	11,766	33.39	5.11	2.02	.64	1.99	1.44	10.21
With no children	30	2.77	11,483	28.23	3.48	1.68	.44	1.53	1.09	9.15
With children	42	4.61	11,969	37.04	5.28	2.26	.78	2.28	1.68	10.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—PURCHASED FOODS (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week by composition of household and income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Income (dollars) and composition of household [1]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups	Beverages	Miscellaneous
			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other						
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	Quantity per household (pounds)									
All incomes [4]	4.10	11.75	6.99	9.24	0.99	0.30	7.15	1.16		
With no children [5]	3.13	9.63	5.53	8.30	.72	.29	5.70	.74		
With children [6]	5.00	13.68	8.33	10.11	1.23	.31	8.47	1.55		
Under 2,000	3.90	7.96	5.95	7.42	1.12	.11	4.99	.78		
With no children	3.13	7.96	5.49	6.78	.79	.15	4.28	.62		
With children	5.19	7.96	6.71	8.47	1.62	.07	6.14	1.02		
2,000–2,999	4.11	10.41	7.48	8.44	1.00	.19	6.93	1.22		
With no children	3.14	8.24	5.89	7.09	.79	.19	5.55	.70		
With children	4.82	12.03	8.82	9.44	1.16	.18	7.96	1.61		
3,000–3,999	4.79	12.31	8.14	9.41	1.04	.28	8.10	1.38		
With no children	3.94	9.20	6.62	8.74	.67	.29	6.53	.81		
With children	5.32	14.23	9.08	9.83	1.28	.27	9.06	1.73		
4,000–4,999	4.09	13.34	7.44	10.84	.91	.40	8.40	1.16		
With no children	2.70	9.83	5.27	10.69	.55	.38	6.97	.67		
With children	5.12	15.94	9.05	10.95	1.17	.41	9.44	1.51		
5,000–7,499	3.50	15.10	5.73	10.28	.85	.48	7.45	1.22		
With no children	2.69	13.66	5.12	9.71	.72	.48	5.99	.87		
With children	4.51	16.88	6.47	10.99	1.01	.49	9.28	1.67		
7,500 and over	3.81	18.05	6.51	13.80	.98	1.05	8.22	1.14		
With no children	2.95	14.50	5.66	11.70	.72	.93	5.48	.60		
With children	4.43	20.58	7.11	15.31	1.18	1.13	10.19	1.54		
	Quantity per person (pounds)									
All incomes [4]	1.20	3.44	2.04	2.70	0.29	0.09	2.09	0.34		
With no children [5]	1.25	3.85	2.21	3.32	.29	.12	2.28	.30		
With children [6]	1.17	3.21	1.96	2.37	.29	.07	1.99	.36		
Under 2,000	1.24	2.53	1.89	2.36	.36	.03	1.58	.25		
With no children	1.27	3.24	2.23	2.76	.32	.06	1.74	.25		
With children	1.21	1.86	1.57	1.98	.38	.02	1.43	.24		
2,000–2,999	1.18	2.98	2.14	2.42	.29	.05	1.99	.35		
With no children	1.28	3.36	2.32	2.89	.32	.08	2.27	.29		
With children	1.13	2.82	2.07	2.22	.27	.04	1.87	.38		
3,000–3,999	1.31	3.37	2.23	2.58	.28	.08	2.22	.38		
With no children	1.49	3.47	2.50	3.30	.25	.11	2.46	.31		
With children	1.25	3.33	2.13	2.30	.30	.06	2.12	.41		
4,000–4,999	1.17	3.81	2.13	3.10	.26	.11	2.40	.33		
With no children	1.09	3.96	2.12	4.31	.22	.15	2.81	.27		
With children	1.20	3.74	2.12	2.57	.27	.10	2.22	.35		
5,000–7,499	1.06	4.56	1.73	3.11	.26	.15	2.25	.37		
With no children	1.01	5.12	1.92	3.64	.27	.18	2.24	.33		
With children	1.10	4.11	1.57	2.67	.25	.12	2.26	.41		
7,500 and over	.99	4.70	1.70	3.59	.26	.27	2.14	.30		
With no children	1.06	5.23	2.04	4.22	.26	.34	1.98	.22		
With children	.96	4.46	1.54	3.32	.26	.25	2.21	.33		
	Expense per household (dollars)									
All incomes [4]	0.73	1.25	0.44	1.48	0.31	0.11	1.03	0.32	1.66	0.36
With no children [5]	.54	1.05	.35	1.34	.24	.11	.80	.21	1.50	.31
With children [6]	.90	1.42	.52	1.62	.38	.12	1.23	.42	1.82	.42
Under 2,000	.57	.80	.37	1.10	.30	.05	.70	.22	1.01	.26
With no children	.43	.83	.34	1.02	.24	.05	.58	.18	.96	.23
With children	.81	.75	.44	1.23	.40	.02	.89	.28	1.11	.31
2,000–2,999	.65	1.06	.46	1.30	.30	.07	1.00	.32	1.44	.36
With no children	.48	.83	.39	1.09	.23	.06	.78	.19	1.29	.28
With children	.78	1.23	.53	1.46	.35	.07	1.17	.42	1.55	.42
3,000–3,999	.90	1.35	.50	1.52	.35	.10	1.16	.39	1.81	.43
With no children	.70	1.09	.41	1.42	.27	.11	.91	.25	1.70	.36
With children	1.02	1.51	.56	1.58	.41	.10	1.31	.48	1.89	.47
4,000–4,999	.83	1.49	.47	1.71	.30	.16	1.19	.32	2.00	.41
With no children	.58	1.23	.34	1.71	.21	.15	.94	.19	1.83	.37
With children	1.02	1.69	.57	1.72	.38	.16	1.39	.44	2.13	.44
5,000–7,499	.66	1.80	.39	1.67	.29	.18	1.07	.34	1.92	.39
With no children	.56	1.44	.34	1.61	.22	.18	.86	.27	1.78	.33
With children	.79	1.79	.45	1.75	.38	.18	1.32	.44	2.09	.44
7,500 and over	.88	2.16	.43	2.65	.37	.40	1.20	.30	3.23	.36
With no children	.69	1.88	.38	2.40	.34	.33	.80	.16	3.52	.31
With children	1.01	2.35	.47	2.82	.38	.45	1.47	.39	3.03	.43

[1] See Glossary, Composition of household.
[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[3] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[4] Includes 147 households not classified by income.
[5] Includes 88 households not classified by income.
[6] Includes 59 households not classified by income.

TABLE 33.—PURCHASED MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE; FATS AND OILS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese														
		Milk									Cream and ice cream				
			Fluid						Dry			Cream			
												Light			
	Total milk equivalent [1] (columns 4–11, 12, 18)	Total (columns 4–7)	Whole	Buttermilk	Skim	Chocolate	Evaporated	Condensed	Skim	Whole, other	Total milk equivalent (columns 13–16)	Sweet	Sour	Heavy	Ice cream
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	15. 602	10. 648	10. 100	0. 395	0. 054	0. 099	1. 550	0. 055	0. 004	0. 025	1. 313	0. 239	0. 035	0. 223	0. 805
Under 1,000	9. 580	6. 263	5. 150	. 585	. 396	. 132	1. 496	. 034	. 017	0	. 526	. 120	. 010	. 020	. 351
1,000–1,999	12. 147	7. 427	6. 932	. 428	. 015	. 052	2. 199	. 047	. 014	. 043	. 709	. 124	. 013	. 157	. 419
2,000–2,999	15. 321	10. 457	9. 917	. 436	. 027	. 077	1. 847	. 076	0	. 030	1. 059	. 150	. 023	. 151	. 698
3,000–3,999	17. 642	12. 240	11. 647	. 395	. 073	. 125	1. 642	. 073	. 004	. 024	1. 634	. 259	. 023	. 268	1. 037
4,000–4,999	17. 047	11. 860	11. 348	. 413	0	. 099	1. 196	. 054	0	. 022	1. 594	. 349	. 038	. 296	. 930
5,000–7,499	17. 030	11. 708	11. 286	. 221	. 091	. 110	1. 082	. 005	. 002	. 015	1. 668	. 401	. 034	. 293	. 966
7,500 and over	19. 672	14. 125	13. 323	. 441	. 125	. 236	. 867	. 026	0	. 009	2. 207	. 448	. 168	. 463	1. 210
Not classified	13. 349	9. 248	8. 860	. 306	. 007	. 075	. 854	. 042	. 003	. 025	1. 241	. 243	. 066	. 205	. 734
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	3. 674	2. 211	2. 127	0. 056	0. 007	0. 021	0. 248	0. 012	0. 001	0. 015	0. 661	0. 099	0. 013	0. 124	0. 425
Under 1,000	2. 049	1. 255	1. 090	. 087	. 052	. 026	. 238	. 005	. 005	0	. 223	. 037	. 005	. 011	. 170
1,000–1,999	2. 709	1. 536	1. 464	. 058	. 001	. 013	. 363	. 010	. 004	. 015	. 382	. 054	. 005	. 094	. 229
2,000–2,999	3. 503	2. 162	2. 078	. 064	. 004	. 016	. 294	. 017	0	. 019	. 529	. 063	. 009	. 084	. 373
3,000–3,999	4. 157	2. 518	2. 431	. 052	. 009	. 026	. 258	. 014	. 001	. 019	. 782	. 104	. 009	. 142	. 527
4,000–4,999	4. 083	2. 497	2. 417	. 060	0	. 020	. 189	. 010	0	. 010	. 785	. 141	. 015	. 176	. 453
5,000–7,499	4. 103	2. 449	2. 382	. 031	. 013	. 023	. 160	. 001	. 002	. 008	. 859	. 180	. 012	. 148	. 519
7,500 and over	5. 114	2. 987	2. 850	. 067	. 018	. 052	. 136	. 007	0	. 006	1. 223	. 165	. 049	. 277	. 732
Not classified	3. 301	1. 947	1. 883	. 048	. 001	. 015	. 140	. 011	. 001	. 021	. 669	. 105	. 026	. 111	. 427
	Percentage of households using														
All incomes	99. 7	(2)	95. 0	15. 4	1. 2	3. 7	51. 0	3. 0	0. 4	4. 2	64. 6	13. 4	2. 4	21. 1	49. 3
Under 1,000	100. 0	(2)	84. 9	24. 5	1. 9	1. 9	50. 9	1. 9	1. 9	0	37. 7	7. 5	1. 9	3. 8	24. 5
1,000–1,999	99. 0	(2)	86. 3	18. 1	1. 0	2. 5	64. 2	2. 9	1. 0	2. 9	46. 1	6. 9	1. 5	14. 7	33. 3
2,000–2,999	99. 5	(2)	94. 9	17. 8	1. 0	3. 9	58. 5	4. 1	0	5. 1	57. 6	8. 8	1. 7	16. 1	44. 9
3,000–3,999	100. 0	(2)	97. 2	14. 0	1. 4	4. 3	52. 7	3. 1	. 6	4. 0	72. 1	13. 4	2. 0	23. 6	57. 9
4,000–4,999	100. 0	(2)	98. 8	13. 2	0	3. 6	43. 7	2. 4	0	4. 8	73. 7	19. 2	3. 6	25. 7	52. 7
5,000–7,499	100. 0	(2)	99. 4	9. 1	1. 9	4. 5	39. 0	. 6	. 6	6. 5	76. 6	22. 7	3. 2	26. 6	59. 1
7,500 and over	100. 0	(2)	97. 2	19. 4	2. 8	6. 9	26. 4	2. 8	0	2. 8	88. 9	26. 4	4. 2	41. 7	66. 7
Not classified	100. 0	(2)	95. 9	12. 2	. 7	2. 0	40. 1	3. 4	. 7	3. 4	67. 3	14. 3	4. 1	23. 1	49. 7

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese—Continued				Fats, oils								
	Cheese				Total (columns 23, 26, 29-31)	Table fat			Shortening			Salad, cooking oils	Mayonnaise, french dressing	Salad dressing
	Total (columns 19-21)	Cottage	American	Other [3]		Total (columns 24, 25)	Butter	Margarine	Total (columns 27, 28)	Lard	Other			
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	0. 970	0. 340	0. 484	0. 146	2. 987	1. 360	0. 759	0. 601	0. 867	0. 383	0. 484	0. 205	0. 295	0. 260
Under 1,000	. 571	. 168	. 287	. 116	2. 395	. 967	. 321	. 646	. 989	. 712	. 277	. 124	. 160	. 154
1,000-1,999	. 716	. 193	. 430	. 093	2. 865	1. 087	. 525	. 562	1. 092	. 660	. 432	. 152	. 272	. 261
2,000-2,999	. 868	. 273	. 471	. 124	2. 975	1. 327	. 733	. 594	. 910	. 432	. 478	. 220	. 277	. 241
3,000-3,999	1. 029	. 328	. 563	. 138	3. 306	1. 554	. 812	. 742	. 913	. 369	. 544	. 200	. 323	. 316
4,000-4,999	1. 144	. 467	. 521	. 156	3. 015	1. 461	. 793	. 668	. 725	. 192	. 533	. 220	. 349	. 260
5,000-7,499	1. 251	. 570	. 464	. 217	2. 821	1. 398	. 939	. 459	. 605	. 174	. 431	. 270	. 311	. 238
7,500 and over	1. 302	. 484	. 619	. 199	3. 296	1. 774	1. 305	. 469	. 697	. 183	. 514	. 246	. 243	. 335
Not classified	. 942	. 361	. 387	. 194	2. 636	1. 156	. 697	. 459	. 797	. 308	. 489	. 175	. 299	. 209
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0. 526	0. 087	0. 312	0. 127	1. 570	0. 938	0. 676	0. 262	0. 315	0. 117	0. 198	0. 108	0. 139	0. 070
Under 1,000	. 323	. 042	. 198	. 083	1. 056	. 571	. 296	. 275	. 327	. 215	. 112	. 045	. 080	. 033
1,000-1,999	. 399	. 049	. 275	. 075	1. 367	. 707	. 460	. 247	. 377	. 204	. 173	. 083	. 128	. 072
2,000-2,999	. 482	. 068	. 304	. 110	1. 530	. 904	. 646	. 258	. 328	. 130	. 198	. 103	. 130	. 065
3,000-3,999	. 564	. 086	. 359	. 119	1. 718	1. 047	. 722	. 325	. 336	. 113	. 223	. 100	. 152	. 083
4,000-4,999	. 593	. 118	. 334	. 141	1. 625	. 992	. 703	. 289	. 274	. 060	. 214	. 124	. 164	. 071
5,000-7,499	. 624	. 144	. 297	. 183	1. 599	1. 038	. 838	. 200	. 222	. 050	. 172	. 132	. 145	. 062
7,500 and over	. 753	. 125	. 433	. 195	2. 017	1. 383	1. 174	. 209	. 276	. 059	. 217	. 150	. 118	. 090
Not classified	. 512	. 099	. 244	. 169	1. 475	. 842	. 641	. 201	. 299	. 094	. 205	. 135	. 140	. 059
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	79. 3	27. 7	62. 5	26. 8	[2]	97. 2	66. 1	51. 3	81. 4	27. 5	64. 4	27. 0	50. 1	30. 3
Under 1,000	54. 7	17. 0	43. 4	13. 2	[2]	84. 9	41. 5	52. 8	75. 5	34. 0	60. 4	13. 2	43. 4	17. 0
1,000-1,999	67. 2	17. 6	56. 4	15. 2	[2]	93. 6	56. 9	53. 4	82. 8	37. 3	59. 3	20. 1	45. 1	28. 4
2,000-2,999	77. 6	24. 1	62. 0	22. 4	[2]	97. 6	63. 7	51. 0	84. 6	34. 6	63. 7	24. 4	47. 3	29. 3
3,000-3,999	82. 6	27. 9	65. 0	27. 1	[2]	99. 4	67. 2	57. 8	83. 5	26. 8	65. 8	29. 3	49. 6	35. 0
4,000-4,999	87. 4	34. 1	67. 1	30. 5	[2]	98. 2	69. 5	50. 3	78. 4	17. 4	67. 7	30. 5	54. 5	33. 5
5,000-7,499	87. 7	41. 6	67. 5	39. 6	[2]	98. 7	80. 5	42. 9	77. 3	15. 6	69. 5	35. 1	62. 3	24. 7
7,500 and over	93. 1	37. 5	73. 6	44. 4	[2]	98. 6	81. 9	41. 7	75. 0	19. 4	65. 3	36. 1	50. 0	38. 9
Not classified	76. 9	27. 9	57. 8	32. 7	[2]	97. 3	65. 3	47. 6	78. 2	22. 4	61. 9	25. 9	51. 0	27. 2

[1] See Glossary, Milk equivalent.
[2] Not available.
[3] Includes Swiss, bleu, and cream cheese, grated cheese, cheese spreads.

TABLE 34.—PURCHASED FLOUR, MEAL, CEREALS, PASTES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total flour, meal, cereals, pastes (columns 3, 10, 16)	Flour							Cornmeal				
		Total (columns 4, 7–9)	White, plain			White self-rising	Whole wheat, other [1]	Prepared flour mix	Total (columns 11–14)	White		Yellow	
			Total (columns 5–6)	Enriched	Unenriched					Whole ground	Degermed	Whole ground	Degermed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	4.559	2.350	1.718	1.613	0.105	0.305	0.011	0.316	0.482	0.307	0.133	0.025	0.017
Under 1,000	5.668	2.968	1.783	1.777	.006	1.057	0	.128	1.372	1.046	.326	0	0
1,000–1,999	6.013	3.076	2.336	2.089	.247	.480	[2]	.260	.984	.685	.206	.052	.041
2,000–2,999	4.830	2.491	1.806	1.717	.089	.350	.021	.314	.482	.317	.132	.029	.004
3,000–3,999	4.599	2.546	1.902	1.839	.063	.281	.008	.355	.334	.154	.146	.015	.019
4,000–4,999	4.073	2.051	1.602	1.425	.177	.132	.012	.305	.311	.153	.099	.047	.012
5,000–7,499	3.291	1.544	1.149	1.120	.029	.121	.001	.273	.267	.178	.056	.010	.023
7,500 and over	3.699	1.828	1.321	1.246	.075	.014	.040	.463	.275	.205	.063	.007	0
Not classified	3.595	1.688	1.074	.970	.104	.255	.003	.359	.343	.216	.089	.007	.031
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.688	0.265	0.163	0.150	0.013	0.030	0.002	0.070	0.046	0.027	0.013	0.003	0.003
Under 1,000	.690	.294	.169	.168	.001	.101	0	.024	.117	.088	.029	0	0
1,000–1,999	.809	.314	.212	.193	.019	.048	[2]	.054	.096	.062	.020	.007	.007
2,000–2,999	.721	.275	.172	.159	.013	.035	.002	.066	.045	.028	.014	.003	[2]
3,000–3,999	.707	.283	.179	.171	.008	.025	.002	.077	.032	.014	.013	.002	.003
4,000–4,999	.642	.235	.150	.132	.018	.014	.001	.070	.030	.015	.010	.004	.001
5,000–7,499	.542	.184	.109	.103	.006	.012	[2]	.063	.026	.017	.005	.001	.003
7,500 and over	.640	.255	.136	.120	.016	.001	.003	.115	.023	.016	.006	.001	0
Not classified	.601	.224	.105	.093	.012	.032	.001	.086	.036	.021	.009	.001	.005
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	[3]	[3]	[3]	72.0	7.4	[3]	[3]	27.6	20.8	10.1	[3]	3.0	[3]
Under 1,000	[3]	[3]	[3]	62.3	1.9	[3]	0	15.1	28.3	18.9	[3]	0	0
1,000–1,999	[3]	[3]	[3]	71.1	4.4	[3]	[3]	22.5	30.9	16.7	[3]	4.4	[3]
2,000–2,999	[3]	[3]	[3]	73.2	8.3	[3]	[3]	26.1	22.9	10.7	[3]	4.1	[3]
3,000–3,999	[3]	[3]	[3]	78.3	7.4	[3]	[3]	30.5	16.2	6.6	[3]	2.3	[3]
4,000–4,999	[3]	[3]	[3]	72.5	7.8	[3]	[3]	29.9	18.6	9.0	[3]	3.6	[3]
5,000–7,499	[3]	[3]	[3]	71.4	7.8	[3]	[3]	25.3	15.6	6.5	[3]	1.9	[3]
7,500 and over	[3]	[3]	[3]	65.3	9.7	[3]	[3]	33.3	18.1	11.1	[3]	2.8	0
Not classified	[3]	[3]	[3]	61.9	9.5	[3]	[3]	33.3	18.4	9.5	[3]	1.4	[3]

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Cereals, pastes											
	Total (dry weight) (columns 17, 23, 26, 27)	Uncooked cereals						Ready-to-eat cereals			Pastes (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles)	
		Total (columns 18–22)	Grits	Hominy	Rice	Rolled oats, oatmeal	Other [4]	Total (columns 24, 25)	Cornflakes	Other	Dry	Ready-cooked
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Quantity per household (pounds)											
All incomes	1. 728	0. 815	0. 078	0. 053	0. 324	0. 217	0. 143	0. 465	0. 143	0. 322	0. 477	0. 012
Under 1,000	1. 329	. 840	. 205	. 092	. 270	. 195	. 078	. 260	. 147	. 113	. 257	. 047
1,000–1,999	1. 953	1. 182	. 180	. 054	. 592	. 252	. 104	. 352	. 149	. 203	. 452	. 011
2,000–2,999	1. 857	. 851	. 072	. 077	. 336	. 231	. 135	. 498	. 165	. 333	. 541	. 021
3,000–3,999	1. 719	. 739	. 048	. 064	. 238	. 238	. 151	. 534	. 160	. 374	. 485	. 012
4,000–4,999	1. 710	. 713	. 032	. 055	. 224	. 220	. 182	. 474	. 130	. 344	. 562	. 006
5,000–7,499	1. 484	. 673	. 067	0	. 250	. 200	. 156	. 433	. 093	. 340	. 378	0
7,500 and over	1. 596	. 656	. 073	0	. 261	. 113	. 209	. 490	. 145	. 345	. 450	0
Not classified	1. 564	. 723	. 042	. 026	. 361	. 158	. 136	. 454	. 103	. 351	. 408	0
	Expense per household (dollars)											
All incomes	0. 377	0. 144	0. 011	0. 005	0. 064	0. 031	0. 033	0. 136	0. 035	0. 101	0. 095	0. 002
Under 1,000	. 279	. 150	. 031	. 009	. 063	. 028	. 019	. 070	. 032	. 038	. 051	. 008
1,000–1,999	. 399	. 205	. 023	. 004	. 116	. 036	. 026	. 102	. 037	. 065	. 090	. 002
2,000–2,999	. 401	. 149	. 010	. 007	. 068	. 033	. 031	. 145	. 041	. 104	. 104	. 003
3,000–3,999	. 392	. 130	. 007	. 006	. 050	. 034	. 033	. 163	. 040	. 123	. 097	. 002
4,000–4,999	. 377	. 129	. 005	. 006	. 044	. 031	. 043	. 138	. 033	. 105	. 109	. 001
5,000–7,499	. 332	. 121	. 010	0	. 049	. 027	. 035	. 131	. 022	. 109	. 080	0
7,500 and over	. 362	. 129	. 010	0	. 055	. 015	. 049	. 140	. 036	. 104	. 093	0
Not classified	. 341	. 130	. 007	. 002	. 068	. 023	. 030	. 132	. 025	. 107	. 079	0
	Percentage of households using											
All incomes	[3]	[3]	6. 0	2. 8	31. 9	29. 7	27. 2	[3]	26. 6	49. 0	44. 4	0. 6
Under 1,000	[3]	[3]	11. 3	5. 7	26. 4	26. 4	18. 9	[3]	20. 8	30. 2	35. 8	1. 9
1,000–1,999	[3]	[3]	10. 3	2. 9	39. 7	27. 0	20. 6	[3]	26. 0	33. 8	39. 2	1. 0
2,000–2,999	[3]	[3]	6. 1	3. 7	32. 2	31. 7	24. 1	[3]	27. 8	49. 0	48. 0	. 7
3,000–3,999	[3]	[3]	4. 3	3. 7	31. 3	30. 8	30. 5	[3]	28. 2	56. 4	44. 2	. 6
4,000–4,999	[3]	[3]	4. 2	3. 6	26. 9	33. 5	33. 5	[3]	28. 1	47. 3	52. 7	. 6
5,000–7,499	[3]	[3]	3. 2	0	30. 5	27. 3	28. 6	[3]	23. 4	52. 6	39. 6	0
7,500 and over	[3]	[3]	8. 3	0	37. 5	25. 0	31. 9	[3]	33. 3	58. 3	45. 8	0
Not classified	[3]	[3]	4. 8	. 7	27. 9	27. 2	28. 6	[3]	20. 4	53. 1	40. 1	0

[1] Includes buckwheat, rye, potato, and soya flour.
[2] 0.0005 or less.
[3] Not available.
[4] Includes wheat cereal products, popcorn, cornstarch, tapioca.

TABLE 35.—PURCHASED BAKERY PRODUCTS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total bakery products (columns 3, 8)	Bread					Other baked goods					
		Total (columns 4–7)	White		Whole wheat	Other [1]	Total (columns 9–13)	Rolls, biscuits, muffins	Crackers	Cake	Pie	Other [2]
			Enriched	Unenriched								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Quantity per household (pounds)											
All incomes	8. 202	6. 139	4. 686	0. 214	0. 556	0. 683	2. 063	0. 274	0. 402	0. 472	0. 149	0. 766
Under 1,000	5. 502	4. 229	3. 150	. 206	. 599	. 274	1. 273	. 162	. 285	. 321	. 103	. 402
1,000–1,999	7. 334	5. 553	4. 582	. 151	. 363	. 457	1. 781	. 260	. 357	. 501	. 145	. 518
2,000–2,999	8. 205	6. 191	4. 849	. 184	. 463	. 695	2. 014	. 220	. 430	. 425	. 163	. 776
3,000–3,999	9. 520	7. 242	5. 478	. 255	. 742	. 767	2. 278	. 307	. 421	. 550	. 150	. 850
4,000–4,999	8. 868	6. 620	5. 108	. 274	. 626	. 612	2. 248	. 299	. 417	. 513	. 112	. 907
5,000–7,499	7. 767	5. 523	3. 930	. 201	. 756	. 636	2. 244	. 258	. 405	. 411	. 233	. 937
7,500 and over	8. 483	6. 003	4. 494	. 020	. 628	. 861	2. 480	. 453	. 461	. 634	. 117	. 815
Not classified	6. 786	5. 032	3. 450	. 325	. 301	. 956	1. 754	. 302	. 334	. 368	. 098	. 652
	Expense per household (dollars)											
All incomes	1. 704	0. 932	0. 689	0. 038	0. 090	0. 115	0. 772	0. 080	0. 109	0. 215	0. 055	0. 313
Under 1,000	1. 091	. 609	. 434	. 037	. 092	. 046	. 482	. 046	. 077	. 146	. 033	. 180
1,000–1,999	1. 429	. 819	. 657	. 028	. 059	. 075	. 610	. 065	. 098	. 189	. 056	. 202
2,000–2,999	1. 674	. 937	. 718	. 032	. 073	. 114	. 737	. 065	. 117	. 197	. 059	. 299
3,000–3,999	1. 946	1. 100	. 807	. 045	. 123	. 125	. 846	. 088	. 114	. 244	. 055	. 345
4,000–4,999	1. 868	1. 006	. 742	. 059	. 099	. 106	. 862	. 093	. 111	. 255	. 032	. 371
5,000–7,499	1. 715	. 844	. 579	. 030	. 123	. 112	. 871	. 077	. 107	. 194	. 082	. 411
7,500 and over	1. 990	. 956	. 693	. 004	. 103	. 156	1. 034	. 153	. 125	. 335	. 052	. 369
Not classified	1. 476	. 790	. 521	. 058	. 049	. 162	. 686	. 090	. 092	. 177	. 047	. 280
	Percentage of households using											
All incomes	[3]	97. 6	86. 5	3. 4	22. 1	28. 6	84. 7	23. 6	49. 2	32. 8	9. 8	57. 6
Under 1,000	[3]	94. 3	81. 1	1. 9	22. 6	13. 2	64. 2	13. 2	39. 6	20. 8	7. 5	34. 0
1,000–1,999	[3]	94. 6	85. 8	2. 5	17. 2	17. 2	74. 5	18. 6	41. 7	32. 8	10. 8	43. 6
2,000–2,999	[3]	98. 0	88. 0	3. 2	19. 8	27. 8	84. 1	18. 5	48. 8	30. 2	10. 2	57. 8
3,000–3,999	[3]	98. 0	86. 6	2. 6	25. 6	30. 8	88. 0	24. 5	51. 6	37. 0	10. 3	61. 8
4,000–4,999	[3]	99. 4	85. 6	6. 0	23. 4	32. 3	87. 4	29. 3	50. 9	34. 1	6. 6	64. 1
5,000–7,499	[3]	98. 1	87. 7	3. 2	27. 9	27. 9	89. 6	27. 9	51. 3	33. 1	13. 0	67. 5
7,500 and over	[3]	97. 2	87. 5	1. 4	29. 2	41. 7	90. 3	40. 3	54. 2	40. 3	8. 3	61. 1
Not classified	[3]	98. 0	84. 4	6. 1	15. 6	36. 7	89. 1	27. 2	51. 7	28. 6	8. 8	55. 8

[1] Includes cracked wheat, raisin, and rye bread.

[2] Includes cookies, doughnuts, sweet rolls, buns, sweet crackers.

[3] Not available.

TABLE 36.—PURCHASED EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish											
		Total (columns 4, 55, 61)	All meats				Beef						
			Total (columns 5–7 or 8, 23, 28, 32, 49)	Uncooked		Cooked, canned	All cuts				Steak		
				With bone	Without bone [1]		Total (columns 9–11 or 12, 16, 19–22)	Uncooked		Canned, cooked	Total (columns 13, 14)	Round	Other
								With bone	Without bone [1]				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Quantity per household												
All incomes	*Dozens* 1. 785	*Pounds* 10. 485	*Pounds* 8. 142	*Pounds* 3. 475	*Pounds* 3. 535	*Pounds* 1. 132	*Pounds* 3. 204	*Pounds* 1. 378	*Pounds* 1. 818	*Pounds* 0. 008	*Pounds* 1. 018	*Pounds* 0. 527	*Pounds* 0. 491
Under 1,000	1. 267	7. 531	5. 439	1. 921	2. 947	. 571	1. 785	. 970	. 808	. 007	. 590	. 288	. 302
1,000–1,999	1. 440	8. 705	6. 659	2. 694	3. 170	. 795	2. 365	. 933	1. 428	. 004	. 533	. 353	. 180
2,000–2,999	1. 691	9. 859	7. 781	3. 320	3. 254	1. 207	2. 874	1. 220	1. 649	. 005	. 810	. 437	. 373
3,000–3,999	1. 963	11. 449	9. 105	3. 857	3. 848	1. 400	3. 629	1. 510	2. 112	. 007	1. 118	. 565	. 553
4,000–4,999	1. 973	11. 384	8. 877	3. 883	3. 934	1. 060	3. 796	1. 616	2. 170	. 010	1. 165	. 646	. 519
5,000–7,499	1. 857	11. 340	8. 677	3. 882	3. 617	1. 178	3. 574	1. 672	1. 890	. 012	1. 411	. 686	. 725
7,500 and over	2. 327	13. 876	10. 186	4. 453	4. 468	1. 265	4. 535	2. 201	2. 319	. 015	1. 934	. 867	1. 067
Not classified	1. 727	9. 892	7. 490	3. 276	3. 298	. 916	3. 068	1. 287	1. 769	. 012	1. 162	. 548	. 614
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	1. 029	6. 854	5. 491	2. 327	2. 403	0. 761	2. 266	0. 954	1. 305	0. 007	0. 850	0. 429	0. 421
Under 1,000	. 690	4. 210	3. 066	1. 132	1. 539	. 395	1. 091	. 570	. 505	. 016	. 448	. 231	. 217
1,000–1,999	. 830	5. 300	4. 221	1. 701	2. 012	. 508	1. 606	. 615	. 988	. 003	. 448	. 297	. 151
2,000–2,999	. 957	6. 304	5. 128	2. 214	2. 131	. 783	1. 975	. 851	1. 121	. 003	. 655	. 355	. 300
3,000–3,999	1. 134	7. 361	6. 046	2. 521	2. 603	. 922	2. 499	1. 017	1. 475	. 007	. 900	. 444	. 456
4,000–4,999	1. 109	7. 633	6. 119	2. 619	2. 751	. 749	2. 672	1. 084	1. 578	. 010	. 997	. 531	. 466
5,000–7,499	1. 065	7. 790	6. 132	2. 659	2. 649	. 824	2. 595	1. 169	1. 415	. 011	1. 165	. 539	. 626
7,500 and over	1. 437	10. 206	7. 729	3. 382	3. 400	. 947	3. 710	1. 783	1. 917	. 010	1. 789	. 735	1. 054
Not classified	1. 048	6. 788	5. 344	2. 284	2. 409	. 651	2. 347	. 924	1. 411	. 012	1. 016	. 470	. 546
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	91. 7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	88. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	29. 9	26. 1
Under 1,000	83. 0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	66. 0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20. 8	13. 2
1,000–1,999	85. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	77. 5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21. 6	12. 3
2,000–2,999	89. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	88. 5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	27. 8	23. 2
3,000–3,999	93. 7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	93. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	29. 6	28. 5
4,000–4,999	94. 0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	92. 8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34. 7	27. 5
5,000–7,499	96. 1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	89. 0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	37. 0	35. 1
7,500 and over	97. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	94. 4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	41. 7	43. 1
Not classified	95. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	89. 1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	32. 7	33. 3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—PURCHASED EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—Continued										
	Beef—Continued							Veal			
	Roast			Boiling, stewing, soup	Corned beef	Chipped beef	Ground	Total (columns 24-26)	Roast	Cutlets, chops	Stewing, other
	Total (columns 17, 18)	Rib	Other								
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	Quantity per household (pounds)										
All incomes	0. 987	0. 182	0. 805	0. 347	0. 088	0. 019	0. 745	0. 373	0. 139	0. 199	0. 035
Under 1,000	. 318	0	. 318	. 497	. 066	. 012	. 302	. 248	. 075	. 112	. 061
1,000–1,999	. 748	. 153	. 595	. 288	. 093	. 020	. 683	. 308	. 137	. 159	. 012
2,000–2,999	. 863	. 145	. 718	. 262	. 088	. 013	. 838	. 328	. 109	. 185	. 034
3,000–3,999	1. 104	. 209	. 895	. 447	. 081	. 025	. 854	. 450	. 173	. 231	. 046
4,000–4,999	1. 381	. 158	1. 223	. 376	. 094	. 022	. 758	. 299	. 113	. 150	. 036
5,000–7,499	1. 061	. 215	. 846	. 439	. 067	. 006	. 590	. 506	. 129	. 318	. 059
7,500 and over	1. 491	. 436	1. 055	. 208	. 270	. 031	. 601	. 308	. 160	. 148	0
Not classified	. 850	. 194	. 656	. 320	. 034	. 020	. 682	. 432	. 190	. 220	. 022
	Expense per household (dollars)										
All incomes	0. 700	0. 128	0. 572	0. 193	0. 064	0. 023	0. 436	0. 266	0. 083	0. 163	0. 020
Under 1,000	. 216	0	. 216	. 213	. 046	. 011	. 157	. 167	. 045	. 083	. 039
1,000–1,999	. 522	. 096	. 426	. 143	. 069	. 030	. 394	. 222	. 085	. 130	. 007
2,000–2,999	. 601	. 101	. 500	. 156	. 060	. 015	. 488	. 235	. 068	. 148	. 019
3,000–3,999	. 760	. 138	. 622	. 248	. 054	. 028	. 509	. 301	. 098	. 180	. 023
4,000–4,999	. 967	. 128	. 839	. 198	. 059	. 024	. 427	. 205	. 062	. 120	. 023
5,000–7,499	. 779	. 153	. 626	. 256	. 049	. 005	. 341	. 397	. 082	. 278	. 037
7,500 and over	1. 171	. 332	. 839	. 107	. 217	. 044	. 382	. 214	. 090	. 124	0
Not classified	. 641	. 146	. 495	. 200	. 039	. 031	. 420	. 326	. 117	. 196	. 013
	Percentage of households using										
All incomes	(2)	5. 4	24. 9	19. 6	6. 2	5. 4	47. 9	20. 0	4. 7	13. 9	2. 8
Under 1,000	(2)	0	13. 2	24. 5	1. 9	3. 8	20. 8	17. 0	3. 8	9. 4	3. 8
1,000–1,999	(2)	4. 9	20. 1	17. 6	4. 9	4. 9	43. 1	16. 7	2. 9	12. 3	1. 5
2,000–2,999	(2)	4. 9	23. 2	17. 3	6. 1	3. 2	53. 9	18. 3	3. 9	13. 2	3. 2
3,000–3,999	(2)	6. 0	27. 6	23. 9	7. 1	7. 1	53. 3	22. 5	6. 0	15. 4	2. 8
4,000–4,999	(2)	5. 4	34. 7	20. 4	7. 2	7. 8	49. 7	18. 6	4. 8	10. 8	3. 6
5,000–7,499	(2)	5. 8	27. 3	20. 1	7. 1	2. 6	41. 6	27. 9	5. 8	20. 8	4. 5
7,500 and over	(2)	9. 7	26. 4	11. 1	9. 7	8. 3	41. 7	12. 5	4. 2	8. 3	0
Not classified	(2)	5. 4	19. 7	19. 0	3. 4	7. 5	42. 9	21. 8	6. 1	15. 0	2. 0

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—Continued													
	Lamb				Pork									
					All pork				Fresh					
	Total (columns 29–31)	Chops, cutlets	Roast	Stewing, other	Total (columns 33–35 or 36, 43)	Uncooked		Canned, cooked	Total (columns 37–41)	Chops	Ham	Loin roast	Sausage	Other [3]
						With bone	Without bone [1]							
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	0. 387	0. 142	0. 192	0. 053	2. 915	1. 448	1. 251	0. 216	1. 381	0. 486	0. 123	0. 285	0. 252	0. 235
Under 1,000	. 167	. 063	. 085	. 019	2. 321	. 701	1. 515	. 105	. 943	. 210	0	. 198	. 422	. 113
1,000–1,999	. 314	. 083	. 184	. 047	2. 680	1. 215	1. 353	. 112	1. 271	. 502	. 079	. 206	. 226	. 258
2,000–2,999	. 329	. 112	. 148	. 069	2. 963	1. 536	1. 228	. 199	1. 486	. 564	. 103	. 258	. 276	. 285
3,000–3,999	. 370	. 124	. 222	. 024	3. 154	1. 629	1. 294	. 231	1. 505	. 541	. 166	. 316	. 261	. 221
4,000–4,999	. 400	. 170	. 179	. 051	3. 120	1. 689	1. 233	. 198	1. 360	. 472	. 120	. 363	. 185	. 220
5,000–7,499	. 396	. 169	. 169	. 058	2. 919	1. 465	1. 141	. 313	1. 365	. 392	. 124	. 361	. 256	. 232
7,500 and over	. 825	. 395	. 341	. 089	3. 379	1. 214	1. 529	. 636	1. 234	. 408	. 250	. 108	. 326	. 142
Not classified	. 533	. 200	. 251	. 082	2. 291	1. 191	. 971	. 129	1. 224	. 367	. 122	. 345	. 182	. 208
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0. 277	0. 122	0. 131	0. 024	1. 903	0. 912	0. 799	0. 192	0. 862	0. 339	0. 086	0. 172	0. 142	0. 123
Under 1,000	. 101	. 046	. 044	. 011	1. 305	. 394	. 797	. 114	. 511	. 141	0	. 113	. 205	. 052
1,000–1,999	. 189	. 066	. 100	. 023	1. 619	. 743	. 775	. 101	. 754	. 342	. 053	. 122	. 119	. 118
2,000–2,999	. 222	. 087	. 102	. 033	1. 906	. 971	. 769	. 166	. 926	. 393	. 068	. 159	. 153	. 153
3,000–3,999	. 263	. 102	. 151	. 010	2. 059	1. 014	. 854	. 191	. 957	. 372	. 120	. 189	. 155	. 121
4,000–4,999	. 312	. 158	. 136	. 018	2. 126	1. 098	. 827	. 201	. 860	. 344	. 084	. 200	. 108	. 124
5,000–7,499	. 303	. 155	. 121	. 027	2. 004	. 918	. 789	. 297	. 860	. 285	. 079	. 226	. 137	. 133
7,500 and over	. 640	. 372	. 229	. 039	2. 439	. 814	1. 075	. 550	. 830	. 302	. 183	. 074	. 206	. 065
Not classified	. 399	. 179	. 185	. 035	1. 518	. 758	. 629	. 131	. 758	. 247	. 090	. 222	. 109	. 090
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	15. 5	9. 8	4. 4	2. 9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31. 7	4. 6	8. 7	20. 1	10. 8
Under 1,000	11. 3	7. 5	3. 8	1. 9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15. 1	0	7. 5	35. 8	3. 8
1,000–1,999	12. 3	7. 4	4. 4	3. 4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34. 8	4. 4	5. 9	18. 1	13. 2
2,000–2,999	13. 7	7. 6	3. 9	3. 7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	36. 3	3. 4	7. 3	20. 5	12. 4
3,000–3,999	13. 1	8. 0	4. 3	2. 0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	33. 9	5. 4	8. 8	23. 6	10. 5
4,000–4,999	16. 2	10. 8	3. 6	2. 4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	29. 3	5. 4	10. 8	17. 4	12. 0
5,000–7,499	22. 1	14. 3	4. 5	3. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	27. 9	3. 9	11. 7	16. 9	11. 0
7,500 and over	30. 6	22. 2	6. 9	2. 8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20. 8	11. 1	4. 2	18. 1	4. 2
Not classified	17. 7	12. 9	5. 4	2. 7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	27. 2	4. 1	12. 9	15. 0	7. 5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—PURCHASED EGGS; MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Meat, poultry, fish—Continued										
	Pork—Continued						Other meat				
	Cured							Variety meats			
	Total (columns 44–48)	Ham		Shoulder, other [4]	Bacon	Salt pork	Total (columns 50–53)	Liver	Other [5]	Rabbit, game	Bologna, other [5]
		Uncooked	Cooked								
(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
	Quantity per household (pounds)										
All incomes	1. 534	0. 357	0. 206	0. 107	0. 701	0. 163	1. 263	0. 197	0. 097	0. 018	0. 951
Under 1,000	1. 378	. 132	. 105	. 104	. 584	. 453	. 918	. 108	. 302	0	. 508
1,000–1,999	1. 409	. 221	. 109	. 112	. 634	. 333	. 992	. 218	. 047	. 029	. 698
2,000–2,999	1. 477	. 334	. 182	. 125	. 660	. 176	1. 287	. 170	. 041	. 005	1. 071
3,000–3,999	1. 649	. 484	. 213	. 107	. 699	. 146	1. 502	. 181	. 103	. 008	1. 210
4,000–4,999	1. 760	. 508	. 192	. 165	. 862	. 033	1. 262	. 239	. 111	. 033	. 879
5,000–7,499	1. 554	. 421	. 307	. 049	. 713	. 064	1. 282	. 245	. 122	. 058	. 857
7,500 and over	2. 145	. 254	. 636	. 145	. 961	. 149	1. 139	. 253	. 251	0	. 635
Not classified	1. 067	. 201	. 123	. 027	. 630	. 086	1. 166	. 191	. 111	. 020	. 844
	Expense per household (dollars)										
All incomes	1. 041	0. 237	0. 186	0. 060	0. 491	0. 067	0. 779	0. 140	0. 044	0. 010	0. 585
Under 1,000	. 794	. 073	. 114	. 041	. 393	. 173	. 402	. 056	. 058	0	. 288
1,000–1,999	. 865	. 153	. 101	. 058	. 415	. 138	. 585	. 133	. 022	. 013	. 417
2,000–2,999	. 980	. 227	. 154	. 067	. 458	. 074	. 790	. 112	. 016	. 002	. 660
3,000–3,999	1. 102	. 300	. 182	. 058	. 497	. 065	. 924	. 126	. 041	. 005	. 752
4,000–4,999	1. 266	. 359	. 195	. 095	. 601	. 016	. 804	. 181	. 048	. 023	. 552
5,000–7,499	1. 144	. 267	. 293	. 034	. 528	. 022	. 833	. 199	. 082	. 034	. 518
7,500 and over	1. 609	. 179	. 550	. 104	. 725	. 051	. 726	. 188	. 139	0	. 399
Not classified	. 760	. 147	. 127	. 022	. 430	. 034	. 754	. 157	. 063	. 011	. 523
	Percentage of households using										
All incomes	(2)	13. 2	13. 7	5. 3	66. 4	15. 4	(2)	19. 1	4. 9	0. 5	62. 2
Under 1,000	(2)	5. 7	7. 5	3. 8	50. 9	32. 1	(2)	9. 4	5. 7	0	45. 3
1,000–1,999	(2)	8. 8	10. 3	5. 4	59. 3	25. 5	(2)	18. 6	3. 9	1. 0	52. 5
2,000–2,999	(2)	12. 0	13. 7	6. 1	66. 6	14. 6	(2)	17. 8	2. 2	. 2	66. 8
3,000–3,999	(2)	17. 4	15. 7	5. 4	66. 4	14. 8	(2)	17. 9	5. 1	. 3	70. 4
4,000–4,999	(2)	16. 2	15. 0	7. 8	71. 3	6. 6	(2)	20. 4	6. 6	1. 2	58. 1
5,000–7,499	(2)	15. 6	14. 9	3. 9	74. 0	11. 0	(2)	25. 3	7. 1	. 6	60. 4
7,500 and over	(2)	11. 1	22. 2	5. 6	77. 8	13. 9	(2)	23. 6	11. 1	0	45. 8
Not classified	(2)	10. 2	8. 8	1. 4	61. 9	14. 3	(2)	19. 7	5. 4	. 7	63. 9

See footnotes at end of table.

Meat, poultry, fish—Continued

Income (dollars)	Poultry						Fish and shellfish								
	All poultry			Chicken		Turkey, other poultry	Total (columns 62–65, 66)	Fish				Shellfish			
								Fresh, frozen	Canned		Smoked, cured	Total (columns 67–69)	Fresh		Canned, cooked
	Total (columns 56, 57 or 58–60)	Uncooked	Cooked, canned	Fresh	Cooked, canned				Salmon	Other [7]			In shell	Shelled	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Quantity per household (pounds)															
All incomes	1. 435	1. 416	0. 019	1. 358	0. 017	0. 060	0. 908	0. 544	0. 131	0. 116	0. 025	0. 092	0. 052	0. 030	0. 010
Under 1,000	1. 362	1. 354	. 008	1. 354	. 008	0	. 730	. 462	. 140	. 086	. 005	. 037	. 019	. 010	. 008
1,000–1,999	1. 231	1. 216	. 015	1. 216	. 015	0	. 815	. 585	. 100	. 101	. 017	. 012	. 010	. 002	0
2,000–2,999	1. 229	1. 215	. 014	1. 181	. 011	. 037	. 849	. 541	. 138	. 085	. 025	. 060	. 039	. 016	. 005
3,000–3,999	1. 400	1. 390	. 010	1. 305	. 009	. 086	. 944	. 538	. 145	. 117	. 020	. 124	. 063	. 052	. 009
4,000–4,999	1. 518	1. 482	. 036	1. 407	. 036	. 075	. 989	. 548	. 119	. 150	. 025	. 147	. 117	. 006	. 024
5,000–7,499	1. 698	1. 662	. 036	1. 625	. 033	. 040	. 965	. 503	. 112	. 125	. 044	. 181	. 097	. 062	. 022
7,500 and over	2. 673	2. 666	. 007	2. 527	. 007	. 139	1. 017	. 482	. 224	. 136	. 043	. 132	. 056	. 049	. 027
Not classified	1. 432	1. 403	. 029	1. 274	. 027	. 131	. 970	. 613	. 108	. 171	. 020	. 058	. 007	. 045	. 006
Expense per household (dollars)															
All classes	0. 856	0. 843	0. 013	0. 806	0. 011	0. 039	0. 507	0. 242	0. 082	0. 109	0. 018	0. 056	0. 024	0. 021	0. 011
Under 1,000	. 791	. 778	. 013	. 778	. 013	0	. 353	. 174	. 080	. 068	. 006	. 025	. 008	. 007	. 010
1,000–1,999	. 701	. 689	. 012	. 689	. 012	0	. 378	. 233	. 058	. 069	. 013	. 005	. 003	. 002	0
2,000–2,999	. 727	. 720	. 007	. 691	. 005	. 031	. 449	. 241	. 084	. 073	. 020	. 031	. 018	. 009	. 004
3,000–3,999	. 817	. 810	. 007	. 760	. 006	. 051	. 498	. 215	. 093	. 113	. 013	. 064	. 023	. 031	. 010
4,000–4,999	. 926	. 905	. 021	. 858	. 021	. 047	. 588	. 254	. 076	. 161	. 023	. 074	. 041	. 005	. 028
5,000–7,499	1. 056	1. 022	. 034	1. 005	. 031	. 020	. 602	. 253	. 070	. 131	. 033	. 115	. 055	. 036	. 024
7,500 and over	1. 637	1. 633	. 004	1. 532	. 004	. 101	. 840	. 340	. 146	. 153	. 030	. 171	. 055	. 082	. 034
Not classified	. 874	. 857	. 017	. 783	. 013	. 078	. 570	. 277	. 072	. 167	. 007	. 047	. 008	. 032	. 007
Percentage of households using															
All incomes	35. 2	(2)	(2)	33. 4	1. 0	(2)	56. 6	28. 0	13. 9	21. 4	2. 3	(2)	2. 3	2. 2	1. 7
Under 1,000	34. 0	(2)	(2)	32. 1	1. 9	0	54. 7	24. 5	17. 0	17. 0	1. 9	(2)	1. 9	1. 9	1. 9
1,000–1,999	32. 8	(2)	(2)	31. 4	2. 0	0	51. 0	29. 9	10. 8	17. 2	. 5	(2)	1. 0	. 5	0
2,000–2,999	32. 9	(2)	(2)	32. 2	. 5	(2)	55. 1	29. 5	14. 6	16. 1	2. 2	(2)	2. 0	1. 5	1. 0
3,000–3,999	31. 6	(2)	(2)	30. 2	. 3	(2)	55. 6	25. 6	15. 4	23. 1	2. 6	(2)	2. 0	3. 4	1. 7
4,000–4,999	35. 3	(2)	(2)	32. 9	1. 2	(2)	61. 1	28. 1	13. 2	27. 5	1. 8	(2)	3. 0	. 6	3. 6
5,000–7,499	42. 2	(2)	(2)	39. 0	1. 9	(2)	63. 0	27. 9	13. 0	24. 0	4. 5	(2)	5. 8	3. 9	2. 6
7,500 and over	58. 3	(2)	(2)	55. 6	1. 4	(2)	58. 3	25. 0	20. 8	29. 2	5. 6	(2)	4. 2	2. 8	4. 2
Not classified	34. 7	(2)	(2)	32. 0	. 7	(2)	59. 2	29. 3	10. 2	26. 5	1. 4	(2)	. 7	3. 4	1. 4

[1] Includes retail cuts that usually contain no bone and cuts (such as roasts) that have bone removed before sale.
[2] Not available.
[3] Includes spareribs, ham hocks, back bones.
[4] Includes sausage, Canadian bacon, spareribs.
[5] Includes kidney, heart, tongue, brains, chitterlings.
[6] Includes frankfurters, meat spreads, potted meats, spiced ham, Vienna sausage.
[7] Includes sardines, tuna.

TABLE 37.—PURCHASED SUGAR, SWEETS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total sugar, sweets (columns 3, 6)	Sugar			Sweets								
		Total (columns 4, 5)	White	Brown, maple	Total (columns 7, 11–14)	Sirups				Molasses	Jellies, jams	Preserves	Candy
						Total (columns 8–10)	Corn	Cane	Maple, other [1]				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	4. 105	2. 859	2. 782	0. 077	1. 247	0. 366	0. 141	0. 049	0. 176	0. 041	0. 376	0. 099	0. 364
Under 1,000	3. 196	2. 269	2. 239	. 030	. 927	. 413	. 180	. 030	. 203	. 035	. 317	. 057	. 105
1,000–1,999	4. 085	2. 962	2. 938	. 024	1. 123	. 434	. 212	. 094	. 128	. 079	. 335	. 065	. 210
2,000–2,999	4. 108	2. 931	2. 847	. 084	1. 177	. 389	. 167	. 068	. 154	. 033	. 355	. 109	. 291
3,000–3,999	4. 793	3. 354	3. 257	. 097	1. 439	. 336	. 121	. 047	. 168	. 063	. 424	. 084	. 532
4,000–4,999	4. 090	2. 689	2. 607	. 082	1. 401	. 373	. 162	. 017	. 194	. 033	. 348	. 158	. 489
5,000–7,499	3. 503	2. 403	2. 336	. 067	1. 100	. 292	. 064	. 024	. 204	. 005	. 396	. 102	. 305
7,500 and over	3. 813	2. 443	2. 327	. 116	1. 370	. 353	. 085	. 049	. 219	. 019	. 512	. 065	. 421
Not classified	3. 587	2. 414	2. 329	. 085	1. 173	. 331	. 090	. 003	. 238	. 022	. 340	. 117	. 363
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0. 733	0. 273	0. 263	0. 010	0. 460	0. 075	0. 021	0. 008	0. 046	0. 006	0. 099	0. 028	0. 252
Under 1,000	. 435	. 217	. 213	. 004	. 218	. 075	. 021	. 006	. 048	. 005	. 064	. 022	. 052
1,000–1,999	. 607	. 277	. 274	. 003	. 330	. 084	. 030	. 017	. 037	. 011	. 078	. 018	. 139
2,000–2,999	. 653	. 279	. 268	. 011	. 374	. 077	. 027	. 011	. 039	. 005	. 092	. 029	. 171
3,000–3,999	. 901	. 320	. 308	. 012	. 581	. 072	. 018	. 008	. 046	. 008	. 115	. 024	. 362
4,000–4,999	. 832	. 269	. 259	. 010	. 563	. 076	. 022	. 003	. 051	. 004	. 091	. 043	. 349
5,000–7,499	. 661	. 225	. 214	. 011	. 436	. 065	. 009	. 003	. 053	. 001	. 114	. 026	. 230
7,500 and over	. 876	. 235	. 221	. 014	. 641	. 094	. 015	. 004	. 075	. 002	. 147	. 019	. 379
Not classified	. 716	. 232	. 221	. 011	. 484	. 063	. 015	[2]	. 048	. 003	. 088	. 037	. 293
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	[3]	98. 1	98. 0	[3]	[3]	[3]	13. 7	3. 5	22. 5	5. 1	41. 3	11. 0	39. 9
Under 1,000	[3]	98. 1	98. 1	[3]	[3]	[3]	9. 4	3. 8	15. 1	3. 8	30. 2	9. 4	18. 9
1,000–1,999	[3]	97. 5	97. 5	[3]	[3]	[3]	15. 7	5. 9	12. 7	4. 9	30. 9	8. 8	27. 5
2,000–2,999	[3]	98. 3	98. 3	[3]	[3]	[3]	17. 6	4. 4	20. 2	6. 3	40. 2	11. 7	36. 8
3,000–3,999	[3]	99. 4	99. 4	[3]	[3]	[3]	13. 7	3. 7	22. 8	7. 1	47. 0	10. 0	46. 4
4,000–4,999	[3]	97. 0	97. 0	[3]	[3]	[3]	15. 0	1. 2	25. 1	3. 0	40. 1	12. 0	49. 7
5,000–7,499	[3]	100. 0	100. 0	[3]	[3]	[3]	6. 5	2. 6	29. 2	1. 9	46. 1	11. 7	42. 2
7,500 and over	[3]	95. 8	95. 8	[3]	[3]	[3]	6. 9	2. 8	36. 1	5. 6	52. 8	11. 1	42. 1
Not classified	[3]	95. 9	95. 6	[3]	[3]	[3]	10. 9	1. 4	27. 9	3. 4	39. 5	12. 9	42. 2

[1] Includes honey, sorghum, chocolate, and fruit sirups. [2] 0.0005 or less. [3] Not available.

TABLE 38.—PURCHASED FRESH FRUITS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Fresh fruits													
	Total (columns 3, 7)	Citrus				Other								
		Total (columns 4–6)	Grapefruit	Lemons, limes	Oranges	Total (columns 8–15)	Apples	Bananas	Berries	Melons	Pears	Pineapple	Rhubarb	Other [1]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	11. 750	6. 830	1. 559	0. 482	4. 789	4. 920	1. 327	1. 645	0. 621	0. 924	0. 074	0. 110	0. 069	0. 150
Under 1,000	5. 837	3. 898	1. 121	. 278	2. 499	1. 939	. 483	. 931	. 260	. 132	. 038	0	. 038	. 057
1,000–1,999	8. 505	4. 907	1. 230	. 540	3. 136	3. 598	. 925	1. 330	. 307	. 789	. 051	. 029	. 020	. 147
2,000–2,999	10. 410	5. 898	1. 195	. 447	4. 256	4. 512	1. 261	1. 324	. 593	1. 026	. 090	. 062	. 071	. 085
3,000–3,999	12. 308	6. 824	1. 364	. 455	5. 005	5. 484	1. 459	1. 970	. 675	1. 033	. 047	. 073	. 061	. 167
4,000–4,999	13. 344	7. 597	1. 790	. 450	5. 357	5. 747	1. 695	2. 139	. 766	. 686	. 088	. 180	. 053	. 140
5,000–7,499	15. 100	9. 332	2. 757	. 501	6. 073	5. 768	1. 636	1. 882	. 732	. 872	. 112	. 188	. 114	. 232
7,500 and over	18. 049	10. 971	2. 227	. 569	8. 175	7. 078	1. 379	2. 009	1. 320	1. 220	. 093	. 521	. 139	. 397
Not classified	12. 378	7. 653	1. 806	. 611	5. 236	4. 725	1. 292	1. 462	. 514	1. 032	. 080	. 121	. 095	. 129
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	1. 253	0. 519	0. 099	0. 072	0. 348	0. 734	0. 156	0. 255	0. 192	0. 061	0. 011	0. 013	0. 007	0. 039
Under 1,000	. 621	. 292	. 070	. 039	. 183	. 329	. 051	. 148	. 081	. 024	. 004	0	. 003	. 018
1,000–1,999	. 847	. 361	. 074	. 073	. 214	. 486	. 100	. 203	. 093	. 044	. 006	. 004	. 002	. 034
2,000–2,999	1. 057	. 435	. 066	. 067	. 302	. 622	. 138	. 204	. 172	. 064	. 013	. 007	. 005	. 019
3,000–3,999	1. 349	. 534	. 089	. 074	. 371	. 815	. 179	. 302	. 205	. 063	. 008	. 009	. 007	. 042
4,000–4,999	1. 493	. 585	. 115	. 068	. 402	. 908	. 193	. 336	. 249	. 047	. 016	. 022	. 006	. 039
5,000–7,499	1. 601	. 701	. 178	. 077	. 446	. 900	. 193	. 300	. 237	. 063	. 077	. 018	. 013	. 059
7,500 and over	2. 156	. 911	. 164	. 098	. 649	1. 245	. 196	. 313	. 436	. 074	. 014	. 068	. 020	. 124
Not classified	1. 287	. 562	. 125	. 078	. 359	. 725	. 163	. 234	. 166	. 090	. 014	. 013	. 011	. 034
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	[2]	78. 8	30. 2	40. 2	62. 6	82. 5	42. 3	57. 6	[2]	8. 4	4. 1	3. 9	3. 5	7. 6
Under 1,000	[2]	54. 7	22. 6	24. 5	43. 4	60. 4	20. 8	34. 0	[2]	3. 8	1. 9	0	1. 9	3. 8
1,000–1,999	[2]	70. 1	22. 5	33. 8	52. 0	73. 5	35. 8	50. 5	[2]	7. 4	2. 5	1. 5	1. 0	6. 9
2,000–2,999	[2]	76. 8	23. 4	38. 5	59. 8	77. 1	40. 7	50. 5	[2]	8. 0	3. 9	2. 0	2. 9	4. 4
3,000–3,999	[2]	81. 8	28. 8	39. 9	66. 4	87. 7	43. 6	63. 8	[2]	7. 4	2. 8	2. 3	3. 7	8. 0
4,000–4,999	[2]	80. 8	34. 1	41. 3	67. 1	88. 0	48. 5	67. 7	[2]	7. 8	6. 0	7. 2	3. 0	8. 4
5,000–7,499	[2]	87. 0	46. 8	52. 6	70. 8	90. 9	47. 4	66. 9	[2]	9. 7	7. 8	6. 5	5. 2	12. 3
7,500 and over	[2]	94. 4	51. 4	48. 6	83. 3	93. 1	48. 6	65. 3	[2]	9. 7	4. 2	18. 1	9. 7	15. 3
Not classified	[2]	79. 6	33. 3	41. 5	59. 2	85. 7	44. 9	56. 5	[2]	12. 9	4. 8	4. 1	4. 1	8. 2

[1] Includes avocados, cherries, figs, grapes, peaches, plums. [2] Not available.

TABLE 39.—PURCHASED POTATOES; OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Potatoes			Other fresh vegetables										
	Total (columns 3, 4)	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Total (columns 6–15, 17–29)	Asparagus	Beans		Beets	Broccoli	Cabbage		Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery
						Lima	Snap			Green	Other [1]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	6.993	6.729	0.264	9.245	0.448	0.048	0.380	0.126	0.105	0.890	0.201	0.919	0.172	0.573
Under 1,000	4.710	4.176	.534	7.516	.311	.038	.580	.038	0	1.034	.075	.502	.028	.387
1,000–1,999	6.275	6.048	.227	7.389	.181	.064	.395	.148	.043	.894	.183	.634	.101	.369
2,000–2,999	7.488	7.223	.265	8.435	.281	.061	.331	.094	.099	1.011	.118	.898	.143	.518
3,000–3,999	8.145	7.915	.230	9.411	.463	.034	.336	.067	.086	.853	.316	.961	.140	.611
4,000–4,999	7.444	7.177	.267	10.837	.627	.061	.343	.184	.179	.981	.285	1.169	.192	.675
5,000–7,499	5.726	5.405	.321	10.281	.680	.057	.477	.196	.120	.748	.195	.995	.300	.764
7,500 and over	6.508	6.189	.319	13.802	1.207	.042	.767	.221	.170	.872	.083	1.338	.347	.815
Not classified	5.737	5.535	.202	9.165	.474	.002	.282	.167	.160	.638	.193	.858	.234	.556
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0.440	0.408	0.032	1.484	0.086	0.010	0.074	0.013	0.020	0.058	0.015	0.133	0.026	0.104
Under 1,000	.307	.258	.049	1.141	.058	.008	.085	.009	0	.067	.005	.066	.003	.071
1,000–1,999	.389	.359	.030	1.092	.037	.012	.072	.012	.007	.049	.011	.091	.018	.070
2,000–2,999	.464	.431	.033	1.300	.051	.012	.066	.009	.018	.069	.008	.127	.020	.090
3,000–3,999	.502	.476	.026	1.517	.085	.008	.062	.008	.015	.061	.024	.139	.020	.113
4,000–4,999	.468	.439	.029	1.712	.118	.010	.071	.018	.040	.064	.021	.165	.035	.119
5,000–7,499	.389	.350	.039	1.670	.131	.012	.092	.018	.020	.044	.015	.144	.044	.126
7,500 and over	.434	.387	.047	2.648	.276	.017	.168	.029	.031	.051	.009	.209	.046	.161
Not classified	.367	.342	.025	1.564	.099	.001	.059	.021	.032	.041	.016	.128	.038	.103
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	[2]	94.9	11.8	[2]	22.5	2.6	23.7	6.5	5.2	32.2	8.2	59.4	8.0	49.2
Under 1,000	[2]	83.0	15.1	[2]	17.0	1.9	24.5	1.9	0	35.8	3.8	35.8	1.9	35.8
1,000–1,999	[2]	93.6	10.3	[2]	11.3	2.9	23.0	7.4	2.0	31.9	4.9	47.5	4.9	35.3
2,000–2,999	[2]	96.3	11.5	[2]	15.9	2.7	20.7	4.9	5.1	36.3	5.6	57.1	6.6	44.6
3,000–3,999	[2]	94.3	10.8	[2]	23.6	2.0	21.9	3.7	4.3	29.9	11.7	61.8	6.6	50.4
4,000–4,999	[2]	92.8	12.6	[2]	32.3	3.6	21.0	8.4	7.8	35.3	12.0	67.1	11.4	56.9
5,000–7,499	[2]	97.4	14.9	[2]	35.7	3.2	31.2	10.4	5.8	27.3	11.0	69.5	13.0	63.6
7,500 and over	[2]	98.6	12.5	[2]	43.1	4.2	47.2	11.1	9.7	30.6	4.2	80.6	12.5	68.1
Not classified	[2]	95.9	11.6	[2]	21.1	.7	19.7	9.5	8.2	27.2	7.5	55.1	10.9	49.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Other fresh vegetables—Continued												
	Collards, kale, mustard, and turnip greens	Corn	Cucumbers	Onions		Peas	Rutabagas, turnips	Salad greens		Spinach	Summer squash	Tomatoes	Other [3]
				Mature	Green			Lettuce	Other				
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	0. 217	0. 320	0. 311	0. 798	0. 105	0. 192	0. 089	1. 461	0. 067	0. 296	0. 104	0. 966	0. 457
Under 1,000	. 724	. 106	. 115	. 623	. 073	. 057	. 163	. 690	. 114	. 255	. 208	. 920	. 475
1,000–1,999	. 217	. 168	. 256	. 719	. 068	. 241	. 087	1. 073	. 012	. 243	. 084	. 730	. 476
2,000–2,999	. 220	. 202	. 259	. 889	. 082	. 140	. 100	1. 233	. 073	. 277	. 104	. 765	. 447
3,000–3,999	. 185	. 326	. 367	. 812	. 090	. 194	. 075	1. 539	. 045	. 314	. 108	1. 083	. 406
4,000–4,999	. 184	. 426	. 358	. 839	. 103	. 222	. 099	1. 790	. 114	. 342	. 105	1. 134	. 425
5,000–7,499	. 149	. 362	. 347	. 639	. 152	. 218	. 082	1. 839	. 071	. 300	. 068	1. 025	. 497
7,500 and over	. 337	. 646	. 534	. 680	. 340	. 344	. 090	2. 089	. 208	. 404	. 095	1. 548	. 625
Not classified	. 150	. 345	. 274	. 853	. 105	. 173	. 066	1. 655	. 033	. 287	. 129	1. 052	. 479
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0. 029	0. 035	0. 062	0. 113	0. 018	0. 032	0. 008	0. 218	0. 013	0. 047	0. 015	0. 251	0. 104
Under 1,000	. 104	. 015	. 022	. 082	. 013	. 010	. 015	. 104	. 024	. 032	. 023	. 229	. 096
1,000–1,999	. 029	. 015	. 045	. 099	. 010	. 036	. 007	. 053	. 002	. 038	. 013	. 171	. 095
2,000–2,999	. 031	. 028	. 050	. 123	. 014	. 019	. 009	. 185	. 013	. 045	. 015	. 199	. 099
3,000–3,999	. 022	. 036	. 071	. 119	. 015	. 033	. 006	. 234	. 011	. 047	. 015	. 279	. 094
4,000–4,999	. 022	. 055	. 069	. 113	. 022	. 036	. 008	. 248	. 020	. 058	. 016	. 281	. 103
5,000–7,499	. 018	. 035	. 073	. 094	. 027	. 038	. 005	. 270	. 014	. 054	. 010	. 274	. 112
7,500 and over	. 042	. 084	. 125	. 102	. 053	. 078	. 007	. 368	. 040	. 068	. 016	. 461	. 207
Not classified	. 023	. 046	. 060	. 125	. 022	. 029	. 007	. 239	. 010	. 044	. 023	. 287	. 111
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	[2]	8. 1	29. 1	67. 8	13. 2	8. 7	4. 3	75. 7	7. 6	19. 3	6. 1	55. 7	[2]
Under 1,000	[2]	5. 7	15. 1	47. 2	9. 4	3. 8	9. 4	49. 1	9. 4	15. 1	9. 4	43. 4	[2]
1,000–1,999	[2]	4. 9	21. 1	62. 7	6. 9	8. 3	4. 4	60. 8	3. 4	16. 7	4. 9	43. 6	[2]
2,000–2,999	[2]	6. 3	23. 7	70. 5	11. 7	5. 6	4. 9	71. 5	6. 1	18. 8	5. 9	45. 9	[2]
3,000–3,999	[2]	10. 0	30. 8	69. 5	12. 5	9. 7	3. 7	78. 1	6. 8	16. 5	4. 8	61. 3	[2]
4,000–4,999	[2]	9. 0	34. 7	72. 5	13. 2	9. 0	3. 6	83. 2	8. 4	25. 7	7. 2	64. 7	[2]
5,000–7,499	[2]	7. 8	39. 6	63. 0	21. 4	13. 0	3. 2	89. 0	13. 0	21. 4	6. 5	62. 3	[2]
7,500 and over	[2]	18. 1	50. 0	68. 1	26. 4	18. 1	4. 2	87. 5	15. 3	27. 8	8. 3	73. 6	[2]
Not classified	[2]	8. 2	29. 3	70. 1	14. 3	7. 5	4. 1	83. 7	8. 2	19. 0	7. 5	65. 3	[2]

[1] Includes white and red cabbage, Chinese cabbage, and coleslaw.
[2] Not available.
[3] Includes artichokes, poke, rape, chard, dandelion greens, eggplant, winter squash, mushrooms, okra, peppers, radishes.

TABLE 40.—PURCHASED DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, NUTS; FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts													
	Total (columns 3, 8, 11)	Dried fruits					Dried vegetables			All nuts (shelled wt.)[4] (columns 12, 17)	Peanuts			
		Total (columns 4–7)	Apricots, peaches	Prunes	Raisins, currants	Other [1]	Total (columns 9–10)	Beans, uncooked [2]	Peas, lentils, other [3]		Total (shelled wt.) (columns 13–15)	Peanut butter	In shell	Shelled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	0. 990	0. 231	0. 017	0. 115	0. 068	0. 031	0. 461	0. 371	0. 090	0. 298	0. 239	0. 206	0. 012	0. 024
Under 1,000	1. 000	. 282	. 038	. 220	. 024	0	. 606	. 489	. 117	. 112	. 104	0. 96	. 005	. 005
1,000–1,999	1. 137	. 174	. 023	. 103	. 025	. 023	. 720	. 600	. 120	. 243	. 210	. 172	. 025	. 020
2,000–2,999	. 997	. 206	. 003	. 112	. 068	. 023	. 522	. 420	. 102	. 269	. 234	. 212	. 010	. 015
3,000–3,999	1. 042	. 256	. 022	. 119	. 078	. 037	. 422	. 344	. 078	. 364	. 278	. 243	. 011	. 027
4,000–4,999	. 906	. 266	. 024	. 096	. 113	. 033	. 358	. 291	. 067	. 282	. 200	. 172	. 009	. 022
5,000–7,499	. 847	. 238	. 017	. 128	. 052	. 041	. 281	. 204	. 077	. 330	. 261	. 200	. 013	. 052
7,500 and over	. 984	. 323	. 005	. 115	. 139	. 064	. 236	. 171	. 065	. 425	. 340	. 307	0	. 034
Not classified	. 874	. 197	. 017	. 100	. 049	. 031	. 396	. 307	. 089	. 281	. 217	. 187	. 007	. 026
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0. 312	0. 053	0. 006	0. 024	0. 013	0. 010	0. 102	0. 082	0. 020	0. 157	0. 096	0. 078	0. 004	0. 014
Under 1,000	. 265	. 060	. 011	. 044	. 005	0	. 153	. 108	. 045	. 052	. 043	. 033	. 007	. 003
1,000–1,999	. 298	. 045	. 009	. 022	. 005	. 009	. 143	. 117	. 026	. 110	. 079	. 058	. 009	. 012
2,000–2,999	. 299	. 047	. 001	. 024	. 014	. 008	. 118	. 097	. 021	. 134	. 097	. 085	. 004	. 008
3,000–3,999	. 351	. 058	. 006	. 026	. 014	. 012	. 095	. 078	. 017	. 198	. 110	. 091	. 004	. 015
4,000–4,999	. 302	. 060	. 007	. 021	. 021	. 011	. 081	. 068	. 013	. 161	. 086	. 069	. 004	. 013
5,000–7,499	. 294	. 052	. 005	. 026	. 009	. 012	. 062	. 044	. 018	. 180	. 106	. 075	. 005	. 026
7,500 and over	. 368	. 077	. 002	. 029	. 022	. 024	. 052	. 039	. 013	. 239	. 131	. 114	0	. 017
Not classified	. 285	. 044	. 007	. 019	. 009	. 009	. 080	. 064	. 016	. 161	. 092	. 074	. 002	. 016
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	(5)	23. 4	(5)	10. 8	11. 6	3. 1	(5)	27. 9	(5)	(5)	37. 4	34. 3	1. 1	4. 5
Under 1,000	(5)	18. 9	(5)	13. 2	3. 8	0	(5)	35. 8	(5)	(5)	18. 9	15. 1	1. 9	1. 9
1,000–1,999	(5)	19. 1	(5)	10. 3	5. 9	2. 0	(5)	35. 8	(5)	(5)	29. 4	26. 5	. 5	4. 4
2,000–2,999	(5)	21. 2	(5)	10. 5	11. 2	3. 2	(5)	30. 7	(5)	(5)	37. 3	34. 9	1. 5	2. 9
3,000–3,999	(5)	24. 8	(5)	9. 7	13. 7	2. 0	(5)	25. 4	(5)	(5)	40. 5	38. 2	1. 1	4. 6
4,000–4,999	(5)	26. 3	(5)	9. 6	18. 0	4. 2	(5)	29. 3	(5)	(5)	39. 5	34. 7	1. 8	4. 8
5,000–7,499	(5)	26. 0	(5)	13. 6	11. 0	3. 9	(5)	16. 2	(5)	(5)	39. 0	35. 1	. 6	7. 1
7,500 and over	(5)	34. 7	(5)	15. 3	18. 1	8. 3	(5)	20. 8	(5)	(5)	48. 6	47. 2	0	5. 6
Not classified	(5)	22. 4	(5)	10. 9	8. 8	4. 1	(5)	26. 5	(5)	(5)	38. 1	34. 0	. 7	6. 1

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts—Continued			Frozen fruits and vegetables									
	Other nuts [5]				Fruits		Vegetables						
	Total (shelled wt.) (columns 18,19)	In shell	Shelled	Total (columns 21–23)	Citrus [7]	Other [8]	Total (columns 24–29)	Asparagus	Beans		Peas	Spinach	Other [9]
									Lima	Snap			
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	0.059	0.049	0.038	0.303	0.005	0.077	0.221	0.013	0.030	0.018	0.070	0.025	0.065
Under 1,000	.008	.019	0	.106	0	.052	.054	0	.014	.012	0	0	.028
1,000–1,999	.033	.037	.016	.115	0	.036	.079	.004	.011	.007	.016	.004	.037
2,000–2,999	.035	.033	.021	.189	.001	.067	.121	.011	.011	.006	.030	.017	.046
3,000–3,999	.086	.057	.064	.282	.003	.071	.208	.007	.028	.015	.087	.020	.051
4,000–4,999	.082	.064	.055	.396	.005	.093	.298	.013	.052	.030	.083	.058	.062
5,000–7,499	.069	.110	.022	.484	0	.084	.400	.033	.066	.014	.126	.061	.100
7,500 and over	.085	.028	.074	1.053	.072	.217	.764	.021	.115	.106	.284	.037	.201
Not classified	.064	.031	.051	.349	0	.093	.256	.026	.017	.023	.069	.021	.100
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.061	0.022	0.039	0.114	0.003	0.027	0.084	0.007	0.014	0.007	0.023	0.008	0.025
Under 1,000	.009	.009	0	.041	0	.024	.017	0	.007	.002	0	0	.008
1,000–1,999	.031	.013	.018	.042	0	.013	.029	.002	.004	.002	.006	.001	.014
2,000–2,999	.037	.016	.021	.068	.001	.020	.047	.005	.006	.003	.009	.006	.018
3,000–3,999	.088	.026	.062	.102	.001	.024	.077	.003	.013	.006	.028	.006	.021
4,000–4,999	.075	.030	.045	.156	.003	.034	.119	.008	.024	.012	.030	.019	.026
5,000–7,499	.074	.054	.020	.184	0	.032	.152	.015	.030	.006	.042	.018	.041
7,500 and over	.108	.012	.096	.403	.047	.064	.292	.011	.057	.043	.102	.012	.067
Not classified	.069	.015	.054	.136	0	.039	.097	.014	.008	.009	.023	.005	.038
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	14.2	5.3	9.2	(5)	0.6	5.8	(5)	1.6	3.5	2.2	7.3	2.6	(5)
Under 1,000	1.9	1.9	0	(5)	0	5.7	(5)	0	1.9	1.9	0	0	(5)
1,000–1,999	7.4	3.4	3.9	(5)	0	2.9	(5)	.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	.5	(5)
2,000–2,999	10.2	3.9	6.6	(5)	.2	4.6	(5)	1.5	1.2	.7	3.7	2.2	(5)
3,000–3,999	19.9	5.7	14.5	(5)	.3	6.3	(5)	.9	3.1	2.3	8.5	2.3	(5)
4,000–4,999	19.2	8.4	12.0	(5)	.6	5.4	(5)	1.8	6.0	3.6	9.6	3.0	(5)
5,000–7,499	18.8	11.0	7.8	(5)	0	8.4	(5)	3.9	7.8	1.9	13.6	7.1	(5)
7,500 and over	18.1	5.6	12.5	(5)	6.9	13.9	(5)	2.8	12.5	11.1	23.6	4.2	(5)
Not classified	12.9	2.0	10.9	(5)	0	6.1	(5)	2.7	2.0	2.7	7.5	2.0	(5)

[1] Includes apples, dates, figs.
[2] Includes navy, kidney, and lima beans.
[3] Includes chickpeas, canned mature field peas, dried mushrooms, onion and parsley flakes.
[4] Includes the weight of shelled nuts and peanut butter added to 70 percent of the weight of peanuts and coconuts in shell, and 40 percent of the weight of all other nuts in shell.
[5] Not available.
[6] Includes almonds, Brazil nuts, cashews, coconuts, English walnuts, filberts, pecans.
[7] Includes segments and juices.
[8] Includes peaches, raspberries, strawberries.
[9] Includes broccoli, brussels sprouts, corn, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, squash.

TABLE 41.—PURCHASED CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND JUICES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Canned fruits [1]							Canned vegetables [1]						
	Total (columns 3–8)	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Mixed fruits	Other [2]	Total (columns 10, 11)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Total (columns 12–15, 17–23)	Asparagus	Beans		
												Snap	Lima (green)	Other [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	1. 708	0. 238	0. 617	0. 202	0. 149	0. 195	0. 307	3. 024	0. 051	2. 973	0. 076	0. 259	0. 082	0. 288
Under 1,000	1. 036	. 162	. 363	. 165	. 091	. 071	. 184	1. 552	. 022	1. 530	. 063	. 040	0	. 148
1,000–1,999	. 985	. 162	. 396	. 113	. 080	. 106	. 128	2. 614	. 015	2. 599	. 044	. 241	. 055	. 377
2,000–2,999	1. 617	. 273	. 579	. 166	. 137	. 172	. 290	3. 212	. 039	3. 173	. 064	. 272	. 095	. 306
3,000–3,999	2. 085	. 267	. 726	. 245	. 179	. 247	. 421	3. 417	. 065	3. 352	. 064	. 305	. 077	. 361
4,000–4,999	1. 976	. 246	. 816	. 199	. 141	. 266	. 308	3. 200	. 029	3. 171	. 116	. 374	. 069	. 193
5,000–7,499	1. 950	. 218	. 674	. 264	. 153	. 253	. 388	2. 966	. 083	2. 883	. 094	. 174	. 069	. 214
7,500 and over	2. 172	. 236	. 756	. 368	. 341	. 118	. 353	1. 953	. 097	1. 856	. 099	. 139	. 156	. 096
Not classified	1. 524	. 220	. 492	. 196	. 144	. 201	. 271	3. 033	. 072	2. 961	. 109	. 236	. 114	. 268
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0. 308	0. 035	0. 097	0. 040	0. 036	0. 042	0. 058	0. 481	0. 008	0. 473	0. 023	0. 042	0. 013	0. 044
Under 1,000	. 169	. 017	. 061	. 027	. 022	. 014	. 028	. 232	. 004	. 228	. 020	. 005	0	. 016
1,000–1,999	. 177	. 025	. 062	. 021	. 020	. 025	. 024	. 398	. 003	. 395	. 012	. 035	. 008	. 053
2,000–2,999	. 294	. 039	. 096	. 033	. 031	. 037	. 058	. 511	. 006	. 505	. 019	. 042	. 016	. 049
3,000–3,999	. 367	. 039	. 110	. 046	. 045	. 052	. 075	. 545	. 009	. 536	. 020	. 053	. 012	. 056
4,000–4,999	. 352	. 035	. 129	. 040	. 034	. 057	. 057	. 505	. 006	. 499	. 036	. 057	. 012	. 031
5,000–7,499	. 345	. 033	. 091	. 055	. 039	. 054	. 073	. 469	. 014	. 455	. 024	. 028	. 011	. 031
7,500 and over	. 433	. 038	. 134	. 075	. 084	. 028	. 074	. 359	. 016	. 343	. 038	. 029	. 028	. 014
Not classified	. 282	. 032	. 086	. 040	. 030	. 043	. 051	. 485	. 008	. 477	. 031	. 044	. 018	. 042
	Percentage of households using													
All incomes	62. 4	16. 3	30. 5	12. 8	11. 3	13. 1	19. 5	(4)	(4)	(4)	6. 5	17. 3	5. 6	16. 2
Under 1,000	43. 4	11. 3	18. 9	11. 3	7. 5	3. 8	11. 3	(4)	(4)	(4)	5. 7	3. 8	0	7. 5
1,000–1,999	48. 0	11. 8	21. 6	6. 4	7. 4	8. 3	9. 3	(4)	(4)	(4)	4. 4	13. 2	3. 9	16. 2
2,000–2,999	61. 2	18. 0	31. 5	11. 5	10. 0	11. 5	19. 5	(4)	(4)	(4)	5. 6	17. 8	5. 4	16. 2
3,000–3,999	66. 1	18. 5	33. 0	14. 2	13. 7	16. 2	23. 9	(4)	(4)	(4)	5. 4	21. 1	6. 3	21. 4
4,000–4,999	70. 1	18. 0	34. 7	13. 2	11. 4	18. 0	21. 6	(4)	(4)	(4)	10. 2	24. 0	6. 0	13. 2
5,000–7,499	72. 1	15. 6	34. 4	18. 2	12. 3	14. 9	24. 7	(4)	(4)	(4)	7. 8	12. 3	5. 2	14. 3
7,500 and over	73. 6	12. 9	34. 7	20. 8	23. 6	9. 7	22. 2	(4)	(4)	(4)	9. 7	9. 7	9. 7	8. 3
Not classified	59. 2	14. 3	27. 2	12. 9	8. 8	14. 3	17. 0	(4)	(4)	(4)	8. 2	19. 0	6. 8	17. 0

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Canned vegetables [1]—Continued							Canned juices				
	Beets	Corn	Peas	Tomatoes		Leafy green [5]	Other [6]	Total (columns 25–28)	Grapefruit [7]	Orange [8]	Other fruits [9]	Tomato
				Pulp	Puree, paste							
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Quantity per household (pounds)											
All incomes	0. 141	0. 446	0. 634	0. 478	0. 184	0. 118	0. 267	2. 414	0. 665	0. 715	0. 422	0. 612
Under 1,000	. 029	. 212	. 481	. 187	. 059	. 138	. 173	1. 043	. 293	. 316	. 227	. 207
1,000–1,999	. 099	. 453	. 623	. 357	. 161	. 094	. 095	1. 739	. 492	. 615	. 289	. 343
2,000–2,999	. 125	. 476	. 705	. 518	. 238	. 137	. 237	2. 103	. 585	. 749	. 318	. 451
3,000–3,999	. 185	. 488	. 678	. 500	. 170	. 107	. 417	2. 594	. 752	. 844	. 359	. 639
4,000–4,999	. 176	. 423	. 609	. 665	. 148	. 152	. 246	3. 222	. 901	. 716	. 810	. 795
5,000–7,499	. 144	. 440	. 587	. 557	. 166	. 085	. 353	2. 549	. 635	. 664	. 475	. 775
7,500 and over	. 104	. 255	. 379	. 271	. 075	. 127	. 155	4. 100	1. 327	. 892	. 749	1. 132
Not classified	. 155	. 459	. 605	. 391	. 258	. 107	. 259	2. 394	. 497	. 562	. 457	. 878
	Expense per household (dollars)											
All incomes	0. 019	0. 072	0. 096	0. 060	0. 039	0. 018	0. 047	0. 237	0. 054	0. 065	0. 059	0. 059
Under 1,000	. 005	. 033	. 062	. 033	. 012	. 020	. 022	. 123	. 035	. 032	. 031	. 025
1,000–1,999	. 012	. 070	. 093	. 047	. 036	. 014	. 015	. 173	. 041	. 057	. 040	. 035
2,000–2,999	. 017	. 077	. 108	. 068	. 054	. 021	. 034	. 196	. 045	. 064	. 044	. 043
3,000–3,999	. 023	. 081	. 102	. 063	. 037	. 018	. 071	. 249	. 061	. 079	. 047	. 062
4,000–4,999	. 027	. 067	. 095	. 072	. 030	. 021	. 051	. 332	. 079	. 065	. 114	. 074
5,000–7,499	. 021	. 069	. 095	. 063	. 033	. 013	. 067	. 257	. 052	. 064	. 066	. 075
7,500 and over	. 015	. 040	. 061	. 037	. 016	. 015	. 050	. 407	. 101	. 078	. 115	. 113
Not classified	. 020	. 075	. 088	. 052	. 045	. 012	. 050	. 238	. 037	. 058	. 059	. 084
	Percentage of households using											
All incomes	11. 6	29. 8	40. 4	23. 2	18. 9	9. 6	(4)	(4)	18. 9	17. 0	(4)	23. 4
Under 1,000	3. 8	13. 2	28. 3	15. 1	7. 5	7. 5	(4)	(4)	9. 4	7. 5	(4)	9. 4
1,000–1,999	7. 4	30. 4	36. 3	18. 6	17. 6	7. 4	(4)	(4)	12. 7	16. 7	(4)	14. 7
2,000–2,999	10. 5	31. 2	46. 6	26. 8	24. 1	11. 5	(4)	(4)	17. 1	16. 8	(4)	19. 8
3,000–3,999	14. 5	30. 5	43. 3	25. 1	16. 5	10. 5	(4)	(4)	20. 8	18. 2	(4)	21. 9
4,000–4,999	15. 6	29. 3	38. 9	26. 9	19. 2	11. 4	(4)	(4)	28. 1	19. 8	(4)	29. 9
5,000–7,499	11. 7	32. 5	40. 3	24. 7	16. 2	7. 8	(4)	(4)	19. 5	16. 9	(4)	28. 6
7,500 and over	6. 9	19. 4	20. 8	15. 3	11. 1	6. 9	(4)	(4)	31. 9	16. 7	(4)	43. 1
Not classified	13. 6	32. 7	38. 1	16. 3	21. 8	6. 8	(4)	(4)	14: 3	15. 6	(4)	31. 3

[1] Includes strained baby food.
[2] Includes canned apricots, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, cranberries, figs, plums, raspberries.
[3] Includes kidney, navy, mature lima.
[4] Not available.
[5] Includes spinach, turnip greens, collards.
[6] Includes pimientos, pumpkin, mushrooms, vegetable juices other than tomato.
[7] Includes grapefruit segments, blended juices, citrus salad.
[8] Includes orange segments.
[9] Includes pineapple, apple, grape, and prune juice.

TABLE 42.—PURCHASED PREPARED OR PARTIALLY PREPARED DISHES, SOUPS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total (columns 3, 9)	Prepared or partially prepared dishes						Soups				
		Total (columns 4–8)	Potato chips, sticks, salad	Mixtures				Total (columns 10–13)	Canned		Dehydrated	Bouillon cubes
				Chiefly vegetable [1]	Chiefly meat [2]	Chiefly grain			Tomato	Other		
						Dry [3]	Ready-cooked [4]					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Quantity per household (pounds)											
All incomes	1. 160	0. 363	0. 091	0. 028	0. 124	0. 014	0. 106	0. 797	0. 167	0. 615	0. 014	0. 001
Under 1,000	. 575	. 176	. 054	0	. 025	0	. 097	. 399	. 099	. 298	. 002	0
1,000–1,999	. 830	. 278	. 054	. 020	. 119	. 012	. 073	. 552	. 107	. 429	. 016	(5)
2,000–2,999	1. 220	. 380	. 075	. 036	. 155	. 017	. 097	. 840	. 167	. 665	. 007	. 001
3,000–3,999	1. 380	. 417	. 098	. 034	. 126	. 019	. 140	. 963	. 200	. 745	. 017	. 001
4,000–4,999	1. 160	. 328	. 069	. 048	. 125	. 026	. 060	. 832	. 190	. 610	. 032	(5)
5,000–7,499	1. 219	. 456	. 194	. 027	. 112	. 003	. 120	. 763	. 150	. 597	. 014	. 002
7,500 and over	1. 142	. 299	. 103	0	. 062	0	. 134	. 843	. 234	. 599	. 009	. 001
Not classified	1. 074	. 351	. 097	. 001	. 116	. 003	. 134	. 723	. 156	. 555	. 012	(5)
	Expense per household (dollars)											
All incomes	0. 318	0. 131	0. 054	0. 009	0. 044	0. 005	0. 019	0. 187	0. 029	0. 148	0. 009	0. 001
Under 1,000	. 154	. 054	. 029	0	. 010	0	. 015	. 100	. 021	. 075	. 004	0
1,000–1,999	. 236	. 102	. 034	. 007	. 042	. 003	. 016	. 134	. 018	. 103	. 012	. 001
2,000–2,999	. 319	. 121	. 040	. 010	. 048	. 006	. 017	. 198	. 029	. 162	. 005	. 002
3,000–3,999	. 390	. 167	. 075	. 012	. 047	. 007	. 026	. 223	. 034	. 177	. 010	. 002
4,000–4,999	. 324	. 124	. 049	. 017	. 033	. 010	. 015	. 200	. 033	. 146	. 021	(5)
5,000–7,499	. 341	. 158	. 084	. 009	. 048	. 001	. 016	. 183	. 026	. 145	. 009	. 003
7,500 and over	. 298	. 106	. 058	0	. 026	0	. 022	. 192	. 040	. 142	. 008	. 002
Not classified	. 307	. 134	. 055	(5)	. 055	. 001	. 023	. 173	. 031	. 134	. 007	. 001
	Percentage of households using											
All incomes		(6)	15. 9	2. 8	(6)	2. 2	7. 8	(6)	16. 2	(6)	(6)	2. 1
Under 1,000		(6)	9. 4	0	(6)	0	9. 4	(6)	11. 3	(6)	(6)	0
1,000–1,999		(6)	8. 3	2. 0	(6)	2. 0	6. 4	(6)	9. 3	(6)	(6)	1. 5
2,000–2,999		(6)	12. 9	3. 4	(6)	2. 7	7. 1	(6)	15. 9	(6)	(6)	2. 0
3,000–3,999		(6)	20. 5	3. 1	(6)	2. 6	8. 8	(6)	18. 2	(6)	(6)	1. 7
4,000–4,999		(6)	15. 0	5. 4	(6)	4. 8	6. 6	(6)	18. 6	(6)	(6)	1. 8
5,000–7,499		(6)	25. 3	3. 2	(6)	. 6	8. 4	(6)	16. 2	(6)	(6)	3. 9
7,500 and over		(6)	15. 3	0	(6)	0	8. 3	(6)	22. 2	(6)	(6)	4. 2
Not classified		(6)	17. 7	. 7	(6)	. 7	8. 8	(6)	17. 7	(6)	(6)	2. 0

[1] Includes chow mein and chop suey dinners, vegetables with meat (baby food).
[2] Includes beans with frankfurters, chile con carne, corned beef hash, chicken noodle dinner, spaghetti with meat balls.
[3] Includes dry macaroni and cheese, dry spaghetti dinner.
[4] Includes spaghetti in tomato sauce, macaroni and cheese dinner.
[5] 0.0005 or less.
[6] Not available.

TABLE 43.—PURCHASED BEVERAGES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total beverages (columns 3, 7, 11–14)	Alcoholic beverages [1]				Coffee				Tea [3]	Soft drinks		Chocolate, cocoa
		Total (columns 4–6)	Beer	Wine	Other [2]	Total (columns 8–10)	Bean, ground	Concentrate	Substitute		Bottled	Powders	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes		2. 182	1. 911	0. 167	0. 104	1. 065	1. 047	0. 014	0. 004	0. 082	3. 322	0. 005	0. 058
Under 1,000		. 602	. 537	. 004	. 061	. 849	. 838	. 006	. 005	. 033	2. 928	0	. 098
1,000–1,999		. 854	. 748	. 084	. 022	. 946	. 934	. 010	. 002	. 090	2. 624	. 004	. 046
2,000–2,999		2. 107	1. 929	. 134	. 044	1. 036	1. 023	. 009	. 004	. 083	2. 875	. 007	. 071
3,000–3,999		2. 769	2. 560	. 114	. 095	1. 143	1. 128	. 012	. 003	. 095	3. 840	. 006	. 050
4,000–4,999		2. 236	1. 781	. 283	. 172	1. 163	1. 144	. 016	. 003	. 069	3. 390	. 003	. 065
5,000–7,499		2. 328	1. 826	. 384	. 118	1. 184	1. 166	. 007	. 011	. 109	3. 579	. 005	. 037
7,500 and over		4. 835	4. 118	. 290	. 427	1. 068	1. 000	. 067	. 001	. 067	5. 214	0	. 058
Not classified		1. 885	1. 573	. 145	. 167	. 966	. 947	. 019	[4]	. 051	3. 166	. 007	. 056
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	1. 665	0. 682	0. 331	0. 075	0. 276	0. 555	0. 531	0. 021	0. 003	0. 104	0. 295	0. 003	0. 026
Under 1,000	. 951	. 219	. 090	. 002	. 127	. 421	. 405	. 011	. 005	. 031	. 238	0	. 042
1,000–1,999	1. 028	. 192	. 124	. 031	. 037	. 474	. 454	. 018	. 002	. 112	. 229	. 003	. 018
2,000–2,999	1. 435	. 490	. 332	. 047	. 111	. 543	. 521	. 018	. 004	. 110	. 260	. 003	. 029
3,000–3,999	1. 814	. 738	. 452	. 043	. 243	. 590	. 568	. 020	. 002	. 113	. 343	. 005	. 025
4,000–4,999	1. 997	. 960	. 306	. 127	. 527	. 623	. 590	. 029	. 004	. 087	. 295	. 002	. 030
5,000–7,499	1. 916	. 816	. 353	. 148	. 315	. 620	. 603	. 012	. 005	. 141	. 315	. 004	. 020
7,500 and over	3. 228	2. 081	. 566	. 282	1. 233	. 578	. 534	. 042	. 002	. 085	. 460	0	. 024
Not classified	1. 681	. 782	. 299	. 079	. 404	. 513	. 480	. 033	[4]	. 068	. 286	. 007	. 025
	Percentage of households using												
All incomes	[5]	30. 6	23. 5	6. 0	8. 0	[5]	87. 5	5. 6	1. 6	27. 9	59. 6	2. 6	21. 6
Under 1,000	[5]	20. 8	15. 1	1. 9	3. 8	[5]	84. 9	3. 8	1. 9	9. 4	43. 4	0	18. 9
1,000–1,999	[5]	15. 7	12. 3	4. 4	1. 5	[5]	85. 3	4. 4	2. 0	29. 9	48. 0	2. 0	16. 7
2,000–2,999	[5]	29. 8	25. 4	5. 1	3. 9	[5]	87. 6	5. 4	1. 5	30. 2	55. 6	2. 4	22. 9
3,000–3,999	[5]	33. 3	29. 1	4. 0	6. 6	[5]	88. 3	5. 1	1. 1	29. 6	65. 2	4. 3	22. 5
4,000–4,999	[5]	33. 5	21. 0	8. 4	15. 6	[5]	88. 6	7. 2	2. 4	24. 0	59. 9	1. 8	23. 4
5,000–7,499	[5]	39. 0	24. 7	9. 1	13. 0	[5]	93. 5	5. 8	2. 6	29. 9	66. 9	3. 2	19. 5
7,500 and over	[5]	47. 2	27. 8	16. 7	25. 0	[5]	93. 1	6. 9	1. 4	19. 4	80. 6	0	29. 2
Not classified	[5]	30. 6	23. 1	5. 4	10. 9	[5]	79. 6	6. 8	. 7	27. 2	60. 5	2. 7	20. 4

[1] Both quantity and expense for alcoholic beverages probably underreported.
[2] Includes whisky, rum, gin, brandy, cordial.
[3] Data refer to purchases rather than use in the week.
[4] 0.0005 or less.
[5] Not available.

TABLE 44.—PURCHASED MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Total miscellaneous (columns 3–10)	Pickles, olives	Catsup, chili sauce	Canned, ready-prepared desserts	Powdered dessert mixtures	Plain gelatin	Yeast	Baking powder, soda, cream of tartar [1]	Salt, vinegar, spices, extracts [1]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Quantity per household (pounds)								
All incomes		0.371	0.245	0.019	0.226	0.001	0.007	0.105	
Under 1,000		.090	.139	.011	.093	0	.005	.163	
1,000–1,999		.298	.229	.016	.186	(2)	.004	.128	
2,000–2,999		.354	.227	.021	.231	.001	.013	.116	
3,000–3,999		.482	.315	.020	.284	(2)	.005	.063	
4,000–4,999		.452	.253	.021	.241	(2)	.007	.102	
5,000–7,499		.330	.230	.039	.217	.001	.008	.102	
7,500 and over		.364	.197	0	.186	0	.007	.123	
Not classified		.304	.219	.008	.190	.003	.003	.123	
	Expense per household (dollars)								
All incomes	0.363	0.102	0.063	0.007	0.092	0.001	0.005	0.017	0.076
Under 1,000	.195	.028	.035	.003	.039	0	.006	.027	.057
1,000–1,999	.278	.069	.050	.004	.075	(2)	.004	.023	.053
2,000–2,999	.359	.087	.061	.007	.094	.001	.007	.020	.082
3,000–3,999	.426	.132	.080	.007	.118	(2)	.004	.010	.075
4,000–4,999	.412	.137	.066	.006	.096	.001	.007	.015	.084
5,000–7,499	.388	.115	.059	.013	.087	.003	.006	.019	.086
7,500 and over	.360	.105	.054	0	.083	0	.005	.019	.094
Not classified	.340	.097	.057	.005	.075	.001	.002	.018	.085
	Percentage of households using								
All incomes	(3)	39.3	46.9	2.8	46.9	0.7	7.7	12.2	33.0
Under 1,000	(3)	13.2	26.4	3.8	30.2	0	9.4	18.9	34.0
1,000–1,999	(3)	29.9	33.3	2.5	38.7	.5	6.4	18.1	29.4
2,000–2,999	(3)	36.3	42.4	3.2	48.8	1.0	9.8	12.7	35.9
3,000–3,999	(3)	46.4	54.7	2.6	55.3	.6	6.8	7.4	33.9
4,000–4,999	(3)	47.3	50.9	2.4	44.9	.6	9.6	10.8	32.3
5,000–7,499	(3)	46.8	53.2	3.2	44.8	.6	7.1	13.0	28.6
7,500 and over	(3)	30.6	54.2	0	43.1	0	6.9	11.1	37.5
Not classified	(3)	41.5	51.7	3.4	44.9	1.4	4.1	12.9	30.6

[1] Data refer to purchases rather than use in the week.
[2] 0.0005 or less.
[3] Not available.

TABLE 45.—FOOD OBTAINED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Food and income (dollars)	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All food:															
All incomes	0. 31	0. 03	0. 01	0. 08	0. 16	0. 49	0. 18	1. 18	0. 12	0. 93	0. 01	0. 01	0. 64	0. 02
Under 1,000	. 13	. 05	0	. 05	. 16	. 51	. 16	. 29	. 13	1. 31	. 04	0	1. 21	. 06
1,000–1,999	. 77	. 06	. 01	. 03	. 23	. 43	. 18	2. 12	. 13	1. 14	. 01	0	. 53	. 05
2,000–2,999	. 36	. 02	(4)	. 05	. 21	. 50	. 16	1. 80	. 12	1. 04	(4)	. 01	. 65	. 02
3,000–3,999	. 15	. 01	. 02	. 13	. 11	. 40	. 20	. 76	. 20	1. 10	. 02	. 03	. 82	. 01
4,000–4,999	. 26	. 05	. 01	. 13	. 23	. 73	. 24	. 86	. 17	. 84	. 01	. 01	. 84	. 01
5,000–7,499	. 33	. 02	. 01	. 14	. 09	. 41	. 20	. 95	. 03	. 38	. 01	. 01	. 43	0
7,500 and over	. 16	. 01	. 01	. 01	. 03	. 56	. 18	. 27	0	1. 18	. 01	0	. 42	0
Home-produced food:														
All incomes	. 21	. 02	0	0	. 12	. 30	. 07	. 65	. 08	. 72	(4)	. 01	. 47	(4)
Food received as gift or pay:														
All incomes	. 10	. 01	. 01	. 08	. 04	. 19	. 11	. 53	. 04	. 21	. 01	(4)	. 17	. 02
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All food:															
All incomes	1. 02	0. 08	0. 02	(4)	0. 03	0. 09	0. 28	0. 07	0. 13	0. 01	0. 15	0. 01	(4)	0. 09	(4)
Under 1,000	1. 09	. 04	. 02	0	. 02	. 09	. 28	. 04	. 05	. 01	. 18	. 06	0	. 19	. 02
1,000–1,999	1. 17	. 17	. 04	(4)	. 01	. 13	. 23	. 06	. 22	. 01	. 16	. 01	0	. 08	. 02
2,000–2,999	1. 06	. 08	. 02	(4)	. 02	. 12	. 27	. 06	. 15	. 01	. 17	(4)	(4)	. 10	(4)
3,000–3,999	. 89	. 05	. 01	(4)	. 04	. 06	. 20	. 07	. 09	. 01	. 18	. 01	. 01	. 12	(4)
4,000–4,999	1. 23	. 06	. 04	(4)	. 04	. 13	. 41	. 08	. 14	. 01	. 13	. 01	(4)	. 12	(4)
5,000–7,499	. 83	. 10	. 02	(4)	. 06	. 05	. 26	. 08	. 11	(4)	. 06	(4)	(4)	. 06	0
7,500 and over	1. 15	. 02	. 01	(4)	(4)	. 02	. 43	. 09	. 03	0	. 26	(4)	0	. 07	0
Home-produced food:															
All incomes	. 61	. 05	. 01	0	0	. 07	. 17	. 02	. 08	. 01	. 12	(4)	(4)	. 07	(4)
Food received as gift or pay:															
All incomes	. 41	. 03	. 01	(4)	. 03	. 02	. 11	. 05	. 05	(4)	. 03	. 01	(4)	. 02	(4)

[1] Includes value of beverages and miscellaneous foods, not shown separately.
[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[3] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[4] 0.005 or less.

TABLE 46.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by household size and income, by region and income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Household size,[1] region,[2] and income (dollars)	House-holds	Household size (21 meals at home= 1 person)	1947 income (after tax)	All foods	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [3]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	
										Total	Meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Quantity per household							
All household sizes and regions	*Number* 1, 558	*Persons* 3. 42	*Dollars* 3, 606		*Quarts* 15. 92	*Pounds* 3. 01	*Pounds* 4. 57	*Pounds* 8. 28	*Dozens* 1. 94	*Pounds* 10. 98	*Pounds* 8. 27
Under 1,000	53	2. 84	610		9. 71	2. 44	5. 67	5. 55	1. 43	8. 04	5. 66
1,000–1,999	204	3. 23	1, 555		12. 92	2. 92	6. 02	7. 37	1. 67	9. 14	6. 78
2,000–2,999	410	3. 49	2, 505		15. 68	3. 00	4. 83	8. 26	1. 90	10. 36	7. 91
3,000–3,999	351	3. 65	3, 485		17. 80	3. 32	4. 62	9. 65	2. 08	11. 85	9. 17
4,000–4,999	167	3. 50	4, 421		17. 31	3. 06	4. 08	9. 00	2. 20	12. 12	9. 02
5,000–7,499	154	3. 31	5, 861		17. 36	2. 84	3. 30	7. 91	1. 94	11. 75	8. 89
7,500 and over	72	3. 84	11, 766		19. 83	3. 31	3. 71	8. 49	2. 36	14. 43	10. 52
2-person households	479	1. 89	3, 093		9. 51	2. 00	2. 64	5. 01	1. 36	8. 06	5. 92
Under 1,000	33	1. 93	658		8. 22	1. 66	2. 73	4. 39	1. 12	5. 68	3. 94
1,000–1,999	78	1. 98	1, 541		8. 63	2. 22	4. 16	4. 90	1. 30	7. 36	5. 28
2,000–2,999	120	1. 92	2, 461		9. 22	1. 90	2. 54	5. 12	1. 44	7. 92	5. 93
3,000–3,999	81	1. 90	3, 473		10. 16	2. 09	2. 50	5. 73	1. 31	9. 17	6. 72
4,000–4,999	44	1. 90	4, 389		9. 86	2. 17	2. 21	4. 74	1. 45	9. 02	6. 27
5,000–7,499	40	1. 76	5, 777		11. 21	1. 78	1. 53	4. 89	1. 51	8. 26	6. 46
7,500 and over	12	1. 81	9, 918		10. 93	2. 18	1. 51	5. 37	1. 45	11. 70	8. 68
3-person households	427	2. 90	3, 796		14. 73	2. 69	3. 52	7. 12	1. 76	10. 24	7. 70
Under 1,000	10	2. 78	593		10. 39	2. 58	5. 93	5. 36	1. 73	10. 11	6. 23
1,000–1,999	59	2. 94	1, 604		13. 32	2. 53	4. 31	7. 68	1. 74	9. 34	6. 86
2,000–2,999	113	2. 90	2, 500		14. 21	2. 76	3. 84	6. 95	1. 68	9. 63	7. 33
3,000–3,999	88	2. 92	3, 460		15. 79	2. 69	3. 27	7. 90	1. 81	9. 94	8. 15
4,000–4,999	48	2. 90	4, 451		16. 22	2. 99	3. 12	7. 26	1. 97	11. 56	8. 24
5,000–7,499	53	2. 88	5, 958		16. 11	2. 61	2. 50	7. 26	1. 65	11. 77	8. 42
7,500 and over	21	2. 89	12, 918		16. 54	2. 40	2. 35	5. 65	1. 94	11. 45	8. 46
4-person households	315	3. 90	3, 766		19. 02	3. 32	4. 92	9. 17	2. 14	11. 89	9. 07
Under 1,000	2	3. 95	680		12. 42	3. 25	11. 72	5. 25	1. 25	5. 60	4. 10
1,000–1,999	33	3. 93	1, 535		16. 14	3. 55	6. 39	9. 02	2. 16	10. 05	7. 18
2,000–2,999	90	3. 93	2, 535		19. 11	3. 27	5. 43	8. 69	2. 20	11. 22	8. 43
3,000–3,999	91	3. 88	3, 518		19. 34	3. 50	4. 93	9. 49	2. 10	11. 79	9. 34
4,000–4,999	29	3. 87	4, 360		20. 94	2. 85	3. 93	10. 59	1. 95	13. 28	9. 94
5,000–7,499	34	3. 87	5, 738		20. 46	3. 33	4. 03	8. 68	2. 18	12. 62	10. 21
7,000 and over	20	3. 87	10, 214		18. 39	3. 07	3. 94	9. 13	2. 42	14. 11	10. 43
Households of 5 or more	337	5. 79	3, 884		23. 61	4. 57	8. 30	13. 60	2. 80	15. 13	11. 60
Under 1,000	8	6. 43	418		14. 33	5. 28	15. 94	10. 63	2. 35	15. 81	12. 47
1,000–1,999	34	5. 91	1, 519		18. 89	4. 63	12. 92	10. 85	1. 89	11. 99	9. 68
2,000–2,999	87	5. 95	2, 542		22. 97	4. 54	8. 67	13. 84	2. 52	13. 53	10. 88
3,000–3,999	91	5. 68	3, 486		24. 98	4. 83	7. 49	14. 99	2. 98	16. 12	12. 17
4,000–4,999	46	5. 44	4, 460		23. 28	4. 13	6. 96	13. 88	3. 32	14. 93	11. 89
5,000–7,499	27	5. 75	5, 953		25. 02	4. 26	6. 55	12. 71	2. 87	15. 80	11. 73
7,500 and over	19	6. 13	13, 295		30. 62	5. 26	6. 35	12. 92	3. 33	19. 79	14. 05
North and West	1, 215	3. 38	3, 739		16. 46	2. 86	3. 57	8. 92	1. 92	11. 10	8. 50
Under 1,000	32	2. 49	633		9. 44	1. 95	2. 87	5. 91	1. 18	6. 89	5. 07
1,000–1,999	128	3. 06	1, 546		13. 81	2. 59	3. 51	8. 55	1. 80	9. 45	7. 10
2,000–2,999	319	3. 49	2, 519		16. 25	2. 88	3. 97	9. 06	1. 90	10. 48	8. 20
3,000–3,999	295	3. 65	3, 487		18. 26	3. 19	4. 00	10. 26	2. 03	11. 78	9. 38
4,000–4,999	138	3. 42	4, 432		16. 96	3. 93	3. 59	8. 88	2. 06	12. 06	9. 00
5,000–7,499	126	3. 17	5, 865		17. 43	2. 63	2. 51	8. 16	1. 84	11. 72	8. 83
7,500 and over	58	3. 70	12, 016		19. 41	3. 14	2. 97	8. 33	2. 24	14. 29	10. 33
South	343	3. 53	3, 143		13. 98	3. 55	8. 09	6. 04	2. 01	10. 47	7. 46
Under 1,000	21	3. 38	576		10. 12	3. 19	9. 94	5. 00	1. 81	9. 81	6. 58
1,000–1,999	76	3. 51	1, 569		11. 40	3. 48	10. 26	5. 38	1. 44	8. 62	6. 24
2,000–2,999	91	3. 50	2, 457		13. 71	3. 41	7. 85	5. 46	1. 92	9. 71	6. 90
3,000–3,999	56	3. 67	3, 472		15. 35	3. 99	7. 86	6. 44	2. 31	12. 16	8. 07
4,000–4,999	29	3. 89	4, 373		18. 99	3. 68	6. 41	9. 57	2. 86	12. 38	9. 13
5,000–7,499	28	3. 95	5, 846		17. 04	3. 82	6. 82	6. 81	2. 40	11. 91	9. 14
7,500 and over	14	4. 42	10, 732		21. 58	4. 01	6. 76	9. 16	2. 86	15. 03	11. 30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by household size and income, by region and income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Household size,[1] region,[2] and income (dollars)	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups	Beverages	Miscellaneous
			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other						
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Quantity per household									
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*		
All household sizes and regions	4. 29	12. 93	7. 11	10. 18	1. 00	0. 31	7. 79	1. 17		
Under 1,000	3. 35	6. 13	4. 84	8. 82	1. 04	. 11	4. 84	. 64		
1,000–1,999	4. 26	10. 62	6. 41	8. 53	1. 15	. 12	5. 87	. 88		
2,000–2,999	4. 27	12. 21	7. 60	9. 48	1. 00	. 20	7. 59	1. 23		
3,000–3,999	5. 00	13. 06	8. 35	10. 51	1. 06	. 32	8. 91	1. 38		
4,000–4,999	4. 33	14. 20	7. 61	11. 68	. 92	. 41	9. 24	1. 16		
5,000–7,499	3. 70	16. 05	5. 75	10. 66	. 86	. 49	7. 89	1. 22		
7,500 and over	3. 99	18. 32	6. 51	14. 98	1. 00	1. 05	8. 65	1. 14		
2-person households	2. 76	8. 95	4. 32	7. 50	0. 57	0. 27	5. 35	0. 66		
Under 1,000	2. 24	4. 96	3. 47	6. 68	. 63	. 07	3. 84	. 45		
1,000–1,999	3. 29	8. 50	4. 66	6. 82	. 72	. 09	4. 55	. 52		
2,000–2,999	2. 77	7. 63	4. 67	6. 60	. 68	. 20	5. 16	. 69		
3,000–3,999	3. 11	10. 18	4. 67	7. 72	. 34	. 30	5. 88	. 70		
4,000–4,999	2. 42	9. 88	4. 21	9. 13	. 56	. 50	5. 98	. 79		
5,000–7,499	2. 49	10. 95	3. 65	8. 48	. 40	. 46	6. 33	. 79		
7,500 and over	1. 99	14. 08	4. 67	11. 64	. 51	. 86	5. 06	. 43		
3-person households	3. 66	12. 69	6. 42	9. 93	0. 80	0. 36	7. 24	1. 15		
Under 1,000	3. 30	8. 35	6. 55	10. 61	1. 32	. 32	3. 53	. 79		
1,000–1,999	3. 75	10. 90	6. 54	8. 17	. 86	. 06	5. 27	. 73		
2,000–2,999	3. 70	12. 28	6. 35	9. 27	. 85	. 29	7. 67	1. 26		
3,000–3,999	4. 18	11. 92	7. 65	9. 60	. 76	. 34	9. 23	1. 50		
4,000–4,999	3. 41	13. 78	6. 81	12. 23	. 54	. 47	7. 84	. 91		
5,000–7,499	3. 35	16. 44	5. 35	11. 01	. 80	. 58	6. 26	1. 04		
7,500 and over	2. 54	16. 89	4. 20	14. 06	. 74	1. 09	6. 31	. 93		
4-person households	4. 97	16. 07	7. 59	10. 91	1. 10	0. 36	9. 17	1. 55		
Under 1,000	3. 75	8. 00	7. 00	10. 90	2. 57	0	4. 25	. 98		
1,000–1,999	5. 18	8. 55	6. 71	9. 60	1. 61	. 25	8. 50	1. 28		
2,000–2,999	5. 01	17. 47	7. 85	10. 38	1. 03	. 20	8. 18	1. 52		
3,000–3,999	5. 51	14. 59	8. 01	10. 83	1. 16	. 35	9. 44	1. 68		
4,000–4,999	4. 76	19. 57	7. 72	11. 74	1. 04	. 36	11. 92	1. 45		
5,000–7,499	4. 43	21. 09	7. 16	10. 46	. 92	. 56	10. 53	1. 91		
7,500 and over	4. 40	17. 58	7. 36	13. 60	. 79	1. 03	8. 96	1. 16		
Households of 5 or more	6. 63	15. 96	11. 50	13. 60	1. 77	0. 29	10. 64	1. 58		
Under 1,000	7. 91	7. 74	7. 81	14. 92	2. 02	0	10. 76	1. 15		
1,000–1,999	6. 54	17. 02	9. 89	12. 01	2. 19	. 13	7. 42	1. 58		
2,000–2,999	6. 30	13. 02	13. 02	12. 79	1. 60	. 08	10. 22	1. 68		
3,000–3,999	6. 96	15. 22	12. 63	13. 58	1. 90	. 27	10. 78	1. 60		
4,000–4,999	6. 86	15. 40	11. 63	13. 50	1. 58	. 28	12. 14	1. 60		
5,000–7,499	5. 28	16. 49	7. 88	13. 48	1. 58	. 27	10. 09	1. 33		
7,500 and over	6. 44	23. 34	9. 32	19. 59	1. 81	1. 16	13. 16	1. 81		
North and West	4. 15	12. 60	7. 58	10. 02	0. 90	0. 35	8. 31	1. 31		
Under 1,000	3. 14	5. 68	4. 17	8. 05	. 78	. 10	4. 73	. 69		
1,000–1,999	4. 07	9. 88	7. 41	8. 50	. 88	. 11	7. 07	1. 22		
2,000–2,999	4. 16	10. 99	8. 15	9. 26	. 86	. 21	7. 92	1. 38		
3,000–3,999	4. 91	12. 33	8. 81	9. 95	1. 06	. 33	9. 42	1. 50		
4,000–4,999	3. 99	14. 18	7. 71	11. 50	. 82	. 40	9. 49	1. 19		
5,000–7,499	3. 34	16. 33	5. 88	10. 42	. 75	. 56	7. 88	1. 24		
7,500 and over	3. 83	19. 36	6. 74	15. 06	1. 04	1. 27	8. 74	1. 22		
South	4. 77	14. 11	5. 44	10. 72	1. 35	0. 20	5. 94	0. 70		
Under 1,000	3. 68	6. 81	5. 87	10. 01	1. 45	. 12	5. 00	. 56		
1,000–1,999	4. 61	11. 88	4. 73	8. 56	1. 60	. 13	3. 86	. 31		
2,000–2,999	4. 59	16. 51	5. 70	10. 25	1. 48	. 16	6. 42	. 74		
3,000–3,999	5. 47	16. 95	5. 88	13. 49	1. 08	. 25	6. 20	. 78		
4,000–4,999	5. 96	14. 31	7. 15	12. 52	1. 37	. 43	8. 04	1. 03		
5,000–7,499	5. 33	14. 79	5. 20	11. 78	1. 37	. 19	7. 94	1. 15		
7,500 and over	4. 67	13. 97	5. 54	14. 70	. 82	. 15	8. 26	. 82		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by household size and income, by region and income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Household size,[1] region,[2] and income (dollars)	Households	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	1947 income (after tax)	All foods	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils[3]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish[4]	
										Total	Meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Money value per household (dollars)							
All household sizes and regions	*Number* 1,558	*Persons* 3.42	*Dollars* 3,606	24.24	3.75	1.59	0.69	1.73	1.12	7.13	5.58
Under 1,000	53	2.84	610	15.53	2.08	1.08	.69	1.11	.78	4.50	3.19
1,000–1,999	204	3.23	1,555	19.18	2.88	1.40	.81	1.44	.96	5.53	4.30
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	2,505	22.71	3.59	1.55	.72	1.70	1.08	6.57	5.21
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	3,485	26.43	4.21	1.72	.71	1.98	1.20	7.56	6.09
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	4,421	27.07	4.14	1.66	.64	1.91	1.24	8.05	6.22
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	5,861	26.18	4.20	1.62	.54	1.77	1.11	8.05	6.29
7,500 and over	72	3.84	11,766	34.53	5.13	2.03	.64	1.99	1.46	10.64	8.01
2-person households	479	1.89	3,093	16.83	2.28	1.10	0.40	1.10	0.78	5.25	4.02
Under 1,000	33	1.93	658	11.88	1.80	.81	.39	.98	.63	3.39	2.42
1,000–1,999	78	1.98	1,541	14.75	1.90	1.15	.58	.94	.73	4.50	3.44
2,000–2,999	120	1.92	2,461	15.55	2.10	1.03	.37	1.08	.81	4.98	3.83
3,000–3,999	81	1.90	3,473	18.47	2.65	1.17	.38	1.21	.76	5.99	4.63
4,000–4,999	44	1.90	4,389	20.10	2.59	1.26	.34	1.17	.82	6.16	4.51
5,000–7,499	40	1.76	5,777	18.79	2.58	1.11	.31	1.21	.89	5.79	4.59
7,500 and over	12	1.81	9,918	27.23	2.80	1.53	.26	1.50	.87	9.54	7.40
3-person households	427	2.90	3,796	22.78	3.53	1.44	0.56	1.52	1.03	6.84	5.32
Under 1,000	10	2.78	593	18.20	2.18	1.14	.73	1.17	1.00	6.05	3.85
1,000–1,999	59	2.94	1,604	19.26	3.00	1.21	.64	1.51	.99	5.74	4.39
2,000–2,999	113	2.90	2,500	21.35	3.29	1.43	.59	1.50	.98	6.28	4.87
3,000–3,999	88	2.92	3,460	23.57	3.78	1.47	.55	1.67	1.02	6.43	5.44
4,000–4,999	48	2.90	4,451	25.39	3.97	1.65	.54	1.51	1.17	7.85	5.85
5,000–7,499	53	2.88	5,958	26.21	4.17	1.63	.42	1.69	.99	8.42	6.35
7,500 and over	21	2.89	12,918	27.87	4.39	1.45	.40	1.36	1.18	8.72	6.55
4-person households	315	3.90	3,766	27.24	4.42	1.75	0.77	1.91	1.25	7.73	6.15
Under 1,000	2	3.95	680	17.49	2.98	1.30	1.42	.84	.75	3.60	2.60
1,000–1,999	33	3.93	1,535	22.36	3.62	1.64	.96	1.74	1.26	5.97	4.41
2,000–2,999	90	3.93	2,535	25.80	4.30	1.73	.80	1.78	1.26	7.24	5.73
3,000–3,999	91	3.88	3,518	27.37	4.39	1.76	.75	1.96	1.23	7.48	6.11
4,000–4,999	29	3.87	4,360	30.81	5.05	1.59	.70	2.19	1.15	9.33	7.44
5,000–7,499	34	3.87	5,738	29.04	4.96	1.85	.70	1.94	1.24	8.52	7.11
7,500 and over	20	3.87	10,214	32.80	4.86	1.72	.70	2.08	1.51	9.82	7.70
Households of 5 or more	337	5.79	3,884	33.86	5.52	2.31	1.19	2.74	1.60	9.57	7.59
Under 1,000	8	6.43	418	26.68	2.90	2.04	1.70	1.69	1.11	7.42	5.72
1,000–1,999	34	5.91	1,519	26.24	4.17	2.06	1.50	2.18	1.15	7.09	6.00
2,000–2,999	87	5.95	2,542	31.21	5.27	2.23	1.29	2.72	1.38	8.46	7.04
3,000–3,999	91	5.68	3,486	35.51	5.85	2.43	1.12	3.01	1.73	10.12	7.99
4,000–4,999	46	5.44	4,460	33.20	5.21	2.09	1.01	2.86	1.75	9.28	7.53
5,000–7,499	27	5.75	5,953	33.40	5.72	2.05	.93	2.52	1.54	9.99	7.54
7,500 and over	19	6.13	13,295	47.87	7.71	3.29	1.09	2.91	2.07	14.32	10.30
North and West	1,215	3.38	3,739	25.09	3.94	1.59	0.60	1.91	1.13	7.35	5.86
Under 1,000	32	2.49	633	14.29	2.15	.95	.42	1.26	.68	3.91	2.98
1,000–1,999	128	3.06	1,546	20.71	3.19	1.39	.59	1.76	1.06	5.95	4.73
2,000–2,999	319	3.49	2,519	23.30	3.75	1.56	.65	1.88	1.08	6.76	5.49
3,000–3,999	295	3.65	3,487	26.92	4.37	1.71	.66	2.14	1.19	7.60	6.28
4,000–4,999	138	3.42	4,432	27.05	4.10	1.65	.61	1.96	1.20	8.13	6.31
5,000–7,499	126	3.17	5,865	26.31	4.17	1.56	.47	1.87	1.09	8.13	6.37
7,500 and over	58	3.70	12,016	35.23	5.11	2.04	.55	2.06	1.41	10.81	8.13
South	343	3.53	3,143	21.18	3.12	1.58	0.98	1.11	1.07	6.30	4.59
Under 1,000	21	3.38	576	17.55	1.99	1.26	1.10	.90	.92	5.43	3.51
1,000–1,999	76	3.51	1,569	16.50	2.35	1.42	1.19	.90	.78	4.83	3.59
2,000–2,999	91	3.50	2,457	20.44	3.00	1.52	.98	1.05	1.04	5.84	4.23
3,000–3,999	56	3.67	3,472	23.95	3.34	1.85	.96	1.18	1.24	7.32	5.09
4,000–4,999	29	3.89	4,373	27.20	4.33	1.71	.78	1.69	1.38	7.71	5.76
5,000–7,499	28	3.95	5,846	25.55	4.41	1.88	.86	1.34	1.22	7.67	5.91
7,500 and over	14	4.42	10,732	31.19	5.22	1.99	1.04	1.70	1.63	9.86	7.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by household size and income, by region and income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 33–44]

Household size,[1] region,[2] and income (dollars)	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups	Beverages	Miscellaneous
			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other						
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	Money value per household (dollars)—Continued									
All household sizes and regions	0.80	1.38	0.45	1.63	0.32	0.12	1.12	0.32	1.70	0.39
Under 1,000	.48	.67	.32	1.32	.33	.04	.71	.18	.98	.26
1,000–1,999	.67	1.06	.40	1.26	.31	.04	.83	.25	1.05	.29
2,000–2,999	.71	1.21	.47	1.47	.30	.07	1.10	.32	1.46	.39
3,000–3,999	.98	1.44	.51	1.69	.36	.11	1.28	.39	1.84	.45
4,000–4,999	.91	1.63	.48	1.84	.32	.16	1.31	.32	2.02	.44
5,000–7,499	.74	1.72	.39	1.73	.30	.19	1.14	.34	1.94	.40
7,500 and over	.96	2.19	.43	2.91	.37	.40	1.27	.30	3.42	.39
2-person households	0.54	1.00	0.28	1.21	0.19	0.10	0.77	0.20	1.35	0.28
Under 1,000	.35	.56	.20	.99	.20	.04	.53	.16	.65	.20
1,000–1,999	.48	.94	.30	1.06	.21	.03	.63	.15	.91	.24
2,000–2,999	.49	.81	.30	1.02	.20	.06	.72	.19	1.16	.23
3,000–3,999	.64	1.16	.29	1.24	.14	.11	.83	.23	1.39	.28
4,000–4,999	.62	1.29	.29	1.45	.21	.20	.84	.21	2.25	.40
5,000–7,499	.57	1.21	.24	1.44	.16	.18	.92	.26	1.57	.35
7,500 and over	.61	1.72	.32	2.52	.22	.32	.86	.17	3.71	.28
3-person households	0.69	1.40	0.41	1.63	0.26	0.14	1.06	0.32	1.61	0.34
Under 1,000	.45	.81	.46	1.49	.30	.10	.48	.19	1.45	.20
1,000–1,999	.66	1.11	.42	1.27	.27	.02	.80	.24	1.12	.26
2,000–2,999	.61	1.25	.42	1.45	.27	.12	1.10	.33	1.36	.37
3,000–3,999	.80	1.41	.49	1.65	.25	.14	1.39	.42	1.69	.41
4,000–4,999	.71	1.59	.41	1.98	.21	.20	1.07	.24	1.96	.33
5,000–7,499	.77	1.71	.35	1.90	.24	.22	.94	.33	2.08	.35
7,500 and over	.70	2.13	.26	2.66	.23	.43	.90	.24	2.61	.21
4-person households	0.98	1.62	0.48	1.78	0.36	0.13	1.36	0.42	1.84	0.44
Under 1,000	.40	.87	.50	1.90	.66	0	.55	.24	1.18	.30
1,000–1,999	.77	.97	.41	1.42	.42	.11	1.15	.37	1.17	.38
2,000–2,999	.85	1.60	.49	1.66	.31	.07	1.26	.40	1.61	.44
3,000–3,999	1.16	1.44	.49	1.72	.38	.13	1.37	.49	2.15	.47
4,000–4,999	1.14	2.09	.49	2.00	.38	.14	1.78	.45	1.82	.51
5,000–7,499	.85	2.20	.50	1.67	.37	.20	1.56	.47	1.55	.46
7,500 and over	1.11	2.08	.49	2.52	.40	.35	1.42	.32	2.91	.51
Households of 5 or more	1.15	1.68	0.70	2.10	0.55	0.11	1.48	0.42	2.19	0.55
Under 1,000	1.02	.94	.56	2.30	.47	0	1.92	.31	1.69	.61
1,000–1,999	.99	1.38	.59	1.59	.49	.05	1.00	.42	1.21	.37
2,000–2,999	1.00	1.29	.76	1.94	.48	.03	1.45	.43	1.91	.57
3,000–3,999	1.25	1.74	.76	2.15	.66	.09	1.51	.41	2.07	.61
4,000–4,999	1.27	1.77	.71	1.97	.48	.10	1.69	.45	2.03	.53
5,000–7,499	.86	1.87	.55	1.93	.52	.12	1.32	.31	2.68	.49
7,500 and over	1.34	2.69	.64	3.66	.60	.48	1.78	.43	4.32	.54
North and West	0.83	1.40	0.46	1.66	0.31	0.13	1.19	0.37	1.81	0.41
Under 1,000	.45	.64	.26	1.20	.22	.05	.66	.20	1.01	.23
1,000–1,999	.73	1.09	.43	1.32	.28	.04	1.00	.35	1.21	.32
2,000–2,999	.73	1.16	.49	1.45	.27	.08	1.15	.36	1.51	.42
3,000–3,999	1.01	1.44	.53	1.64	.37	.12	1.35	.43	1.90	.46
4,000–4,999	.89	1.61	.47	1.88	.29	.16	1.34	.35	1.98	.43
5,000–7,499	.71	1.72	.38	1.76	.29	.21	1.12	.36	2.08	.39
7,500 and over	.98	2.36	.44	3.07	.39	.48	1.25	.32	3.57	.39
South	0.69	1.27	0.39	1.53	0.36	0.08	0.88	0.17	1.33	0.32
Under 1,000	.53	.73	.40	1.54	.50	.03	.78	.14	.94	.36
1,000–1,999	.56	.95	.34	1.14	.35	.05	.54	.07	.78	.25
2,000–2,999	.64	1.28	.39	1.52	.40	.06	.92	.19	1.31	.30
3,000–3,999	.81	1.42	.44	1.96	.30	.10	.92	.21	1.54	.36
4,000–4,999	1.02	1.69	.51	1.69	.41	.17	1.18	.23	2.25	.45
5,000–7,499	.91	1.65	.45	1.59	.35	.08	1.21	.23	1.30	.40
7,500 and over	.91	1.49	.39	2.30	.30	.06	1.37	.21	2.34	.38

[1] See Glossary, Household size.
[2] See appendix B, pp. 174 to 175.
[3] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[4] Includes bacon and salt pork.

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TABLE 47.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (SUBGROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of specified foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese					Fats and oils (excluding bacon and salt pork)							
	Total milk equivalent	Milk		Cream, ice cream (equivalent [2])	Cheese	Total	Table fat			Shortening			Oils, mayonnaise, dressing
		Total [1]	Fluid				Total	Butter	Margarine	Total	Lard	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Quantity per household												
All incomes	*Quarts* 15. 92	*Quarts* 12. 50	*Quarts* 10. 93	*Pounds* 1. 34	*Pounds* 0. 98	*Pounds* 3. 01	*Pounds* 1. 38	*Pounds* 0. 78	*Pounds* 0. 60	*Pounds* 0. 88	*Pounds* 0. 39	*Pounds* 0. 48	*Pounds* 0. 76
Under 1,000	9. 71	7. 85	6. 36	. 55	. 58	2. 44	. 97	. 33	. 65	1. 03	. 75	. 28	. 44
1,000–1,999	12. 92	10. 45	8. 16	. 73	. 73	2. 92	1. 12	. 55	. 56	1. 12	. 69	. 43	. 69
2,000–2,999	15. 68	12. 64	10. 79	1. 09	. 88	3. 00	1. 34	. 75	. 59	. 92	. 44	. 48	. 74
3,000–3,999	17. 80	14. 05	12. 37	1. 67	1. 03	3. 32	1. 56	. 82	. 74	. 92	. 38	. 54	. 84
4,000–4,999	17. 31	13. 31	12. 11	1. 60	1. 15	3. 06	1. 50	. 83	. 67	. 74	. 20	. 53	. 83
5,000–7,499	17. 36	13. 03	11. 99	1. 73	1. 26	2. 84	1. 42	. 96	. 46	. 61	. 18	. 43	. 82
7,500 and over	19. 83	14. 97	14. 13	2. 21	1. 36	3. 31	1. 78	1. 31	. 47	. 70	. 18	. 51	. 82
Not classified	13. 45	10. 24	9. 33	1. 25	. 95	2. 65	1. 17	. 71	. 46	. 80	. 31	. 49	. 68
	Money value per household (dollars)												
All incomes	3. 75	2. 54	2. 27	0. 68	0. 53	1. 59	0. 95	0. 69	0. 26	0. 32	0. 12	0. 20	0. 32
Under 1,000	2. 08	1. 52	1. 28	. 23	. 33	1. 08	. 58	. 30	. 28	. 34	. 22	. 12	. 16
1,000–1,999	2. 88	2. 08	1. 68	. 40	. 40	1. 40	. 74	. 49	. 25	. 38	. 21	. 17	. 28
2,000–2,999	3. 59	2. 57	2. 23	. 54	. 48	1. 55	. 92	. 66	. 26	. 33	. 13	. 20	. 30
3,000–3,999	4. 21	2. 84	2. 54	. 81	. 56	1. 72	1. 04	. 72	. 32	. 34	. 12	. 22	. 34
4,000–4,999	4. 14	2. 75	2. 55	. 79	. 60	1. 66	1. 02	. 73	. 29	. 28	. 06	. 22	. 36
5,000–7,499	4. 20	2. 67	2. 50	. 90	. 63	1. 62	1. 06	. 86	. 20	. 22	. 05	. 17	. 34
7,500 and over	5. 13	3. 14	2. 99	1. 22	. 77	2. 03	1. 39	1. 18	. 21	. 28	. 06	. 22	. 36
Not classified	3. 32	2. 13	1. 96	. 67	. 52	1. 48	. 85	. 65	. 20	. 30	. 10	. 20	. 33

See footnotes at end of table.

Income (dollars)	Flour, meals, cereal, pastes				Bakery products			Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish				Sugar, sweets		
	Total	Flour	Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes [3]	Total	Bread	Other baked goods		Total	Meat (including bacon and salt pork)	Poultry	Fish, shellfish	Total	Sugar	Sirups, preserves, candy
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	Quantity per household														
All incomes	*Pounds* 4. 57	*Pounds* 2. 35	*Pounds* 0. 48	*Pounds* 1. 73	*Pounds* 8. 28	*Pounds* 6. 16	*Pounds* 2. 12	*Dozens* 1. 94	*Pounds* 10. 98	*Pounds* 8. 27	*Pounds* 1. 58	*Pounds* 1. 12	*Pounds* 4. 29	*Pounds* 2. 86	*Pounds* 1. 43
Under 1,000	5. 67	2. 97	1. 37	1. 33	5. 55	4. 23	1. 32	1. 43	8. 04	5. 66	1. 65	. 73	3. 35	2. 27	1. 08
1,000–1,999	6. 02	3. 08	. 98	1. 96	7. 37	5. 55	1. 81	1. 67	9. 14	6. 78	1. 37	. 99	4. 26	2. 96	1. 30
2,000–2,999	4. 83	2. 49	. 48	1. 86	8. 26	6. 19	2. 06	1. 90	10. 36	7. 91	1. 40	1. 04	4. 27	2. 93	1. 34
3,000–3,999	4. 62	2. 55	. 35	1. 72	9. 65	7. 29	2. 36	2. 08	11. 85	9. 17	1. 52	1. 16	5. 00	3. 35	1. 64
4,000–4,999	4. 08	2. 05	. 31	1. 72	9. 00	6. 68	2. 33	2. 20	12. 12	9. 02	1. 88	1. 22	4. 33	2. 69	1. 64
5,000–7,499	3. 30	1. 54	. 27	1. 49	7. 91	5. 55	2. 36	1. 94	11. 75	8. 89	1. 75	1. 12	3. 70	2. 40	1. 30
7,500 and over	3. 71	1. 83	. 28	1. 60	8. 49	6. 01	2. 48	2. 36	14. 43	10. 52	2. 67	1. 24	3. 99	2. 44	1. 55
Not classified	3. 61	1. 70	. 34	1. 57	6. 83	5. 05	1. 78	1. 79	10. 43	7. 54	1. 46	1. 44	3. 72	2. 42	1. 30
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All incomes	0. 69	0. 26	0. 05	0. 38	1. 73	0. 93	0. 80	1. 12	7. 13	5. 58	0. 94	0. 61	0. 80	0. 27	0. 53
Under 1,000	. 69	. 29	. 12	. 28	1. 11	. 61	. 50	. 78	4. 50	3. 19	. 96	. 35	. 48	. 22	. 26
1,000–1,999	. 81	. 31	. 10	. 40	1. 44	. 82	. 62	. 96	5. 53	4. 30	. 78	. 45	. 67	. 28	. 39
2,000–2,999	. 72	. 28	. 04	. 40	1. 70	. 94	. 76	1. 08	6. 57	5. 20	. 83	. 54	. 71	. 28	. 43
3,000–3,999	. 71	. 28	. 03	. 40	1. 98	1. 10	. 88	1. 20	7. 56	6. 09	. 89	. 58	. 98	. 32	. 66
4,000–4,999	. 64	. 24	. 03	. 38	1. 91	1. 01	. 90	1. 24	8. 05	6. 22	1. 14	. 69	. 91	. 27	. 64
5,000–7,499	. 54	. 18	. 03	. 33	1. 77	. 85	. 92	1. 11	8. 05	6. 29	1. 08	. 68	. 74	. 22	. 52
7,500 and over	. 64	. 26	. 02	. 36	1. 99	. 96	1. 03	1. 46	10. 64	8. 00	1. 64	1. 00	. 96	. 23	. 73
Not classified	. 60	. 22	. 04	. 34	1. 49	. 79	. 70	1. 09	7. 10	5. 38	. 89	. 83	. 77	. 23	. 54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (SUBGROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of specified foods used at home in a week, by income*—Con.

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Fresh fruits			Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices				Prepared and partially prepared dishes, soups		
	Total	Citrus	Other	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other			Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Prepared and partially prepared dishes	Soups
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes	12. 93	7. 50	5. 44	7. 11	10. 18	1. 00	0. 31	7. 79	1. 92	3. 39	2. 47	1. 17	0. 37	0. 80
Under 1,000	6. 13	3. 90	2. 23	4. 84	8. 82	1. 04	. 11	4. 84	1. 46	2. 26	1. 12	. 64	. 24	. 40
1,000–1,999	10. 62	6. 29	4. 33	6. 41	8. 53	1. 15	. 12	5. 87	1. 16	2. 92	1. 79	. 88	. 30	. 58
2,000–2,999	12. 21	7. 12	5. 09	7. 60	9. 48	1. 00	. 20	7. 59	1. 83	3. 58	2. 18	1. 23	. 38	. 85
3,000–3,999	13. 06	7. 00	6. 07	8. 35	10. 51	1. 06	. 32	8. 91	2. 36	3. 89	2. 66	1. 38	. 42	. 96
4,000–4,999	14. 20	8. 01	6. 20	7. 61	11. 68	. 92	. 41	9. 24	2. 19	3. 78	3. 27	1. 16	. 33	. 84
5,000–7,499	16. 05	9. 81	6. 25	5. 75	10. 66	. 86	. 49	7. 89	2. 13	3. 17	2. 59	1. 22	. 46	. 76
7,500 and over	18. 32	11. 13	7. 19	6. 51	14. 98	1. 00	1. 05	8. 65	2. 40	2. 13	4. 12	1. 14	. 30	. 84
Not classified	12. 93	7. 94	4. 98	5. 74	9. 51	. 88	. 35	7. 16	1. 62	3. 12	2. 42	1. 08	. 35	. 73
	Money value per household (dollars)													
All incomes	1. 38	0. 57	0. 81	0. 45	1. 63	0. 32	0. 12	1. 12	0. 34	0. 54	0. 24	0. 32	0. 13	0. 19
Under 1,000	. 67	. 29	. 38	. 32	1. 32	. 33	. 04	. 71	. 24	. 34	. 13	. 18	. 08	. 10
1,000–1,999	1. 06	. 45	. 61	. 40	1. 26	. 31	. 04	. 83	. 21	. 44	. 18	. 25	. 11	. 14
2,000–2,999	1. 21	. 51	. 70	. 47	1. 47	. 30	. 07	1. 10	. 33	. 57	. 20	. 32	. 12	. 20
3,000–3,999	1. 44	. 55	. 89	. 51	1. 69	. 36	. 11	1. 28	. 41	. 61	. 26	. 39	. 17	. 22
4,000–4,999	1. 63	. 62	1. 01	. 48	1. 84	. 32	. 16	1. 31	. 39	. 58	. 34	. 32	. 12	. 20
5,000–7,499	1. 72	. 74	. 98	. 39	1. 73	. 30	. 19	1. 14	. 38	. 50	. 26	. 34	. 16	. 18
7,500 and over	2. 19	. 92	1. 27	. 43	2. 91	. 37	. 40	1. 27	. 47	. 39	. 41	. 30	. 11	. 19
Not classified	1. 37	. 58	. 79	. 37	1. 62	. 29	. 14	1. 04	. 30	. 50	. 24	. 31	. 13	. 18

[1] Includes the fluid equivalent of canned and dry milk.
[2] In fluid milk.
[3] Includes dry weight of ready-cooked pastes.

TABLE 48.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Income (dollars)	Households	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
			Quantity per household											
All incomes	*Number* 1,558	*Persons* 3.42		*Pounds* 7.63	*Pounds* 11.80	*Pounds* 7.26	*Pounds* 13.43	*Quarts* 15.92	*Pounds* 10.24	*Dozens* 1.94	*Pounds* 0.94	*Pounds* 9.34	*Pounds* 3.89	*Pounds* 4.86
Under 1,000	53	2.84		6.70	6.45	4.96	8.26	9.71	6.95	1.43	.92	8.84	3.59	3.74
1,000–1,999	204	3.23		6.46	9.57	6.48	10.17	12.92	8.28	1.67	1.18	10.28	3.92	4.73
2,000–2,999	410	3.49		7.30	11.13	7.72	12.63	15.68	9.67	1.90	.97	9.62	3.85	4.81
3,000–3,999	351	3.65		7.91	11.79	8.51	15.06	17.80	11.14	2.08	1.00	10.17	4.17	5.68
4,000–4,999	167	3.50		8.96	13.17	7.71	15.48	17.31	11.34	2.20	.81	9.27	3.98	4.92
5,000–7,499	154	3.31		7.81	14.22	6.03	14.74	17.36	11.09	1.94	.73	7.79	3.63	4.29
7,500 and over	72	3.84		10.31	17.07	6.71	17.83	19.83	13.40	2.36	.78	8.58	4.42	4.70
Not classified	147	2.93		6.84	12.06	5.91	12.31	13.45	9.84	1.79	.86	7.56	3.37	4.25
			Quantity per person											
All incomes	1,558	3.42		*Pounds* 2.23	*Pounds* 3.45	*Pounds* 2.12	*Pounds* 3.93	*Quarts* 4.65	*Pounds* 2.99	*Dozens* 0.57	*Pounds* 0.27	*Pounds* 2.73	*Pounds* 1.14	*Pounds* 1.42
Under 1,000	53	2.84		2.36	2.27	1.75	2.91	3.42	2.45	.50	.32	3.11	1.26	1.32
1,000–1,999	204	3.23		2.00	2.96	2.01	3.15	4.00	2.56	.52	.37	3.18	1.21	1.46
2,000–2,999	410	3.49		2.09	3.19	2.21	3.62	4.49	2.77	.54	.28	2.76	1.10	1.38
3,000–3,999	351	3.65		2.17	3.23	2.33	4.13	4.88	3.05	.57	.27	2.79	1.14	1.56
4,000–4,999	167	3.50		2.56	3.76	2.20	4.42	4.95	3.24	.63	.23	2.65	1.14	1.41
5,000–7,499	154	3.31		2.36	4.30	1.82	4.45	5.24	3.35	.59	.22	2.35	1.10	1.30
7,500 and over	72	3.84		2.68	4.45	1.75	4.64	5.16	3.49	.61	.20	2.23	1.15	1.22
Not classified	147	2.93		2.33	4.12	2.02	4.20	4.59	3.36	.61	.29	2.58	1.15	1.45
			Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes	1,558	3.42	24.24	1.18	1.23	0.51	2.14	3.75	6.63	1.12	0.34	2.51	2.16	1.20
Under 1,000	53	2.84	15.53	.91	.77	.37	1.33	2.08	3.89	.78	.31	1.84	1.70	.76
1,000–1,999	204	3.23	19.18	.91	.95	.44	1.53	2.88	5.02	.96	.34	2.33	1.97	.98
2,000–2,999	410	3.49	22.71	1.10	1.12	.52	1.92	3.59	6.11	1.08	.33	2.51	2.09	1.08
3,000–3,999	351	3.65	26.43	1.22	1.28	.60	2.39	4.21	7.07	1.20	.39	2.80	2.29	1.45
4,000–4,999	167	3.50	27.07	1.40	1.36	.53	2.56	4.14	7.48	1.24	.32	2.65	2.29	1.31
5,000–7,499	154	3.31	26.18	1.28	1.41	.49	2.38	4.20	7.57	1.11	.30	2.40	2.17	1.16
7,500 and over	72	3.84	34.53	2.03	1.89	.51	3.21	5.13	9.92	1.46	.34	2.70	2.80	1.51
Not classified	147	2.93	23.11	1.10	1.25	.43	2.07	3.32	6.71	1.09	.32	2.18	1.95	1.15

[1] Includes expense for alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea, leavening agents, salt, vinegar, spices, extracts, not shown separately.

[2] Includes canned potatoes, potato chips and sticks.

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

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

[5] Includes chocolate and cocoa; dry equivalent of cooked beans and peas and shelled equivalent of nuts.

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

[7] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[8] Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks and canned puddings.

TABLE 49.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Distribution of households by quantities of foods used at home per person in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food and quantity per person	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes [1]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (pounds):	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
None	1.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	0
0.01–0.99	11.7	19.0	16.1	14.0	11.7	6.0	8.4	5.6
1.00–1.99	31.3	22.7	28.4	35.0	34.8	28.8	27.3	23.6
2.00–2.99	26.2	16.9	26.0	25.7	25.4	29.8	30.6	20.8
3.00–3.99	15.7	9.4	15.2	14.1	15.4	15.6	18.8	30.6
4.00–4.99	6.7	13.2	6.9	4.6	6.7	8.4	7.8	8.3
5.00–5.99	3.9	0	2.5	2.7	4.3	5.4	3.9	8.3
6.00 and over	2.6	9.4	1.0	2.2	1.4	4.2	2.6	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Citrus fruits, tomatoes (pounds):								
None	2.7	17.0	7.4	2.4	0.9	0	1.3	0
0.01–0.99	12.4	20.7	20.0	14.6	9.4	9.0	10.4	1.4
1.00–1.99	16.8	15.1	20.1	19.0	20.0	17.4	8.4	5.6
2.00–2.99	17.6	13.2	13.6	19.0	19.3	16.7	17.6	13.9
3.00–3.99	14.7	11.3	11.8	17.6	17.1	12.6	9.7	19.3
4.00–4.99	11.6	7.5	10.3	8.8	14.0	14.9	11.1	16.6
5.00–5.99	7.6	3.8	4.4	7.1	6.3	9.0	10.5	15.3
6.00–6.99	5.6	1.9	3.9	4.4	5.4	6.6	9.1	8.3
7.00 and over	11.0	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.6	13.8	21.9	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes (pounds):								
None	2.3	5.7	4.4	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.3	1.4
0.01–0.99	13.9	22.6	17.1	13.4	9.7	10.8	16.9	19.4
1.00–1.99	36.0	37.7	35.4	30.8	36.4	37.1	44.9	40.3
2.00–2.99	25.4	13.2	22.1	29.5	25.9	26.3	20.1	25.0
3.00–3.99	12.8	11.3	8.3	16.8	12.8	13.2	11.7	9.7
4.00–4.99	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.1	6.0	6.0	1.9	2.8
5.00–5.99	3.0	3.8	5.4	2.0	4.6	1.2	2.6	0
6.00 and over	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.6	2.4	.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other vegetables and fruits (pounds):								
None	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0	1.4
0.01–0.99	4.9	17.0	11.3	7.3	1.4	.6	.6	0
1.00–1.99	12.5	17.0	20.5	13.6	10.8	11.4	8.4	2.8
2.00–2.99	21.4	22.6	18.1	24.8	24.0	16.8	18.9	18.1
3.00–3.99	18.9	13.2	18.7	19.0	21.9	20.9	15.6	19.4
4.00–4.99	13.2	7.5	8.8	13.2	13.4	12.6	14.2	19.4
5.00–5.99	8.9	7.5	6.9	5.9	8.3	13.1	13.7	13.9
6.00–6.99	6.7	3.8	4.9	5.9	8.8	5.4	10.4	6.9
7.00 and over	12.7	9.5	8.8	9.8	10.8	18.6	18.2	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Milk equivalent (quarts):								
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.1–3.4	29.2	47.2	41.7	31.5	21.9	24.6	24.0	20.8
3.5–4.9	30.4	26.4	28.4	29.3	34.5	31.0	27.4	33.4
5.0–5.9	15.1	13.2	11.3	15.8	17.4	17.4	11.7	13.9
6.0–6.9	11.4	9.4	7.8	11.7	12.8	10.8	13.6	13.9
7.0–7.9	5.5	0	6.4	5.1	4.0	6.0	11.0	6.9
8.0–8.9	3.1	0	1.5	3.2	4.6	3.6	3.9	1.4
9.0 and over	5.3	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.8	6.6	8.4	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 49.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Distribution of households by quantities of foods used at home per person in a week, by income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food and quantity per person	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes [1]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Meat, poultry, fish (pounds):	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
None	0.4	5.7	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	3.8	18.8	7.4	3.4	2.0	.6	2.6	1.4
1.00–1.99	18.5	20.7	24.0	23.9	20.2	14.4	7.8	5.6
2.00–2.99	28.2	11.3	26.8	28.8	30.5	29.8	28.0	29.1
3.00–3.99	21.5	18.9	21.6	21.0	19.9	24.6	27.3	25.0
4.00–4.99	14.2	15.1	10.8	12.0	14.5	17.4	14.9	19.4
5.00–5.99	6.4	5.7	4.4	5.4	4.6	6.0	11.7	4.2
6.00–6.99	3.7	3.8	1.5	2.9	4.6	2.4	4.5	9.7
7.00 and over	3.3	0	2.5	2.4	3.7	4.8	3.2	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eggs (number):								
None	1.5	7.5	2.9	2.0	0.6	0	0	1.4
0.1–2.9	8.0	11.3	11.8	8.3	7.7	6.0	6.5	1.4
3.0–3.9	9.2	5.7	11.8	8.5	10.8	5.4	9.1	8.3
4.0–4.9	11.1	7.5	7.8	13.4	10.5	10.2	14.4	12.5
5.0–5.9	9.2	9.4	8.3	8.9	9.7	8.4	9.1	13.9
6.0–6.9	16.3	19.0	16.8	16.9	17.7	13.8	12.3	16.8
7.0–7.9	9.9	9.4	7.4	9.3	12.0	14.8	7.8	6.9
8.0–8.9	7.8	1.9	9.8	8.0	5.7	9.6	11.7	8.3
9.0–9.9	7.1	9.4	3.4	6.8	5.4	10.2	9.7	6.9
10.0–11.9	6.4	3.8	5.9	6.1	6.8	8.4	5.2	9.7
12.0 and over	13.5	15.1	14.1	11.8	13.1	13.2	14.2	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dry beans and peas, nuts (pounds):								
None	25.4	43.4	25.5	26.6	23.4	24.6	26.6	18.1
0.01–0.09	11.0	3.7	8.2	6.2	13.0	12.4	15.2	25.0
0.10–0.19	14.6	7.5	10.3	15.6	15.6	18.0	16.9	11.1
0.20–0.29	13.2	9.5	13.3	14.1	11.7	12.6	13.6	16.6
0.30–0.39	11.5	3.8	9.8	13.2	12.3	15.0	9.7	15.3
0.40–0.49	6.3	1.9	7.4	5.6	8.0	3.0	5.8	8.3
0.50–0.59	6.2	9.4	9.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	4.5	1.4
0.60 and over	11.8	20.8	16.2	12.4	10.0	7.8	7.7	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain products (pounds):								
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	3.5	7.5	1.0	3.2	2.3	3.0	4.5	9.7
1.00–1.99	28.1	28.4	24.1	25.2	26.1	31.6	33.9	41.6
2.00–2.99	35.9	26.4	32.8	38.0	37.9	35.4	37.0	29.2
3.00–3.99	17.2	13.2	17.1	19.7	16.0	16.8	18.2	11.1
4.00–4.99	9.2	9.4	12.3	9.3	10.5	10.2	4.5	2.8
5.00–5.99	3.2	11.3	4.9	2.4	4.0	1.2	1.9	4.2
6.00 and over	2.9	3.8	7.8	2.2	3.2	1.8	0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fats and oils (pounds):								
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01–0.49	10.6	17.0	8.3	11.0	8.3	12.0	8.4	16.7
0.50–0.99	36.0	22.7	32.9	36.9	39.3	34.1	41.0	27.7
1.00–1.49	29.2	26.4	31.9	27.8	30.4	29.3	31.8	34.7
1.50–1.99	13.7	15.1	12.2	15.9	12.3	14.4	11.7	11.1
2.00–2.49	5.1	7.5	6.9	3.7	5.7	6.6	3.9	2.8
2.50–2.99	3.1	7.5	3.9	2.7	2.3	1.2	2.6	4.2
3.00 and over	2.3	3.8	3.9	2.0	1.7	2.4	.6	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sugar, sweets (pounds):								
None	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	0	0.6	0	1.4
0.01–0.49	7.8	11.3	9.8	7.8	4.8	8.4	8.4	12.5
0.50–0.99	23.9	28.3	20.6	24.1	22.5	18.0	29.9	27.7
1.00–1.49	25.8	26.4	25.5	27.9	24.0	29.9	22.8	26.4
1.50–1.99	19.9	13.2	16.1	19.1	22.3	26.3	20.1	18.0
2.00–2.49	11.5	7.6	10.8	11.0	12.8	12.0	12.3	8.4
2.50–2.99	5.5	9.4	7.8	5.1	6.3	1.8	3.9	4.2
3.00 and over	5.3	1.9	8.9	4.8	7.3	3.0	2.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 50.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (SELECTED FOODS): *Distribution of households by quantities of foods used at home per person in a week; milk (equivalent) and meat by household size and income, fluid milk by income for families with children and families with no children, and white bread and citrus fruits, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food, household size or composition, and quantity per person	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes[1]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Milk (equivalent, quarts):								
All household sizes:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.01–0.99 [2]	1.7	9.4	4.4	1.5	0.6	0	0	2.8
1.00–1.99	5.8	13.2	11.8	5.9	3.4	3.6	3.2	1.4
2.00–2.99	12.4	11.4	15.2	13.9	11.4	9.0	10.3	5.6
3.00–3.99	20.1	26.4	16.7	21.7	19.1	24.0	17.6	23.6
4.00–4.99	19.7	13.2	21.9	17.8	21.9	19.1	20.1	20.8
5.00–5.99	15.0	13.2	11.3	15.8	17.4	17.3	11.8	13.9
6.00–6.99	11.4	9.4	7.8	11.7	12.8	10.8	13.7	13.9
7.00 and over	13.9	3.8	10.9	11.7	13.4	16.2	23.2	18.0
2-person households:								
0.01–0.99 [2]	2.1	6.1	2.6	2.5	1.2	0	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	5.0	9.1	10.3	.8	3.7	4.5	2.5	[3]
2.00–2.99	13.3	12.2	14.1	20.9	11.1	9.1	10.0	[3]
3.00–3.99	19.1	30.2	16.7	20.0	14.8	22.7	20.0	[3]
4.00–4.99	18.5	12.1	23.0	16.7	19.7	15.9	15.0	[3]
5.00–5.99	14.3	15.1	12.7	15.7	16.0	20.5	10.0	[3]
6.00–6.99	9.6	9.1	7.7	7.5	17.4	9.1	7.5	[3]
7.00 and over	18.1	6.1	12.9	15.9	16.1	18.2	35.0	[3]
3-person households:								
0.01–0.99 [2]	1.2	[3]	1.7	.9	0	0	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	3.5	[3]	6.8	4.4	3.4	0	0	[3]
2.00–2.99	11.2	[3]	20.3	7.0	9.1	12.6	9.4	[3]
3.00–3.99	19.0	[3]	15.3	23.0	19.4	16.6	13.2	[3]
4.00–4.99	19.9	[3]	23.6	21.2	15.9	18.7	28.3	[3]
5.00–5.99	16.7	[3]	8.5	20.4	21.5	14.6	9.4	[3]
6.00–6.99	13.1	[3]	8.5	11.5	12.5	14.6	20.8	[3]
7.00 and over	15.4	[3]	15.3	11.6	18.2	22.9	18.9	[3]
4-person households:								
0.01–0.99 [2]	1.3	[3]	9.1	0	0	0	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	5.7	[3]	15.2	10.0	1.1	6.9	0	[3]
2.00–2.99	10.1	[3]	15.2	6.6	11.0	6.8	8.8	[3]
3.00–3.99	18.1	[3]	9.1	17.8	18.7	24.2	20.6	[3]
4.00–4.99	19.3	[3]	21.2	17.8	25.3	6.8	20.6	[3]
5.00–5.99	17.5	[3]	12.1	16.7	18.6	17.3	8.8	[3]
6.00–6.99	14.0	[3]	9.1	18.9	11.0	13.9	20.6	[3]
7.00 and over	14.0	[3]	9.0	12.2	14.3	24.1	20.6	[3]
Households of 5 or more:								
0.01–0.99 [2]	2.1	[3]	8.8	2.3	1.1	0	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	9.8	[3]	20.6	10.3	5.5	4.3	14.8	[3]
2.00–2.99	14.5	[3]	8.8	20.7	14.3	6.5	14.8	[3]
3.00–3.99	24.6	[3]	26.4	26.5	23.1	32.7	18.5	[3]
4.00–4.99	21.4	[3]	17.7	15.0	26.3	30.4	11.1	[3]
5.00–5.99	12.4	[3]	11.8	9.2	13.2	17.4	22.3	[3]
6.00–6.99	9.2	[3]	5.9	10.3	11.0	6.5	0	[3]
7.00 and over	6.0	[3]	0	5.7	5.5	2.2	18.5	[3]
Meat (pounds): [4]								
All household sizes:								
None	.4	1.9	1.0	.2	0	1.2	0	0
0.01–0.99	3.6	13.2	7.8	3.4	1.2	3.6	1.3	0
1.00–1.99	34.4	30.2	38.2	40.3	33.8	29.3	26.7	25.0
2.00–2.99	28.8	32.0	24.9	24.9	31.6	34.7	32.5	31.9
3.00–3.99	18.4	15.1	17.2	20.0	20.0	12.0	18.9	23.6
4.00–4.99	8.1	7.6	7.9	6.3	6.5	10.8	11.0	8.4
5.00–5.99	3.7	0	1.5	3.7	3.7	4.8	7.1	0
6.00 and over	2.6	0	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.6	2.5	11.1
2-person households:								
None	.8	3.0	1.3	0	0	4.5	0	[3]
0.01–0.99	3.6	9.1	6.4	3.3	0	4.6	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	20.7	33.4	26.9	22.5	17.3	6.8	12.5	[3]
2.00–2.99	23.8	30.3	21.8	22.5	24.7	31.9	22.5	[3]
3.00–3.99	24.5	18.2	25.6	27.6	27.2	22.8	20.0	[3]
4.00–4.99	13.7	6.0	12.8	10.0	12.3	15.9	27.5	[3]
5.00–5.99	6.7	0	2.6	10.0	8.6	4.5	10.0	[3]
6.00 and over	6.2	0	2.6	4.1	9.9	9.0	7.5	[3]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (SELECTED FOODS): *Distribution of households by quantities of foods used at home per person in a week; milk (equivalent) and meat by household size and income, fluid milk by income for families with children and families with no children, and white bread and citrus fruits, by income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food, household size or composition, and quantity per person	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes[1]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Meat (pounds)[4]—Continued								
3-person households:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
None	0	[3]	0	0	0	0	0	[3]
0.01–0.99	3.1	[3]	5.1	1.8	2.3	4.2	0	[3]
1.00–1.99	30.0	[3]	40.5	32.7	22.8	31.2	24.5	[3]
2.00–2.99	30.9	[3]	23.8	29.2	35.1	29.2	33.9	[3]
3.00–3.99	22.5	[3]	22.1	29.2	25.0	10.4	22.6	[3]
4.00–4.99	8.4	[3]	6.8	6.2	9.1	14.6	7.6	[3]
5.00–5.99	3.0	[3]	0	.9	4.6	6.2	9.5	[3]
6.00 and over	2.1	[3]	1.7	0	1.1	4.2	1.9	[3]
4-person households:								
None	0	[3]	0	0	0	0	0	[3]
0.01–0.99	2.6	[3]	9.1	2.2	0	3.4	2.9	[3]
1.00–1.99	41.9	[3]	48.5	51.2	40.6	34.5	26.5	[3]
2.00–2.99	32.4	[3]	33.3	28.9	36.3	38.0	38.3	[3]
3.00–3.99	14.6	[3]	3.0	12.2	16.5	6.9	20.5	[3]
4.00–4.99	5.4	[3]	6.1	3.3	3.3	13.8	5.9	[3]
5.00–5.99	2.8	[3]	0	2.2	2.2	3.4	5.9	[3]
6.00 and over	.3	[3]	0	0	1.1	0	0	[3]
Households of 5 or more:								
None	.6	[3]	2.9	1.1	0	0	0	[3]
0.01–0.99	5.4	[3]	14.7	6.8	2.2	2.2	3.7	[3]
1.00–1.99	52.1	[3]	50.1	63.3	52.7	45.7	51.9	[3]
2.00–2.99	29.7	[3]	26.5	18.5	29.7	41.3	37.0	[3]
3.00–3.99	8.6	[3]	2.9	5.7	12.1	6.5	7.4	[3]
4.00–4.99	2.1	[3]	0	4.6	2.2	0	0	[3]
5.00–5.99	1.2	[3]	2.9	0	0	4.3	0	[3]
6.00 and over	.3	[3]	0	0	1.1	0	0	[3]
Fluid milk (quarts):								
All household sizes:								
None	2.6	6.6		3.7	1.1	.6	0	1.4
0.01–0.99	6.1	10.5		6.4	5.7	3.6	2.6	4.2
1.00–1.99	15.9	20.5		16.1	13.7	13.2	16.2	9.8
2.00–2.99	24.1	24.9		23.4	22.8	28.7	24.8	23.6
3.00–3.99	21.5	22.3		22.6	22.8	18.0	19.5	22.1
4.00–4.99	13.8	8.2		11.4	17.0	18.5	15.6	13.9
5.00–5.99	8.4	3.5		9.8	7.7	7.8	11.0	19.4
6.00 and over	7.6	3.5		6.6	9.2	9.6	10.3	5.6
Households with no children:								
None	2.8	5.0		4.6	1.5	1.4	0	3.3
0.01–0.99	5.8	5.0		6.3	6.0	7.0	3.5	3.3
1.00–1.99	20.5	24.4		20.6	17.2	18.3	22.3	13.3
2.00–2.99	25.0	23.1		26.8	26.1	29.7	22.4	30.0
3.00–3.99	22.2	26.3		20.0	25.4	18.4	17.7	30.1
4.00–4.99	9.9	8.1		9.7	10.4	7.0	15.3	6.7
5.00–5.99	5.6	4.4		5.2	4.5	8.4	7.0	10.0
6.00 and over	8.2	3.7		6.8	8.9	9.8	11.8	3.3
Households with children:								
None	2.3	9.3		3.0	.9	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	6.5	19.6		6.4	5.5	1.0	1.4	4.8
1.00–1.99	11.8	14.4		12.7	11.5	9.4	8.7	7.2
2.00–2.99	23.3	27.8		20.8	20.7	28.2	27.7	19.1
3.00–3.99	20.7	15.5		24.7	21.2	17.7	21.7	16.6
4.00–4.99	17.2	8.3		12.8	21.2	27.1	16.0	19.0
5.00–5.99	10.9	2.0		13.2	9.7	7.3	15.9	26.1
6.00 and over	7.3	3.1		6.4	9.3	9.3	8.6	7.2
White bread (pounds):								
All household sizes:								
None	11.9	18.9	12.7	10.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	12.5
0.01–0.49	8.5	13.1	8.8	8.5	6.6	8.4	8.4	11.1
0.50–0.99	18.4	17.0	15.7	19.5	14.5	19.1	26.7	22.2
1.00–1.49	20.8	18.9	17.7	20.3	19.2	15.6	25.4	27.7
1.50–1.99	16.3	17.0	14.7	17.6	18.5	18.5	12.4	16.7
2.00–2.49	10.1	5.7	13.2	11.2	11.4	9.6	5.8	4.2
2.50–2.99	5.5	1.9	6.9	4.9	6.8	6.6	5.8	1.4
3.00 and over	8.5	7.5	10.3	8.0	10.5	10.2	4.5	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (SELECTED FOODS): *Distribution of households by quantities of foods used at home per person in a week; milk (equivalent) and meat by household size and income, fluid milk by income, for families with children and families with no children, and white bread and citrus fruits by income*—Continued

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food, household size or composition, and quantity per person	Income (dollars)							
	All incomes[1]	Under 1,000	1,000–1,999	2,000–2,999	3,000–3,999	4,000–4,999	5,000–7,499	7,500 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Citrus fruits (pounds):[5]								
All household sizes:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
None	12.1	37.6	18.5	15.0	7.7	8.4	7.8	0
0.01–0.99	14.5	17.0	19.2	13.4	14.0	16.2	12.3	5.6
1.00–1.99	22.0	11.3	21.1	25.1	28.1	22.0	13.6	12.5
2.00–2.99	16.2	13.2	12.7	18.3	16.5	12.6	14.3	23.6
3.00–3.99	12.5	5.7	11.8	10.5	14.0	16.2	14.2	15.3
4.00–4.99	7.4	5.7	5.4	6.1	8.3	7.2	11.2	9.7
5.00–5.99	5.1	0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.8	7.8	15.3
6.00–6.99	3.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	4.8	5.2	9.7
7.00 and over	7.1	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.1	7.8	13.6	8.3

[1] Includes families not classified by income.
[2] All families reported that they consumed some milk or other dairy products (excluding butter) during the survey week.
[3] Percentages not shown because of too few cases.
[4] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[5] Includes fresh, canned, and frozen.

TABLE 51.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (MILK EQUIVALENT AND MEAT): *Distribution of households by quantities used at home per person in a week, by household size and total food expense per person*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food, household size, and quantity per person	Food expense at home per person in week (dollars)							
	Under 4.00	4.00–4.99	5.00–5.99	6.00–6.99	7.00–7.99	8.00–8.99	9.00–9.99	10.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Milk equivalent (quarts):								
All household sizes:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.01–0.99[1]	10.8	2.1	0.7	0	1.0	0	0	0.4
1.00–1.99	22.1	13.8	5.1	3.1	.5	2.1	.9	.4
2.00–2.99	27.8	19.2	14.0	12.2	7.0	8.9	3.8	5.3
3.00–3.99	17.1	28.1	23.5	21.5	24.0	18.4	12.1	10.6
4.00–4.99	13.9	19.7	23.1	21.5	23.5	18.4	18.5	15.5
5.00–5.99	2.5	8.8	18.5	17.7	15.5	17.8	20.3	18.1
6.00–6.99	3.2	5.2	9.2	13.3	14.0	18.6	12.0	15.5
7.00 and over	2.6	3.1	5.9	10.7	14.5	15.8	32.4	34.2
2-person households:								
0.01–0.99[1]	6.7	7.5	4.2	0	3.1	0	0	.8
1.00–1.99	23.4	20.0	8.3	1.6	0	3.7	2.0	.8
2.00–2.99	26.6	17.5	22.9	19.4	7.7	14.9	8.0	6.9
3.00–3.99	30.1	22.5	18.7	24.2	24.7	16.7	12.0	13.8
4.00–4.99	6.6	20.0	12.5	24.2	32.3	13.0	18.0	16.2
5.00–5.99	3.3	5.0	25.1	14.5	7.7	12.9	16.0	18.5
6.00–6.99	3.3	0	6.2	4.8	16.9	16.6	8.0	11.5
7.00 and over	0	7.5	2.1	11.3	7.6	22.2	36.0	31.5
3-person households:								
0.01–0.99[1]	14.9	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00–1.99	7.4	10.2	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.8	0	0
2.00–2.99	37.0	18.4	17.9	11.4	6.6	7.3	0	1.7
3.00–3.99	14.8	38.8	22.4	14.3	23.3	18.2	12.5	6.8
4.00–4.99	14.8	12.3	28.3	21.4	18.3	20.0	20.0	18.6
5.00–5.99	3.7	12.2	8.9	22.9	18.4	25.5	25.0	11.9
6.00–6.99	7.4	6.1	6.0	17.1	11.7	16.4	12.5	23.7
7.00 and over	0	0	12.0	8.6	20.0	10.8	30.0	37.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (MILK EQUIVALENT AND MEAT): *Distribution of households by quantities used at home per person in a week, by household size and total food expense per person*—Con.

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food, household size, and quantity per person	Food expense at home per person in week (dollars)							
	Under 4.00	4.00–4.99	5.00–5.99	6.00–6.99	7.00–7.99	8.00–8.99	9.00–9.99	10.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Milk equivalent (quarts)—Continued								
4-person households:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.01–0.99 [1]	13.3	0	0	0	0		0	
1.00–1.99	16.7	18.5	4.5	2.9	0		0	
2.00–2.99	29.9	16.3	9.0	8.8	4.4		3.2	
3.00–3.99	13.4	14.0	22.4	20.6	22.2		12.9	
4.00–4.99	10.0	23.3	23.8	19.2	20.0		16.1	
5.00–5.99	0	16.3	17.9	19.1	22.3		21.0	
6.00–6.99	3.3	9.3	14.9	16.2	13.3		19.4	
7.00 and over	13.4	2.3	7.5	13.2	17.8		27.4	
Households of 5 or more:								
0.01–0.99 [1]	9.9	0	0	0	0		0	
1.00–1.99	29.5	9.8	4.4	3.6	0		0	
2.00–2.99	24.0	23.0	10.0	9.1	10.0		3.3	
3.00–3.99	14.1	32.7	27.8	29.1	26.6		13.3	
4.00–4.99	18.3	23.0	24.4	21.9	20.0		16.7	
5.00–5.99	2.8	3.3	22.3	12.7	16.8		20.1	
6.00–6.99	1.4	4.9	8.9	14.5	13.3		23.3	
7.00 and over	0	3.3	2.2	9.1	13.3		23.3	
Meat (pounds): [2]								
All household sizes:								
None	2.5	0	0	.3	.5	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	19.0	6.7	2.2	.8	1.5	.7	0	.4
1.00–1.99	65.9	64.3	44.9	34.1	23.5	13.0	14.9	7.1
2.00–2.99	10.1	21.2	38.2	41.6	40.0	28.8	21.3	15.9
3.00–3.99	2.5	5.7	12.1	20.0	24.0	33.5	28.6	27.1
4.00–4.99	0	2.1	2.2	2.8	9.0	17.1	21.3	19.0
5.00–5.99	0	0	.4	.4	1.5	4.8	4.6	18.1
6.00 and over	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	9.3	12.4
2-person households:								
None	6.7	0	0	1.6	1.5	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	20.0	12.5	2.1	1.6	3.0	1.9	0	.8
1.00–1.99	60.0	40.0	33.3	25.8	20.0	11.1	16.0	4.6
2.00–2.99	10.0	30.0	37.5	40.3	26.1	24.1	16.0	13.8
3.00–3.99	3.3	15.0	20.8	27.5	30.9	29.6	24.0	26.9
4.00–4.99	0	2.5	6.3	3.2	15.4	25.9	24.0	18.5
5.00–5.99	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.7	8.0	18.5
6.00 and over	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	12.0	16.9
3-person households:								
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01–0.99	22.2	8.1	3.0	0	1.7	0	0	0
1.00–1.99	66.7	55.2	44.8	37.1	15.0	12.7	7.5	13.6
2.00–2.99	11.1	22.5	32.8	37.1	53.3	32.7	27.5	15.3
3.00–3.99	0	8.1	17.9	22.9	25.0	34.6	32.5	28.8
4.00–4.99	0	6.1	1.5	2.9	5.0	14.6	22.5	16.9
5.00–5.99	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	2.5	16.9
6.00 and over	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	7.5	8.5
4-person households:								
None	0	0	0	0	0		0	
0.01–0.99	10.0	2.3	4.5	1.5	0		0	
1.00–1.99	60.1	88.4	46.2	36.7	24.4		14.5	
2.00–2.99	23.3	9.3	44.8	39.7	46.7		21.0	
3.00–3.99	6.6	0	4.5	17.6	17.8		33.9	
4.00–4.99	0	0	0	3.0	8.9		17.7	
5.00–5.99	0	0	0	1.5	2.2		11.3	
6.00 and over	0	0	0	0	0		1.6	
Households of 5 or more:								
None	2.8	0	0	0	0		0	
0.01–0.99	21.2	4.9	0	0	0		0	
1.00–1.99	70.4	70.5	50.0	36.3	46.7		13.3	
2.00–2.99	4.2	23.0	37.8	51.0	33.4		36.7	
3.00–3.99	1.4	1.6	8.9	10.9	16.6		26.7	
4.00–4.99	0	0	2.2	1.8	3.3		10.0	
5.00–5.99	0	0	1.1	0	0		10.0	
6.00 and over	0	0	0	0	0		3.3	

[1] All households reported consumption of some milk or other dairy products (excluding butter) during the survey week.

[2] Includes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 52.—PURCHASED FOOD (SELECTED ITEMS): *Estimated quantities and seasonal indexes of food used at home in 1948* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Food item	Quantity used in week, 1948		Seasonal index: Year's average = 100			
	Per household	Per person	Winter (Dec.–Mar.)	Spring (Apr.–June)	Summer (July–Aug.)	Fall (Sept.–Nov.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Pounds	*Pounds*				
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	33. 95	9. 93	105. 5*	98. 8	94. 7*	97. 2
Milk, fluid, canned dry (fluid equivalent)	26. 99	7. 89	105. 1*	97. 4	96. 0	98. 5
Whole fluid milk	22. 29	6. 52	104. 3	97. 5	96. 6	99. 1
Cream, ice cream (fluid milk equivalent)	1. 18	. 35	94. 0	111. 2*	114. 1*	87. 3*
Ice cream	. 74	. 22	89. 3*	108. 2	127. 3*	87. 7*
Cheese	. 94	. 27	110. 2*	103. 1	84. 7*	93. 4*
Fats and oils	3. 03	. 89	102. 3	98. 7	97. 2	100. 1
Table fat	1. 38	. 40	103. 5	98. 8	96. 8	98. 8
Butter	. 76	. 22	99. 3	99. 7	97. 8	102. 9
Shortening, oils, dressings	1. 65	. 48	101. 3	98. 6	97. 5	101. 2
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	4. 68	1. 37	110. 0*	97. 5	89. 2*	96. 2*
Flour and meal	2. 94	. 86	110. 1*	96. 2	94. 2*	94. 1*
Cereals and pastes	1. 74	. 51	109. 8*	99. 4	81. 6*	99. 7
Bakery products	8. 48	2. 48	100. 9	96. 7	95. 9*	104. 8*
Bread	6. 28	1. 84	98. 5	97. 8	97. 8	105. 6*
Other baked goods	2. 20	. 64	107. 4*	93. 6*	90. 7*	102. 6
Eggs	2. 52	. 74	102. 9	106. 4*	91. 5*	95. 4
Meat, poultry, fish	10. 50	3. 07	103. 8*	99. 9	93. 7*	99. 2
Meat	8. 17	2. 39	104. 5*	99. 7	90. 6*	100. 6
Beef	3. 19	. 93	107. 3*	100. 5	88. 9*	97. 3
Pork	2. 89	. 85	98. 8	100. 9	99. 7	100. 8
Fresh	1. 41	. 41	110. 3*	97. 7	87. 4*	97. 1
Cured	1. 47	. 43	87. 9*	104. 1	111. 6*	104. 5
Bacon	. 72	. 21	96. 7	97. 4	97. 0	109. 1*
Veal, lamb, variety meats	1. 06	. 31	119. 0*	99. 3	65. 8*	98. 4
Bologna, other	1. 01	. 30	96. 7	94. 3	96. 4	112. 5*
Poultry	1. 43	. 42	96. 6	100. 3	112. 3*	96. 1
Fresh chicken	1. 37	. 40	98. 1	99. 1	111. 6*	95. 7
Fish and shellfish	. 90	. 26	109. 2*	101. 4	92. 0*	91. 8*
Sugar, sweets	4. 40	1. 29	109. 1*	93. 3*	93. 3*	99. 1
Sugar	3. 04	. 89	103. 4	94. 0*	100. 7	100. 9
Sweets	1. 36	. 40	121. 8*	91. 7*	76. 8*	94. 8*
Fresh fruits	14. 43	4. 22	80. 9*	81. 4*	177. 1*	92. 8*
Citrus	5. 78	1. 69	124. 9*	118. 1*	74. 1*	66. 0*
Other	8. 66	2. 53	51. 4*	56. 8*	245. 7*	110. 6*
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	7. 22	2. 11	106. 5*	96. 9	89. 8*	101. 2
Potatoes	6. 74	1. 97	103. 9	99. 8	95. 6*	97. 8
Fresh vegetables	10. 39	3. 04	80. 6*	89. 0*	122. 9*	121. 7*
Tomatoes	1. 48	. 43	35. 3*	65. 1*	152. 5*	186. 1*
Leafy, green, and yellow	5. 52	1. 61	99. 0	99. 4	98. 1	103. 3
Other	3. 37	. 99	70. 4*	82. 4*	150. 2*	123. 4*
Canned and frozen fruits	1. 59	. 46	140. 7*	112. 9*	59. 7*	59. 9*
Canned and frozen vegetables	2. 95	. 86	139. 7*	110. 0*	44. 1*	74. 6*
Canned and frozen juices	2. 47	. 72	102. 1	98. 0	93. 2	103. 8
Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	. 98	. 29	128. 9*	101. 0	63. 9*	84. 6*
Soups, prepared and partially prepared dishes	1. 24	. 36	115. 6*	93. 9	66. 6*	107. 8

[1] See pt. II, pp. 51 to 53, for procedures used in deriving the seasonal indexes.
*Significantly different from 100 at the 5-percent level.

TABLE 53.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Estimated quantities and seasonal indexes of food used at home in 1948*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Food group	Unit	One week, 1948 per household		Year 1948		Seasonal index: Year's average = 100			
		Spring	Year	Per household	Per person	Winter (Dec.–Mar.)	Spring (Apr.–June)	Summer (July–Aug.)	Fall (Sept.–Nov.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Pounds	7.63	7.80	406	119	99.6	97.8	98.0	103.9
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	do	11.80	11.74	610	178	108.5	100.5	94.9	91.7
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	do	7.26	7.48	389	114	106.0	97.1	90.3	101.3
Other vegetables and fruits	do	13.43	17.38	904	264	78.9	77.3	164.3	108.0
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese (milk equivalent)	Quarts	15.92	16.11	838	245	105.5	98.8	94.7	97.2
Meat, poultry, fish [1]	Pounds	10.24	10.26	534	156	103.7	99.8	93.4	99.7
Eggs	Dozens	1.94	1.82	95	28	101.9	106.4	94.1	94.9
Dry beans and peas, nuts	Pounds	.94	.95	49	14	124.2	99.2	70.7	88.0
Grain products	do	9.34	9.65	502	147	105.7	96.8	93.5	100.1
Fats and oils [2]	do	3.89	3.93	204	60	101.1	98.9	97.8	101.1
Sugar, sweets	do	4.86	5.16	268	78	107.7	94.2	95.4	98.5

[1] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

[2] Includes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 54.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES, SPRING 1942 (SUBGROUP TOTALS): *Quantity of foods used at home per household in a week, by income*[1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1942]

Income[2] (dollars)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese				Fats and oils (excluding bacon and salt pork)							
	Total milk equivalent	Milk[3]	Cream, ice cream (equivalent)[4]	Cheese	Total	Table fat			Shortening			Oils, mayonnaise, dressing
						Total	Butter	Margarine	Total	Lard	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Quarts	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes[5]	12.93	10.46	0.86	0.69	2.92	1.41	1.22	0.19	0.87	0.50	0.37	0.64
Under 500	7.76	6.50	.09	.40	2.01	.84	.54	.30	1.03	.87	.16	.14
500–999	8.95	7.92	.13	.32	2.23	1.00	.65	.35	.94	.75	.19	.29
1,000–1,499	11.00	8.95	.49	.60	2.67	1.18	.88	.30	1.04	.63	.41	.45
1,500–1,999	13.09	10.74	.60	.70	2.95	1.27	1.16	.11	.91	.56	.35	.77
2,000–2,499	13.26	10.76	.84	.71	2.95	1.41	1.24	.17	.79	.40	.39	.75
2,500–2,999	13.40	11.13	1.16	.62	2.78	1.41	1.28	.13	.74	.38	.36	.63
3,000–4,999	14.67	11.55	1.31	.89	3.25	1.67	1.56	.11	.81	.35	.46	.77
5,000–9,999	16.68	12.52	1.44	1.21	3.68	1.87	1.81	.06	.88	.45	.43	.93

Income[2] (dollars)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes				Bakery products			Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish				Sugar, sweets		
	Total	Flour	Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes	Total	Bread	Other baked goods		Total	Meat (including bacon and salt pork)	Poultry	Fish, shellfish	Total	Sugar	Sirups, preserves, candy
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes[5]	4.38	2.21	0.39	1.78	8.32	6.19	2.13	1.41	9.83	7.57	1.19	1.07	2.89	1.84	1.05
Under 500	6.17	3.52	1.05	1.60	4.09	3.24	.85	1.13	5.23	4.07	.69	.47	2.24	1.21	1.03
500–999	5.74	2.99	.99	1.76	5.96	4.76	1.20	1.10	6.40	4.72	.70	.98	2.31	1.47	.84
1,000–1,499	5.45	3.00	.84	1.61	6.57	5.08	1.49	1.17	7.72	6.06	.77	.89	2.84	1.87	.97
1,500–1,999	3.57	1.85	.20	1.52	7.92	5.81	2.11	1.42	8.16	6.41	.77	.98	2.54	1.67	.87
2,000–2,499	4.39	2.32	.31	1.76	8.85	6.45	2.40	1.50	10.25	8.12	1.03	1.10	3.23	2.00	1.23
2,500–2,999	3.75	1.47	.16	2.12	8.54	6.18	2.36	1.50	11.14	8.55	1.30	1.29	2.83	1.93	.90
3,000–4,999	3.82	1.86	.09	1.87	10.20	7.55	2.65	1.47	12.13	9.22	1.65	1.26	3.07	1.90	1.17
5,000–9,999	3.81	1.88	.16	1.77	11.31	8.42	2.89	1.73	14.53	10.96	2.67	.90	3.60	2.17	1.43

See footnotes at end of table.

Income [2] (dollars)	Fresh fruits			Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables and juices				Prepared and partially prepared dishes, soups		
	Total	Citrus	Other	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other			Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Prepared and partially prepared dishes [4]	Tomato soup
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes [5]	11. 97	8. 05	3. 92	8. 82	9. 81	1. 18	(7)	6. 28	1. 62	3. 65	1. 01	0. 54	0. 42	0. 12
Under 500	5. 15	2. 81	2. 34	8. 87	5. 29	1. 56	(7)	3. 88	1. 08	2. 71	. 09	. 09	. 06	. 03
500–999	5. 79	3. 65	2. 14	6. 84	6. 91	1. 36	(7)	4. 87	1. 19	3. 00	. 68	. 45	. 35	. 10
1,000–1,499	9. 04	5. 94	3. 10	8. 08	7. 99	1. 50	(7)	5. 70	1. 40	3. 71	. 59	. 43	. 33	. 10
1,500–1,999	9. 37	6. 09	3. 28	8. 58	8. 17	1. 04	(7)	5. 71	1. 36	3. 54	. 81	. 45	. 35	. 10
2,000–2,499	12. 78	8. 77	4. 01	9. 42	10. 30	1. 05	(7)	6. 29	1. 80	3. 74	. 75	. 72	. 58	. 14
2,500–2,999	14. 24	9. 70	4. 54	8. 68	10. 93	1. 29	(7)	6. 22	1. 57	3. 63	1. 02	. 56	. 42	. 14
3,000–4,999	15. 09	10. 59	4. 50	9. 37	10. 96	1. 00	(7)	7. 73	1. 87	4. 22	1. 64	. 62	. 48	. 14
5,000–9,999	18. 44	11. 80	6. 64	11. 16	15. 02	1. 01	(7)	7. 03	2. 03	3. 69	1. 31	. 47	. 38	. 09

[1] Urban food schedules from the study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime were retabulated to exclude those of single individuals. Quantities of the different foods have been grouped, insofar as possible, according to classification used in table 47 of this report. Food consumption data for all housekeeping families and single individuals in the spring of 1942 were published in Family Food Consumption in the United States (*18*).

[2] Classification was by net money income during the first quarter of 1942, annual rate basis, before income tax. See table 55, columns 2 and 3 for number of households in each class and average size of households.

[3] Includes the fluid equivalent of canned and dry milk.

[4] In fluid milk.

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

[6] Includes soups other than tomato, ready-cooked pastes.

[7] Not available. If any were used by households, quantities were included with canned.

TABLE 55.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES, SPRING 1942 (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity of foods used at home per household in a week, by income* [1]

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1942]

Income [2] (dollars)	Households	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [3]	Other vegetables and fruits [4]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [5]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [6]	Grain products [7]	Fats and oils [8]	Sugar, sweets [9]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All incomes [10]	*Number* 1,003	*Persons* 3.34	*Pounds* 7.69	*Pounds* 10.96	*Pounds* 8.83	*Pounds* 11.11	*Quarts* 12.93	*Pounds* 9.21	*Dozens* 1.41	*Pounds* 0.89	*Pounds* 9.00	*Pounds* 3.72	*Pounds* 3.26
Under 500	36	2.95	4.85	3.71	8.87	7.50	7.76	4.16	1.13	1.11	8.54	3.09	2.31
500–999	113	2.81	5.97	5.70	6.85	7.54	8.95	5.61	1.10	.99	9.15	3.16	2.44
1,000–1,499	125	3.15	6.67	8.29	8.09	9.58	11.00	7.00	1.17	1.16	9.14	3.51	3.09
1,500–1,999	156	3.15	6.87	8.53	8.59	9.27	13.09	7.56	1.42	.80	7.96	3.70	2.88
2,000–2,499	164	3.39	7.97	11.58	9.43	11.67	13.26	9.73	1.50	.80	9.29	3.76	3.62
2,500–2,999	128	3.30	8.30	12.74	8.69	12.27	13.40	10.59	1.50	.95	8.47	3.47	3.28
3,000–4,999	207	3.60	8.38	14.36	9.39	12.67	14.67	11.61	1.47	.78	9.43	3.96	3.57
5,000–9,999	59	4.15	10.78	16.00	11.17	15.30	16.68	13.81	1.73	.73	10.04	4.59	4.22

[1] Urban food schedules from the study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime were retabulated to exclude those of single individuals. Quantities of the different foods have been grouped, insofar as possible, according to the classification used in table 48 of this report. Food consumption data for all housekeeping families and single individuals in the spring of 1942 were published in Family Food Consumption in the United States (*18*).

[2] Classification was by net money income during the first quarter 1942 income, annual rate basis, before income tax.

[3] Includes chips and sticks.

[4] Includes prepared and partially prepared dishes and soups, chiefly vegetable, and fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

[5] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

[6] Includes dry equivalent of cooked beans and peas and shelled weight of nuts. Excludes chocolate and cocoa.

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

[8] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[9] Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks, packaged desserts.

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

TABLE 56.—*Income, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home and money value of food obtained without direct expenditure, 1947, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities]

City and income (dollars)	Families	Income (after tax)	Family size	Value of food per family							Families having food in specified categories			
				Total	Purchased			Home-produced	As gift or pay		Purchased and eaten away from home	Home-produced	As gift or pay	
					Total	At home	Away		Meals	Other food			Meals	Other food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All incomes	[1] 252	[2] 2,865	3.32	990	952	836	116	18	17	3	68.7	27.1	28.6	10.7
Under 1,000	19	588	2.72	484	436	412	24	20	20	8	36.8	42.1	26.3	10.5
1,000–1,999	51	1,562	2.85	747	711	667	44	24	7	5	56.9	21.6	15.7	15.7
2,000–2,999	83	2,484	3.22	952	924	847	77	11	16	1	66.3	20.5	34.9	8.4
3,000–3,999	53	3,449	3.79	1,154	1,104	968	136	22	26	2	77.4	39.6	28.3	7.5
4,000 and over	44	5,374	3.73	1,347	1,311	1,023	288	16	18	2	90.9	22.7	31.8	13.6
BUFFALO														
All incomes	[1] 254	[2] 3,353	3.41	1,287	1,236	1,045	191	4	40	7	91.7	16.2	29.2	20.9
Under 2,000	23	1,387	2.50	818	789	709	80	1	12	16	82.6	8.7	26.1	21.7
2,000–2,999	95	2,590	3.26	1,198	1,142	1,003	139	2	52	2	90.5	12.6	29.5	20.0
3,000–3,999	76	3,431	3.65	1,334	1,291	1,119	172	5	27	11	93.4	18.4	28.9	17.1
4,000–5,999	44	4,563	3.71	1,525	1,486	1,130	356	2	30	7	97.7	18.2	22.7	20.5
6,000 and over	7	11,614	3.71	1,912	1,764	1,413	351	39	90	19	85.7	71.4	57.1	57.1
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
All incomes	[1] 245	[2] 3,744	3.46	1,204	1,139	961	178	14	45	6	90.2	39.6	38.8	33.9
Under 2,000	25	1,384	2.36	651	622	585	37	15	9	5	72.0	32.0	36.0	44.0
2,000–2,999	65	2,586	2.98	964	900	787	113	17	39	8	92.3	36.9	33.8	27.7
3,000–3,999	68	3,458	3.69	1,201	1,150	1,001	149	9	35	7	88.2	41.2	41.2	32.4
4,000–5,999	59	4,674	3.81	1,408	1,327	1,092	235	9	68	4	94.9	39.0	44.1	40.7
6,000 and over	26	7,547	4.31	1,880	1,777	1,357	420	24	72	7	96.2	50.0	34.6	30.8
SAN FRANCISCO														
All incomes	[1] 267	[2] 4,050	2.88	1,436	1,408	1,096	312	3	16	9	88.0	7.5	19.9	25.1
Under 2,000	18	1,310	2.11	805	765	663	102	4	7	29	72.2	11.1	22.2	16.7
2,000–2,999	62	2,557	2.77	1,159	1,125	981	144	[3]	29	5	80.6	3.2	19.4	24.2
3,000–3,999	86	3,389	3.09	1,385	1,359	1,114	245	6	11	9	89.5	14.0	17.4	33.7
4,000–5,999	58	4,806	2.95	1,688	1,655	1,257	398	2	19	12	96.6	5.2	20.7	22.4
6,000 and over	32	8,892	2.95	2,040	2,027	1,242	785	[3]	12	1	96.9	3.1	21.9	15.6

[1] Includes families not classified by income.

[2] Average based on the number of families that furnished income information.

[3] 0.50 or less.

TABLE 57.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD IN 1947: *Money value per household and percentage of households producing specified foods, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities]

City and income (dollars) (1)	Households (2)	Total (3)	Vegetables (4)	Fruits (5)	Eggs (6)	Poultry (7)	Meat, fish, game (8)	Milk, cream (9)	Other food (10)
		Money value per household [1] (dollars)							
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*								
All incomes	[2] 252	18.56	2.81	0.78	5.67	4.33	1.43	3.30	0.24
Under 1,000	19	21.43	11.79	0	6.37	2.74	0	.53	0
1,000–1,999	51	25.77	2.08	.20	3.35	3.22	4.65	12.27	0
2,000–2,999	83	10.91	1.87	.33	3.67	2.88	.01	1.43	.72
3,000–3,999	53	22.56	2.19	1.49	7.75	8.32	1.43	1.38	0
4,000 and over	44	17.88	2.27	1.84	9.43	4.32	0	0	.02
		Percentage of households producing any for home use							
All incomes	[2] 252	27.1	15.9	6.4	12.0	12.7	2.8	2.0	1.2
Under 1,000	19	42.1	42.1	0	15.8	10.5	0	5.3	0
1,000–1,999	51	21.6	15.7	2.0	7.8	7.8	5.9	3.9	0
2,000–2,999	83	20.5	9.6	4.8	9.6	10.8	1.2	1.2	2.4
3,000–3,999	53	39.6	15.1	9.4	22.6	24.5	3.8	1.9	0
4,000 and over	44	22.7	13.6	11.4	6.8	9.1	0	0	2.3
		Money value per household [1] (dollars)							
BUFFALO									
All incomes	[2] 254	4.29	1.69	0.81	0.49	1.11	0.18	[3]	0.01
Under 2,000	23	1.43	.43	0	0	0	1.00	0	0
2,000–2,999	95	2.23	1.08	.22	.76	0	.15	0	.02
3,000–3,999	76	6.29	1.50	.38	.66	3.67	.08	0	0
4,000–5,999	44	1.98	1.89	.09	0	0	0	0	0
6,000 and over	7	39.43	16.71	21.57	.29	.29	.29	.14	.14
		Percentage of households producing any for home use							
All incomes	[2] 254	16.2	13.8	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.8
Under 2,000	23	8.7	8.7	0	0	0	4.3	0	0
2,000–2,999	95	12.6	10.5	3.2	1.1	0	1.1	0	1.1
3,000–3,999	76	18.4	14.5	5.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	0	0
4,000–5,999	44	18.2	15.9	6.8	0	0	0	0	0
6,000 and over	7	71.4	71.4	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
		Money value per household [1] (dollars)							
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL									
All incomes	[2] 245	14.25	9.48	1.44	0.14	0.25	2.41	0.37	0.16
Under 2,000	25	14.56	3.68	.64	.72	.96	3.36	3.60	1.60
2,000–2,999	65	18.16	13.91	1.54	.25	.58	1.88	0	0
3,000–3,999	68	9.94	7.35	1.62	0	0	.97	0	0
4,000–5,999	59	9.13	6.64	1.19	0	0	1.30	0	0
6,000 and over	26	24.04	12.81	2.15	0	0	9.08	0	0
		Percentage of households producing any for home use							
All incomes	[2] 245	39.6	32.2	14.3	0.8	0.8	9.0	0.4	0.4
Under 2,000	25	32.0	28.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	4.0
2,000–2,999	65	36.9	35.4	13.8	1.5	1.5	6.2	0	0
3,000–3,999	68	41.2	33.8	14.7	0	0	8.8	0	0
4,000–5,999	59	39.0	27.1	15.3	0	0	5.1	0	0
6,000 and over	26	50.0	34.6	7.7	0	0	19.2	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD IN 1947: *Money value per household and percentage of households producing specified foods, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities]

City and income (dollars)	Households	Total	Vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Poultry	Meat, fish, game	Milk, cream	Other food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
SAN FRANCISCO		Money value per household [1] (dollars)							
	Number								
All incomes	[2] 267	2.67	1.35	0.39	0.71	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.08
Under 2,000	18	3.56	.89	0	2.39	0	.28	0	0
2,000–2,999	62	.45	.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–3,999	86	5.98	3.27	.58	1.66	.09	.09	.09	.20
4,000–5,999	58	1.73	.62	.84	.05	.05	.05	.05	.07
6,000 and over	32	.12	0	.12	0	0	0	0	0
		Percentage of households producing any for home use							
All incomes	[2] 267	7.5	6.4	3.4	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.2
Under 2,000	18	11.1	5.6	0	5.6	0	5.6	0	0
2,000–2,999	62	3.2	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–3,999	86	14.0	14.0	5.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.7
4,000–5,999	58	5.2	3.4	5.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4
6,000 and over	32	3.1	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Total may be greater than table 56 because pro rata amounts for boarders, guests, and hired help have not been excluded.

[2] Includes families not classified by income.

[3] 0.005 or less.

TABLE 58.—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS CANNED IN 1947 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE: *Quantity per household and percentage of households preserving, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities]

City and income (dollars)	Households	Family size [1]	Total	Tomatoes [2]	Beans	Pickles, relishes	Other vegetables and soups	Jellies, jams, preserves	Fruits, juices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BIRMINGHAM			Quantity per household (quarts)						
	Number	*Persons*							
All incomes	[3] 252	3.32	21.1	3.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	4.1	6.9
Under 1,000	19	2.72	9.4	.5	1.5	1.1	.1	2.1	4.1
1,000–1,999	51	2.85	10.0	1.4	.2	.5	.7	.9	6.3
2,000–2,999	83	3.22	19.9	3.4	3.2	.5	4.6	2.8	5.4
3,000–3,999	53	3.79	20.9	3.7	2.5	.2	1.8	6.1	6.6
4,000 and over	44	3.73	32.6	6.5	1.7	3.0	4.9	7.6	8.9
			Percentage of households canning						
All incomes	[3] 252	3.32	41.3	19.8	11.1	6.7	15.5	27.4	31.3
Under 1,000	19	2.72	31.6	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	26.3	21.1
1,000–1,999	51	2.85	29.4	15.7	2.0	3.9	9.8	11.8	21.6
2,000–2,999	83	3.22	38.6	18.1	12.0	7.2	15.7	20.5	31.3
3,000–3,999	53	3.79	47.2	26.4	17.0	7.5	20.8	35.8	34.0
4,000 and over	44	3.73	54.5	20.5	11.4	6.8	15.9	45.5	40.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 58.—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS CANNED IN 1947 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE: *Quantity per household and percentage of households preserving, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities]

City and income (dollars)	Households	Family size [1]	Total	Tomatoes [2]	Beans	Pickles, relishes	Other vegetables and soups	Jellies, jams, preserves	Fruits, juices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BUFFALO			Quantity per household (quarts)						
All incomes	*Number* [3] 254	*Persons* 3.41	44.3	18.5	0.9	3.6	1.1	2.7	17.5
Under 2,000	23	2.50	29.1	14.4	2.1	1.2	1.3	3.8	6.3
2,000–2,999	95	3.26	43.6	18.6	.5	2.5	1.2	2.5	18.3
3,000–3,999	76	3.65	49.3	20.3	1.5	4.4	1.2	2.0	19.9
4,000–5,999	44	3.71	42.9	20.4	.4	4.2	.5	3.6	13.8
6,000 and over	7	3.71	92.6	21.1	0	15.4	1.1	2.6	52.4
			Percentage of households canning						
All incomes	[3] 254	3.41	58.3	49.2	6.3	18.9	9.1	26.8	44.5
Under 2,000	23	2.50	47.8	34.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	21.7	30.4
2,000–2,999	95	3.26	60.0	50.5	6.3	18.9	12.6	31.6	46.3
3,000–3,999	76	3.65	63.2	55.3	9.2	22.4	6.6	25.0	48.7
4,000–5,999	44	3.71	54.5	50.0	2.3	18.2	6.8	25.0	43.2
6,000 and over	7	3.71	71.4	42.9	0	28.6	14.3	28.6	57.1
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL			Quantity per household (quarts)						
All incomes	[3] 245	3.46	65.8	14.9	2.1	8.0	3.4	6.2	31.2
Under 2,000	25	2.36	38.1	9.3	1.5	1.5	2.7	4.7	18.4
2,000–2,999	65	2.98	62.2	13.8	3.0	8.0	4.2	5.4	27.8
3,000–3,999	68	3.69	77.5	20.4	2.6	9.7	4.2	6.6	34.0
4,000–5,999	59	3.81	65.4	11.6	1.3	9.3	1.2	7.5	34.5
6,000 and over	26	4.31	74.6	15.7	1.5	7.1	4.6	6.1	39.6
			Percentage of households canning						
All incomes	[3] 245	3.46	75.9	47.3	13.5	39.6	16.7	53.9	65.3
Under 2,000	25	2.36	68.0	40.0	16.0	16.0	24.0	48.0	52.0
2,000–2,999	65	2.98	73.8	44.6	16.9	38.5	20.0	52.3	66.2
3,000–3,999	68	3.69	83.8	52.9	14.7	51.5	19.1	61.8	73.5
4,000–5,999	59	3.81	78.0	49.2	8.5	42.4	6.8	54.2	61.0
6,000 and over	26	4.31	65.4	42.3	11.5	30.8	15.4	42.3	65.4
SAN FRANCISCO			Quantity per household (quarts)						
All incomes	[3] 267	2.88	14.8	1.2	[4]	0.2	0.2	2.4	10.8
Under 2,000	18	2.11	19.0	1.2	0.3	.7	.3	3.0	13.5
2,000–2,999	62	2.77	8.7	1.0	0	.1	0	1.2	6.4
3,000–3,999	86	3.09	21.5	1.9	0	.2	.5	3.8	15.1
4,000–5,999	58	2.95	6.9	.7	0	.3	[4]	1.4	4.5
6,000 and over	32	2.95	19.4	1.3	0	.2	0	2.8	15.1
			Percentage of households canning						
All incomes	[3] 267	2.88	32.2	6.4	0.4	2.2	1.9	19.1	25.1
Under 2,000	18	2.11	44.4	11.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	33.3	38.9
2,000–2,999	62	2.77	33.9	6.5	0	1.6	0	12.9	24.2
3,000–3,999	86	3.09	34.9	5.8	0	1.2	3.5	24.4	26.7
4,000–5,999	58	2.95	20.7	5.2	0	3.4	1.7	12.1	13.8
6,000 and over	32	2.95	31.2	9.4	0	3.1	0	25.0	28.1

[1] Household size for year not available.
[2] Includes juice, catsup, chili sauce.
[3] Includes families not classified by income.
[4] 0.05 or less.

TABLE 59.—*Household and family size, and meals eaten at home and away from home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Households	Household size (total meals at home÷21)	Family size (count of members)	Meals eaten in week					Families eating some meals away from home in week
				At home by—				Away—by family members only	
				All household members	Family members	Guests, hired help	Boarders		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*	*Persons*	*Persons*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Percent*
All incomes	267	3.28	3.28	68.79	62.97	2.51	3.31	5.91	59.7
Under 1,000	19	2.66	2.74	55.79	54.12	.83	.84	3.42	42.1
1,000–1,999	51	2.86	2.80	60.10	55.84	.94	3.32	2.96	39.2
2,000–2,999	83	3.27	3.24	68.61	62.80	2.07	3.74	5.24	55.4
3,000–3,999	53	3.79	3.85	79.68	72.93	3.49	3.26	7.92	71.7
4,000 and over	44	3.49	3.59	73.36	65.94	5.31	2.11	9.45	88.6
Not classified	17	3.07	2.77	64.47	53.02	1.75	9.70	5.15	46.2
BUFFALO									
All incomes	258	3.63	3.48	76.28	68.64	4.29	3.35	4.44	61.6
Under 2,000	23	3.22	2.57	67.65	51.67	1.50	14.48	2.30	47.8
2,000–2,999	95	3.48	3.36	73.17	67.02	3.62	2.53	3.54	56.8
3,000–3,999	76	3.86	3.74	81.16	74.46	4.76	1.94	4.08	60.5
4,000–5,999	44	3.94	3.82	82.70	73.67	5.74	3.29	6.55	79.5
6,000 and over	7	3.75	3.71	78.71	68.77	9.94	0	9.14	57.1
Not classified	13	2.99	3.31	62.77	62.28	.49	0	7.23	69.2
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL									
All incomes	253	3.58	3.54	75.26	68.65	4.43	2.18	5.69	68.4
Under 2,000	25	2.50	2.40	52.44	48.56	1.76	2.12	1.84	48.0
2,000–2,999	65	3.29	3.11	69.05	61.17	3.03	4.85	4.14	50.8
3,000–3,999	68	3.87	3.79	81.26	73.58	6.55	1.13	6.01	69.1
4,000–5,999	59	3.78	3.85	79.39	73.92	4.47	1.00	6.93	81.4
6,000 and over	26	4.51	4.46	94.62	84.39	6.80	3.43	9.27	92.3
Not classified	10	2.72	3.00	57.10	56.00	.29	.81	7.00	70.0
SAN FRANCISCO									
All incomes	288	2.97	2.96	62.35	56.23	3.39	2.73	5.93	69.4
Under 2,000	18	2.12	2.17	44.56	41.74	.09	2.73	3.83	61.1
2,000–2,999	62	2.87	2.85	60.32	55.16	2.19	2.97	4.69	56.5
3,000–3,999	86	3.19	3.14	66.98	61.50	3.06	2.42	4.44	66.3
4,000–5,999	58	3.06	3.05	64.28	56.69	3.65	3.94	7.36	77.6
6,000 and over	32	2.94	2.97	61.84	51.18	9.10	1.56	11.19	96.9
Not classified	32	2.90	2.96	60.91	56.60	1.88	2.43	5.56	64.0

TABLE 60.—*Income in a week, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Families	Income in week (before tax)	Family size (count of members)	Family expense for food [1]			Families buying any food away from home
				Total	At home	Away from home	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
All incomes	267	58. 95	3. 28	21. 67	19. 26	2. 41	63. 9
Under 1,000	19	13. 79	2. 74	10. 64	9. 62	1. 02	31. 6
1,000–1,999	51	32. 45	2. 80	15. 45	14. 47	. 98	60. 8
2,000–2,999	83	53. 08	3. 24	20. 69	18. 92	1. 77	57. 8
3,000–3,999	53	71. 26	3. 85	27. 21	24. 06	3. 15	71. 7
4,000 and over	44	109. 27	3. 59	30. 62	25. 67	4. 95	84. 1
Not classified	17	44. 67	2. 77	15. 60	13. 08	2. 52	61. 5
BUFFALO							
All incomes	258	72. 47	3. 48	27. 24	24. 05	3. 19	73. 6
Under 2,000	23	39. 30	2. 57	17. 37	16. 02	1. 35	65. 2
2,000–2,999	95	54. 28	3. 36	24. 46	22. 54	1. 92	71. 6
3,000–3,999	76	71. 53	3. 74	28. 82	26. 21	2. 61	69. 7
4,000–5,999	44	93. 89	3. 82	33. 04	27. 12	5. 92	88. 6
6,000 and over	7	288. 43	3. 71	37. 28	30. 85	6. 43	57. 1
Not classified	13	86. 60	3. 31	30. 59	22. 56	8. 03	84. 6
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
All incomes	253	81. 26	3. 54	24. 40	21. 47	2. 93	75. 6
Under 2,000	25	28. 96	2. 40	13. 07	12. 29	. 78	44. 0
2,000–2,999	65	57. 49	3. 11	19. 90	18. 07	1. 83	73. 8
3,000–3,999	68	75. 60	3. 79	26. 50	23. 90	2. 60	72. 1
4,000–5,999	59	101. 47	3. 85	27. 81	23. 66	4. 15	91. 5
6,000 and over	26	164. 69	4. 46	34. 54	28. 40	6. 14	80. 8
Not classified	10	55. 00	3. 00	19. 75	17. 89	1. 86	85. 7
SAN FRANCISCO							
All incomes	288	90. 03	2. 96	28. 76	24. 09	4. 67	74. 0
Under 2,000	18	40. 94	2. 17	17. 41	14. 64	2. 77	50. 0
2,000–2,999	62	59. 79	2. 85	22. 54	19. 92	2. 62	66. 1
3,000–3,999	86	72. 58	3. 14	28. 62	25. 20	3. 42	72. 1
4,000–5,999	58	105. 17	3. 05	33. 49	26. 68	6. 81	82. 8
6,000 and over	32	196. 61	2. 97	44. 57	34. 26	10. 31	96. 9
Not classified	32	82. 25	2. 96	21. 60	18. 36	3. 24	68. 0

[1] Includes expense for guests and hired help.

TABLE 61.—*Distribution of families by total expense for food at home and away from home per family member in a week, by household size and income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City, household size, and income (dollars)	Families	Family expense for food at home and away per member of—					
		Under $3.50	$3.50–$4.99	$5.00–$6.99	$7.00–$9.99	$10.00–$11.99	$12.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
All household sizes	[1] 267	11. 4	15. 2	28. 9	30. 9	6. 8	6. 8
Under 2,000	70	25. 7	21. 4	27. 2	21. 4	4. 3	0
2,000–2,999	83	7. 2	14. 5	44. 6	21. 7	4. 8	7. 2
3,000–3,999	53	3. 8	15. 1	20. 8	47. 1	9. 4	3. 8
4,000 and over	44	2. 3	6. 8	15. 9	40. 9	13. 6	20. 5
2-person households	80	8. 8	8. 8	22. 5	41. 1	8. 8	10. 0
Under 2,000	39	15. 4	17. 9	30. 8	30. 8	5. 1	0
2,000–2,999	19	5. 3	0	21. 0	47. 4	5. 3	21. 0
3,000–3,999	9	0	0	11. 1	66. 7	11. 1	11. 1
4,000 and over	13	0	0	7. 8	46. 2	23. 0	23. 0
3-person households	82	7. 3	15. 9	31. 7	25. 6	11. 0	8. 5
Under 2,000	14	21. 4	35. 8	28. 6	7. 1	7. 1	0
2,000–2,999	37	5. 4	18. 9	46. 0	16. 2	8. 1	5. 4
3,000–3,999	19	5. 3	5. 3	26. 3	47. 3	10. 5	5. 3
4,000 and over	12	0	0	0	41. 7	25. 0	33. 3
4-person households	41	9. 8	9. 8	38. 9	36. 6	4. 9	0
Under 2,000	6	49. 9	16. 7	16. 7	16. 7	0	0
2,000–2,999	17	5. 9	11. 8	64. 7	17. 6	0	0
3,000–3,999	11	0	9. 1	27. 3	45. 4	18. 2	0
4,000 and over	7	0	0	14. 3	85. 7	0	0
Households of 5 or more	47	21. 2	29. 8	29. 8	14. 9	0	4. 3
Under 2,000	11	54. 5	18. 2	18. 2	9. 1	0	0
2,000–2,999	10	20. 0	30. 0	50. 0	0	0	0
3,000–3,999	14	7. 1	42. 9	14. 3	35. 7	0	0
4,000 and over	12	8. 3	25. 0	41. 7	8. 3	0	16. 7
BUFFALO							
All household sizes	[1] 258	0. 4	10. 1	32. 9	30. 6	13. 2	12. 8
Under 2,000	23	0	8. 7	43. 5	43. 5	4. 3	0
2,000–2,999	95	0	14. 7	36. 9	30. 5	8. 4	9. 5
3,000–3,999	76	1. 3	10. 5	27. 6	30. 3	15. 8	14. 5
4,000 and over	51	0	2. 0	35. 3	23. 5	17. 6	21. 6
2-person households	50	0	4. 0	22. 0	32. 0	20. 0	22. 0
Under 2,000	10	0	0	40. 0	60. 0	0	0
2,000–2,999	15	0	6. 7	20. 0	33. 3	20. 0	20. 0
3,000–3,999	16	0	6. 2	6. 2	31. 3	31. 3	25. 0
4,000 and over	9	0	0	33. 3	0	22. 2	44. 5
3-person households	73	0	9. 6	27. 4	32. 9	13. 7	16. 4
Under 2,000	4	0	0	25. 0	50. 0	25. 0	0
2,000–2,999	38	0	13. 2	31. 6	36. 8	7. 9	10. 5
3,000–3,999	18	0	11. 1	27. 8	27. 8	11. 1	22. 2
4,000 and over	13	0	0	15. 4	23. 1	30. 7	30. 8

[1] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 61.—*Distribution of families by total expense for food at home and away from home per family member in a week, by household size and income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City, household size, and income (dollars)	Families	Family expense for food at home and away per member of—					
		Under $3.50	$3.50–$4.99	$5.00–$6.99	$7.00–$9.99	$10.00–$11.99	$12.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BUFFALO—continued	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
4-person households	54	0	7. 4	51. 8	31. 5	5. 6	3. 7
Under 2,000	4	0	25. 0	75. 0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	22	0	13. 6	54. 6	27. 3	4. 5	0
3,000–3,999	21	0	0	38. 1	47. 6	9. 5	4. 8
4,000 and over	7	0	0	71. 4	14. 3	0	14. 3
Households of 5 or more	68	1. 5	17. 6	36. 8	25. 0	10. 3	8. 8
Under 2,000	5	0	20. 0	40. 0	40. 0	0	0
2,000–2,999	20	0	25. 0	40. 0	20. 0	5. 0	10. 0
3,000–3,999	21	4. 8	23. 8	33. 3	14. 3	14. 3	9. 5
4,000 and over	22	0	4. 5	36. 4	36. 4	13. 6	9. 1
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
All household sizes	[1] 253	2. 0	15. 8	35. 7	35. 7	5. 6	5. 2
Under 2,000	25	12. 0	20. 0	44. 0	20. 0	4. 0	0
2,000–2,999	65	1. 5	21. 5	33. 8	35. 5	3. 1	4. 6
3,000–3,999	68	1. 5	17. 6	32. 4	38. 2	4. 4	5. 9
4,000 and over	85	0	8. 2	36. 5	38. 8	9. 4	7. 1
2-person households	66	0	6. 1	27. 3	43. 9	12. 1	10. 6
Under 2,000	15	0	20. 0	46. 6	26. 7	6. 7	0
2,000–2,999	21	0	4. 8	28. 6	47. 6	9. 5	9. 5
3,000–3,999	15	0	0	13. 3	66. 7	6. 7	13. 3
4,000 and over	15	0	0	20. 0	33. 3	26. 7	20. 0
3-person households	64	4. 7	12. 5	29. 7	43. 8	6. 2	3. 1
Under 2,000	6	33. 3	33. 3	16. 7	16. 7	0	0
2,000–2,999	18	0	16. 7	38. 9	44. 4	0	0
3,000–3,999	17	5. 9	11. 8	41. 1	35. 3	5. 9	0
4,000 and over	23	0	4. 3	17. 4	56. 6	13. 0	8. 7
4-person households	54	1. 9	20. 4	42. 5	29. 6	1. 9	3. 7
Under 2,000	4	25. 0	0	75. 0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	14	0	28. 6	57. 1	14. 3	0	0
3,000–3,999	15	0	33. 3	26. 7	33. 3	0	6. 7
4,000 and over	21	0	9. 5	38. 1	42. 8	4. 8	4. 8
Households of 5 or more	59	1. 7	25. 4	44. 1	23. 7	1. 7	3. 4
Under 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	12	8. 3	50. 1	8. 3	25. 0	0	8. 3
3,000–3,999	21	0	23. 8	42. 8	23. 8	4. 8	4. 8
4,000 and over	26	0	15. 4	61. 5	23. 1	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO							
All household sizes	[1] 288	0. 7	9. 4	14. 7	33. 5	17. 6	24. 1
Under 2,000	18	0	22. 2	22. 2	33. 3	16. 7	5. 6
2,000–2,999	62	0	12. 9	25. 8	37. 1	8. 1	16. 1
3,000–3,999	86	0	10. 5	14. 0	33. 7	24. 4	17. 4
4,000 and over	90	0	2. 2	5. 6	30. 0	18. 9	43. 3

[1] Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 61.—*Distribution of families by total expense for food at home and away from home per family member in a week, by household size and income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January-March) 1948]

City, household size, and income (dollars)	Families	Family expense for food at home and away per member of—					
		Under $3.50	$3.50–$4.99	$5.00–$6.99	$7.00–$9.99	$10.00–$11.99	$12.00 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SAN FRANCISCO—continued	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2-person households	109	0	7.3	9.2	22.9	24.8	35.8
Under 2,000	14	0	28.6	28.6	14.3	21.4	7.1
2,000–2,999	24	0	12.5	16.7	29.1	16.7	25.0
3,000–3,999	27	0	0	7.4	33.3	37.1	22.2
4,000 and over	44	0	2.3	0	15.9	22.7	59.1
3-person households	68	0	7.4	19.1	42.7	13.2	17.6
Under 2,000	3	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
2,000–2,999	25	0	4.0	32.0	48.0	4.0	12.0
3,000–3,999	24	0	12.5	12.5	41.7	20.8	12.5
4,000 and over	16	0	6.2	12.5	25.0	18.8	37.5
4-person households	47	0	8.5	12.8	42.5	14.9	21.3
Under 2,000	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
2,000–2,999	6	0	0	33.3	50.0	0	16.7
3,000–3,999	25	0	16.0	12.0	32.0	16.0	24.0
4,000 and over	15	0	0	6.7	53.3	20.0	20.0
Households of 5 or more	32	0	18.8	25.0	34.3	9.4	12.5
Under 2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999	7	0	57.1	28.6	14.3	0	0
3,000–3,999	10	0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0
4,000 and over	15	0	0	13.3	53.3	6.7	26.7

TABLE 62.—PURCHASED MILK AND FATS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese								Fats and oils				
			Total equivalent [1]	Milk					Cream, ice cream		Cheese	Total [2]	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Other shortening
				Total equivalent [1]	Whole fluid	Buttermilk	Evaporated	Dry milk solids	Total equivalent [1]	Ice cream						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			Quantity per household													
BIRMINGHAM																
All incomes	*Persons* 3.28		*Quarts* 13.774	*Quarts* 11.179	*Quarts* 5.295	*Quarts* 2.019	*Pounds* 2.967	*Pounds* 0.209	*Pounds* 0.560	*Pounds* 0.384	*Pounds* 0.764	*Pounds* 3.617	*Pounds* 0.323	*Pounds* 0.975	*Pounds* 0.940	*Pounds* 0.571
Under 1,000	2.66		6.729	6.146	1.895	1.316	1.544	.329	.074	.061	.171	2.596	.197	.658	1.026	.369
1,000–1,999	2.86		11.836	9.911	4.289	2.187	2.332	.284	.228	.159	.567	3.540	.363	.760	1.593	.267
2,000–2,999	3.27		13.885	11.247	4.460	2.334	3.540	.207	.506	.340	.778	3.641	.304	1.039	.943	.555
3,000–3,999	3.79		17.362	14.041	7.000	2.270	3.802	.187	.638	.484	.982	4.036	.427	1.146	.667	.806
4,000 and over	3.49		16.016	12.428	8.112	1.193	2.686	.089	1.222	.794	1.055	3.861	.318	1.096	.375	.898
Not classified	3.07		9.937	8.123	3.588	2.118	1.414	.235	.414	.272	.517	2.939	.132	.809	1.176	.204
			Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	3.28	20.135	2.864	2.151	1.297	0.283	0.456	0.061	0.252	0.186	0.461	1.565	0.277	0.427	0.287	0.226
Under 1,000	2.66	9.720	1.129	1.002	.460	.184	.252	.100	.032	.032	.095	1.032	.199	.282	.293	.139
1,000–1,999	2.86	15.575	2.303	1.839	1.076	.308	.352	.083	.106	.086	.358	1.443	.314	.329	.476	.108
2,000–2,999	3.27	19.922	2.780	2.097	1.096	.328	.554	.062	.224	.172	.459	1.555	.257	.464	.291	.210
3,000–3,999	3.79	25.047	3.656	2.768	1.708	.315	.576	.054	.282	.237	.606	1.854	.374	.499	.199	.328
4,000 and over	3.49	26.348	3.840	2.657	1.977	.170	.437	.026	.562	.356	.621	1.782	.261	.482	.112	.368
Not classified	3.07	15.123	1.899	1.390	.819	.299	.192	.069	.185	.138	.324	1.112	.086	.340	.421	.065
			Percentage of households using													
All incomes	3.28		99.3	98.9	73.4	64.0	84.3	22.5	37.5	31.1	71.9	99.6	38.2	79.0	47.2	76.0
Under 1,000	2.66		94.7	94.7	31.6	63.2	73.7	36.8	10.5	10.5	21.1	100.0	31.6	68.4	63.2	73.7
1,000–1,999	2.86		100.0	100.0	60.8	72.5	88.2	27.4	27.5	23.5	66.7	100.0	43.1	70.6	72.5	62.7
2,000–2,999	3.27		98.8	98.8	73.5	66.3	90.4	24.1	31.3	27.7	72.3	98.8	36.1	81.9	49.4	74.7
3,000–3,999	3.79		100.0	98.1	83.0	64.2	83.0	22.6	45.3	37.7	88.7	100.0	41.5	79.2	28.3	88.7
4,000 and over	3.49		100.0	100.0	93.2	47.7	81.8	11.4	63.6	47.7	81.8	100.0	40.9	90.9	25.0	86.4
Not classified	3.07		100.0	100.0	76.5	70.6	64.7	11.8	35.3	29.4	64.7	100.0	23.5	70.6	58.8	58.8

BUFFALO

	Persons		Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
			Quantity per household													
All incomes	3. 63		18. 485	14. 491	12. 616	0. 125	1. 553	0. 028	1. 088	0. 700	1. 241	3. 137	0. 942	0. 583	0. 311	0. 461
Under 2,000	3. 22		14. 249	11. 030	9. 391	. 130	1. 598	. 065	. 577	. 400	1. 025	2. 641	. 645	. 478	. 391	. 421
2,000–2,999	3. 48		17. 230	13. 687	11. 910	. 105	1. 441	. 010	. 913	. 608	1. 093	3. 059	. 855	. 532	. 330	. 502
3,000–3,999	3. 86		19. 862	15. 586	13. 283	. 171	1. 976	. 030	1. 156	. 728	1. 345	3. 370	1. 045	. 701	. 392	. 447
4,000–5,999	3. 94		20. 697	15. 700	13. 954	. 068	1. 362	0	1. 462	. 935	1. 563	3. 467	1. 133	. 574	. 205	. 495
6,000 and over	3. 75		23. 353	19. 350	18. 286	. 321	. 184	0	1. 764	. 986	1. 150	3. 257	1. 214	. 857	0	. 586
Not classified	2. 99		16. 987	13. 392	12. 000	. 077	1. 202	. 192	1. 242	. 797	1. 049	2. 052	. 712	. 346	. 077	. 141
			Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	3. 63	25. 060	4. 092	2. 904	2. 564	0. 021	0. 247	0. 013	0. 590	0. 392	0. 598	1. 637	0. 821	0. 238	0. 093	0. 193
Under 2,000	3. 22	20. 942	3. 002	2. 211	1. 884	. 022	. 273	. 032	. 301	. 229	. 490	1. 329	. 573	. 203	. 114	. 174
2,000–2,999	3. 48	23. 377	3. 835	2. 748	2. 423	. 018	. 228	. 005	. 507	. 347	. 580	1. 561	. 741	. 217	. 099	. 209
3,000–3,999	3. 86	26. 849	4. 282	3. 093	2. 690	. 028	. 311	. 011	. 614	. 399	. 575	1. 775	. 918	. 285	. 115	. 186
4,000–5,999	3. 94	27. 567	4. 700	3. 147	2. 829	. 010	. 217	0	. 792	. 516	. 761	1. 867	. 995	. 203	. 065	. 209
6,000 and over	3. 75	30. 846	5. 644	4. 013	3. 855	. 053	. 036	0	1. 010	. 582	. 621	1. 691	. 890	. 351	0	. 254
Not classified	2. 99	22. 559	3. 890	2. 750	2. 447	. 012	. 183	. 108	. 648	. 441	. 492	1. 134	. 643	. 146	. 027	. 068
			Percentage of households using													
All incomes	3. 63		100. 0	100. 0	97. 7	9. 7	51. 9	5. 8	67. 1	53. 1	89. 5	99. 6	81. 8	50. 0	35. 3	88. 0
Under 2,000	3. 22		100. 0	100. 0	95. 7	8. 7	65. 2	13. 0	43. 5	30. 4	73. 9	100. 0	73. 9	43. 5	47. 8	87. 0
2,000–2,999	3. 48		100. 0	100. 0	96. 8	9. 5	58. 9	6. 3	63. 2	54. 7	91. 6	100. 0	81. 1	51. 6	41. 1	89. 5
3,000–3,999	3. 86		100. 0	100. 0	97. 4	10. 5	48. 7	6. 6	65. 8	47. 4	88. 2	100. 0	82. 9	53. 9	39. 5	85. 5
4,000–5,999	3. 94		100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	4. 5	43. 2	0	86. 4	68. 2	95. 5	100. 0	88. 6	45. 5	22. 7	88. 6
6,000 and over	3. 75		100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	42. 9	28. 6	0	100. 0	71. 4	100. 0	100. 0	85. 7	71. 4	0	85. 7
Not classified	2. 99		100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	7. 7	38. 5	7. 7	61. 5	53. 8	84. 6	92. 3	69. 2	30. 8	7. 7	92. 3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—PURCHASED MILK AND FATS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Household size (21 meals at home=1 person)	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese—Continued								Fats and oils—Continued				
			Total equivalent [1]	Milk					Cream, ice cream		Cheese	Total [2]	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Other shortening
				Total equivalent [1]	Whole fluid	Buttermilk	Evaporated	Dry milk solids	Total equivalent [1]	Ice cream						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			Quantity per household													
MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL																
	Persons		*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	3. 58	-------	18. 343	14. 696	13. 668	0. 240	0. 443	0. 041	1. 756	0. 881	0. 969	2. 859	1. 257	0. 377	0. 240	0. 429
Under 2,000	2. 50	-------	10. 620	8. 786	7. 560	. 480	. 587	. 020	. 834	. 392	. 493	1. 795	. 901	. 217	. 225	. 197
2,000–2,999	3. 29	-------	16. 553	13. 282	11. 996	. 173	. 699	. 035	1. 353	. 624	. 897	2. 700	1. 144	. 389	. 275	. 389
3,000–3,999	3. 87	-------	20. 561	16. 478	15. 323	. 237	. 380	. 048	2. 100	. 979	1. 062	3. 028	1. 261	. 360	. 226	. 530
4,000–5,999	3. 78	-------	20. 241	16. 126	15. 315	. 246	. 319	. 025	1. 731	. 985	1. 140	3. 105	1. 452	. 352	. 182	. 451
6,000 and over	4. 50	-------	22. 575	18. 135	17. 404	. 269	. 283	. 115	2. 662	1. 461	1. 108	3. 418	1. 443	. 683	. 355	. 457
Not classified	2. 72	-------	11. 996	9. 162	9. 100	0	0	0	2. 135	. 978	. 630	2. 506	1. 200	. 175	. 200	. 380
			Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	3. 58	22. 063	4. 010	2. 778	2. 595	0. 032	0. 074	0. 021	0. 770	0. 403	0. 462	1. 753	1. 115	0. 171	0. 080	0. 191
Under 2,000	2. 50	12. 832	2. 240	1. 634	1. 437	. 066	. 094	. 010	. 360	. 174	. 246	1. 149	. 799	. 100	. 080	. 089
2,000–2,999	3. 29	19. 234	3. 626	2. 534	2. 303	. 023	. 110	. 018	. 629	. 295	. 463	1. 626	1. 015	. 175	. 090	. 170
3,000–3,999	3. 87	24. 216	4. 491	3. 070	2. 873	. 032	. 062	. 024	. 930	. 461	. 491	1. 818	1. 106	. 165	. 074	. 240
4,000–5,999	3. 78	23. 949	4. 358	3. 097	2. 965	. 031	. 052	. 011	. 738	. 436	. 523	1. 937	1. 293	. 156	. 062	. 200
6,000 and over	4. 50	29. 105	5. 033	3. 400	3. 206	. 035	. 077	. 060	1. 125	. 663	. 508	2. 117	1. 300	. 315	. 120	. 206
Not classified	2. 72	19. 447	2. 954	1. 744	1. 733	0	0	0	. 894	. 433	. 316	1. 617	1. 073	. 080	. 062	. 168
			Percentage of households using													
All income	3. 58	-------	100. 0	100. 0	99. 2	11. 9	17. 4	9. 1	81. 4	54. 5	85. 4	100. 0	89. 3	31. 6	30. 4	79. 8
Under 2,000	2. 50	-------	100. 0	100. 0	96. 0	16. 0	24. 0	12. 0	52. 0	32. 0	88. 0	100. 0	84. 0	32. 0	28. 0	52. 0
2,000–2,999	3. 29	-------	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 8	23. 1	7. 7	72. 3	44. 6	87. 7	100. 0	90. 8	38. 5	35. 4	84. 6
3,000–3,999	3. 87	-------	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 3	16. 2	10. 3	91. 2	55. 9	85. 3	100. 0	91. 2	27. 9	30. 9	86. 8
4,000–5,999	3. 78	-------	100. 0	100. 0	98. 3	10. 2	13. 6	6. 8	83. 1	62. 7	84. 7	100. 0	91. 5	30. 5	27. 1	78. 0
6,000 and over	4. 50	-------	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	23. 1	15. 4	15. 4	96. 2	69. 2	84. 6	100. 0	84. 6	30. 8	30. 8	88. 5
Not classified	2. 72	-------	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	0	0	0	100. 0	80. 0	70. 0	100. 0	80. 0	20. 0	20. 0	60. 0

SAN FRANCISCO

	Persons		Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
			Quantity per household													
All incomes	2. 97	-------	16. 891	11. 854	10. 172	0. 175	1. 381	0. 036	1. 147	0. 619	1. 630	2. 704	0. 709	0. 608	0. 076	0. 347
Under 2,000	2. 12	-------	11. 600	8. 580	6. 913	. 389	1. 315	0	. 762	. 176	. 943	1. 719	. 428	. 440	. 046	. 125
2,000–2,999	2. 87	-------	16. 220	10. 853	9. 178	. 097	1. 416	. 017	. 806	. 480	1. 809	2. 367	. 503	. 550	. 069	. 308
3,000–3,999	3. 19	-------	17. 808	12. 642	10. 695	. 198	1. 668	. 032	1. 247	. 802	1. 643	2. 889	. 690	. 744	. 062	. 328
4,000–5,999	3. 06	-------	18. 047	12. 908	11. 379	. 164	. 962	. 089	1. 033	. 476	1. 721	3. 240	. 964	. 628	. 036	. 456
6,000 and over	2. 94	-------	20. 257	13. 270	11. 683	. 250	1. 404	. 015	2. 148	1. 044	2. 125	2. 791	. 974	. 518	. 104	. 360
Not classified	2. 90	-------	13. 243	10. 195	8. 826	. 094	1. 311	. 034	. 962	. 481	. 979	2. 232	. 592	. 505	. 188	. 262
			Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	2. 97	25. 046	3. 757	2. 359	2. 061	0. 028	0. 217	0. 019	0. 626	0. 373	0. 772	1. 575	0. 664	0. 255	0. 032	0. 142
Under 2,000	2. 12	15. 773	2. 600	1. 624	1. 348	. 067	. 200	0	. 504	. 098	. 472	1. 018	. 398	. 179	. 023	. 055
2,000–2,999	2. 87	21. 077	3. 330	2. 082	1. 783	. 016	. 234	. 006	. 409	. 283	. 839	1. 338	. 479	. 232	. 029	. 138
3,000–3,999	3. 19	26. 098	3. 908	2. 443	2. 109	. 032	. 249	. 021	. 665	. 468	. 800	1. 620	. 637	. 312	. 029	. 148
4,000–5,999	3. 06	28. 214	4. 195	2. 806	2. 529	. 026	. 146	. 042	. 609	. 298	. 780	1. 968	. 891	. 263	. 015	. 180
6,000 and over	2. 94	34. 996	4. 946	2. 693	2. 401	. 039	. 236	. 013	1. 144	. 687	1. 109	1. 773	. 932	. 210	. 035	. 160
Not classified	2. 90	19. 421	2. 845	1. 933	1. 678	. 014	. 218	. 015	. 526	. 269	. 386	1. 323	. 566	. 221	. 082	. 100
			Percentage of households using													
All incomes	2. 97	-------	100. 0	99. 3	93. 8	11. 5	48. 3	9. 0	59. 0	40. 3	90. 6	100. 0	70. 1	54. 2	9. 0	74. 3
Under 2,000	2. 12	-------	100. 0	100. 0	83. 3	22. 2	50. 0	0	38. 9	16. 7	83. 3	100. 0	72. 2	55. 6	11. 1	44. 4
2,000–2,999	2. 87	-------	100. 0	100. 0	90. 3	6. 5	50. 0	4. 8	51. 6	32. 3	91. 9	100. 0	61. 3	54. 8	9. 7	72. 6
3,000–3,999	3. 19	-------	100. 0	98. 8	94. 2	11. 6	53. 5	12. 8	62. 8	45. 3	91. 9	100. 0	68. 6	62. 8	7. 0	80. 2
4,000–5,999	3. 06	-------	100. 0	100. 0	98. 3	10. 3	41. 4	12. 1	50. 0	32. 8	94. 8	100. 0	79. 3	48. 3	6. 9	75. 9
6,000 and over	2. 94	-------	100. 0	96. 9	93. 8	18. 8	46. 9	9. 4	81. 2	68. 8	90. 6	100. 0	78. 1	43. 8	9. 4	87. 5
Not classified	2. 90	-------	100. 0	100. 0	96. 9	9. 4	43. 8	6. 2	68. 8	40. 6	81. 2	100. 0	65. 6	50. 0	15. 6	62. 5

[1] See Glossary, Milk equivalent.

[2] Includes oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing, not shown separately.

TABLE 63.—PURCHASED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGAR AND SWEETS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January-March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes						Bakery products			Sugar, sweets				
	Total	Flour		Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes		Total	Bread	Other baked goods	Total	Sugar	Sirups, honey, molasses	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy
		Total	Mixes		Total	Ready-to-eat cereals								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
BIRMINGHAM														
All incomes	9.069	4.173	0.267	2.944	1.952	0.349	6.655	4.891	1.764	5.393	3.050	1.514	0.582	0.247
Under 1,000	8.803	3.460	0	3.724	1.619	.069	2.921	2.263	.658	3.605	1.429	1.891	.267	.018
1,000–1,999	9.034	3.836	.153	3.365	1.833	.226	4.177	3.103	1.074	4.672	2.719	1.476	.298	.179
2,000–2,999	10.057	4.676	.303	3.474	1.907	.360	6.699	4.970	1.729	6.067	3.224	1.844	.729	.270
3,000–3,999	9.439	4.553	.469	2.591	2.295	.384	9.025	6.509	2.516	6.038	3.455	1.543	.675	.365
4,000 and over	7.812	3.859	.281	1.853	2.100	.567	8.886	6.512	2.374	5.668	3.586	1.045	.722	.315
Not classified	6.747	3.152	.059	2.147	1.448	.306	4.884	3.559	1.325	3.549	2.359	.719	.420	.051
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	1.049	0.477	0.061	0.227	0.345	0.083	1.261	0.691	0.570	0.811	0.293	0.223	0.124	0.171
Under 1,000	.881	.352	0	.254	.275	.014	.507	.321	.186	.415	.138	.229	.032	.016
1,000–1,999	.996	.420	.028	.274	.302	.048	.772	.438	.334	.611	.281	.183	.063	.084
2,000–2,999	1.112	.529	.062	.246	.337	.088	1.273	.701	.572	.946	.299	.268	.168	.211
3,000–3,999	1.172	.552	.117	.212	.408	.095	1.731	.930	.801	.924	.329	.211	.161	.223
4,000 and over	1.018	.457	.077	.160	.401	.144	1.704	.916	.788	.957	.343	.230	.131	.253
Not classified	.789	.370	.015	.176	.243	.058	.899	.487	.412	.464	.221	.144	.066	.033
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
BUFFALO														
All incomes	4.238	2.215	0.418	0.047	1.976	0.503	10.235	7.501	2.734	4.822	3.239	0.310	0.620	0.653
Under 2,000	3.882	2.033	.137	.130	1.719	.340	9.273	7.155	2.118	4.803	3.170	.452	.639	.542
2,000–2,999	4.181	2.143	.427	.047	1.991	.394	9.431	6.958	2.473	4.599	3.154	.318	.637	.490
3,000–3,999	4.913	2.679	.481	.022	2.212	.613	11.237	8.374	2.863	5.204	3.591	.296	.525	.792
4,000–5,999	4.175	2.235	.532	.048	1.892	.599	10.887	7.617	3.270	4.791	3.137	.283	.664	.707
6,000 and over	4.478	2.047	.260	0	2.431	1.063	10.713	7.062	3.651	6.575	3.286	.575	1.143	1.571
Not classified	1.423	.378	.143	.077	.968	.322	9.477	6.801	2.676	3.420	2.249	.029	.597	.545
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	0.695	0.266	0.090	0.007	0.422	0.152	2.084	1.132	0.952	0.982	0.315	0.075	0.166	0.426
Under 2,000	.601	.217	.019	.017	.367	.108	1.776	1.071	.705	.873	.313	.086	.132	.342

2,000–2,999	.669	.258	.088	.005	.406	.123	1.904	1.049	.855	.891	.308	.079	.168	.336
3,000–3,999	.813	.323	.108	.003	.487	.187	2.248	1.253	.995	1.064	.349	.066	.157	.492
4,000–5,999	.716	.285	.122	.007	.424	.176	2.366	1.156	1.210	1.054	.302	.068	.196	.488
6,000 and over	.699	.201	.068	0	.498	.265	2.314	1.188	1.126	1.700	.330	.247	.250	.873
Not classified	.278	.055	.031	.014	.209	.093	1.930	1.050	.880	.744	.216	.005	.125	.398
Quantity per household (pounds)														
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
All incomes	3.871	2.340	0.327	0.039	1.492	0.451	8.741	6.693	2.048	4.215	2.885	0.407	0.552	0.371
Under 2,000	2.582	1.501	.134	.010	1.071	.285	5.619	4.690	.929	2.713	1.937	.380	.284	.112
2,000–2,999	3.564	2.062	.407	.074	1.428	.464	8.427	6.472	1.955	3.576	2.481	.407	.381	.307
3,000–3,999	4.657	2.902	.348	.038	1.717	.471	8.817	6.501	2.316	4.706	3.255	.322	.647	.482
4,000–5,999	3.790	2.351	.287	.004	1.435	.485	10.043	7.896	2.147	4.803	3.219	.465	.788	.331
6,000 and over	4.475	2.642	.422	.018	1.815	.525	10.924	8.215	2.709	4.828	3.225	.506	.490	.607
Not classified	2.653	1.573	.125	.150	.930	.247	4.676	3.380	1.296	3.700	2.503	.453	.450	.294
Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	0.595	0.256	0.069	0.005	0.334	0.135	1.661	0.953	0.708	0.764	0.295	0.075	0.161	0.233
Under 2,000	.372	.148	.024	.001	.223	.071	1.001	.682	.319	.391	.199	.058	.088	.046
2,000–2,999	.565	.237	.081	.010	.318	.142	1.581	.918	.663	.625	.256	.080	.111	.178
3,000–3,999	.694	.312	.075	.005	.377	.142	1.772	.935	.837	.899	.331	.058	.191	.319
4,000–5,999	.589	.249	.061	.001	.339	.149	1.813	1.112	.701	.834	.331	.090	.218	.195
6,000 and over	.707	.298	.092	.002	.407	.154	2.136	1.166	.970	.992	.318	.081	.159	.434
Not classified	.423	.198	.048	.019	.206	.084	.951	.497	.454	.685	.263	.089	.143	.190
Quantity per household (pounds)														
SAN FRANCISCO														
All incomes	3.605	1.598	0.449	0.151	1.856	0.341	7.045	5.179	1.866	3.200	1.993	0.365	0.484	0.358
Under 2,000	2.770	.906	.076	.367	1.497	.154	6.306	4.833	1.473	1.834	1.235	.298	.219	.082
2,000–2,999	3.048	1.310	.334	.172	1.566	.398	6.064	4.509	1.555	2.724	1.843	.292	.425	.164
3,000–3,999	4.487	1.717	.606	.176	2.594	.366	8.280	6.352	1.928	3.345	2.023	.351	.508	.463
4,000–5,999	3.530	1.740	.522	.135	1.655	.317	7.597	5.064	2.533	3.746	2.330	.439	.428	.549
6,000 and over	3.017	1.488	.371	.011	1.518	.442	6.504	4.639	1.865	3.595	2.118	.446	.713	.318
Not classified	3.509	2.080	.405	.089	1.340	.214	5.360	4.047	1.313	3.122	1.891	.372	.557	.302
Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	0.637	0.230	0.092	0.024	0.383	0.098	1.657	0.829	0.828	0.679	0.195	0.082	0.140	0.262
Under 2,000	.468	.109	.013	.044	.315	.042	1.430	.761	.669	.290	.128	.081	.038	.043
2,000–2,999	.536	.181	.067	.024	.331	.109	1.329	.715	.614	.523	.183	.061	.136	.143
3,000–3,999	.815	.260	.120	.038	.517	.107	1.867	1.008	.859	.704	.206	.075	.129	.294
4,000–5,999	.610	.256	.117	.015	.339	.086	1.978	.827	1.151	.897	.217	.096	.159	.425
6,000 and over	.592	.224	.079	.001	.367	.129	1.732	.789	.943	.825	.203	.116	.209	.297
Not classified	.546	.271	.081	.012	.263	.067	1.195	.652	.543	.595	.178	.080	.136	.201

TABLE 64.—PURCHASED EGGS AND MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish												
		Total	Meat									Poultry		Fish, shellfish
			Total	Beef	Pork				Veal, lamb	Other		Total	Chicken, fresh	
					Total	Fresh	Cured			Total	Frankfurters, luncheon meats			
							Total	Bacon						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household													
BIRMINGHAM														
All incomes	*Dozens* 1. 797	*Pounds* 10. 272	*Pounds* 8. 320	*Pounds* 2. 905	*Pounds* 4. 333	*Pounds* 2, 137	*Pounds* 2. 196	*Pounds* 0. 858	*Pounds* 0. 131	*Pounds* 0. 951	*Pounds* 0. 559	*Pounds* 1. 110	*Pounds* 1. 103	*Pounds* 0. 842
Under 1,000	. 918	5. 673	4. 636	1. 224	2. 459	1. 119	1. 340	. 171	0	. 953	. 610	. 526	. 526	. 511
1,000–1,999	1. 341	9. 006	6. 766	1. 786	3. 890	1. 938	1. 952	. 608	. 039	1. 051	. 433	1. 261	1. 261	. 979
2,000–2,999	1. 884	9. 887	8. 223	2. 842	4. 313	2. 084	2. 229	. 771	. 177	. 891	. 453	. 937	. 937	. 727
3,000–3,999	2. 137	11. 968	10. 016	3. 864	5. 126	2. 854	2. 272	1. 283	. 100	. 926	. 635	1. 175	1. 175	. 777
4,000 and over	2. 316	12. 861	10. 257	3. 990	5. 156	2. 386	2. 770	1. 131	. 272	. 839	. 708	1. 456	1. 411	1. 148
Not classified	1. 325	9. 121	7. 279	2. 647	3. 265	1. 266	1. 999	. 765	. 059	1. 308	. 778	1. 059	1. 059	. 783
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	1. 174	5. 859	4. 758	1. 802	2. 391	1. 107	1. 284	0. 598	0. 087	0. 478	0. 307	0. 657	0. 650	0. 444
Under 1,000	. 596	2. 624	2. 106	. 588	1. 059	. 475	. 584	. 097	0	. 459	. 306	. 303	. 303	. 215
1,000-1,999	. 891	4. 657	3. 505	1. 008	1. 962	. 945	1. 017	. 400	. 023	. 512	. 236	. 725	. 725	. 427
2,000–2,999	1. 207	5. 512	4. 603	1. 743	2. 319	1. 050	1. 269	. 534	. 110	. 431	. 245	. 558	. 558	. 351
3,000–3,999	1. 440	7. 193	6. 030	2. 422	3. 050	1. 524	1. 526	. 905	. 070	. 488	. 358	. 650	. 650	. 513
4,000 and over	1. 488	7. 994	6. 361	2. 663	3. 038	1. 350	1. 688	. 823	. 197	. 463	. 413	. 942	. 902	. 691
Not classified	. 869	5. 078	4. 109	1. 664	1. 768	. 652	1. 116	. 515	. 036	. 641	. 391	. 614	. 614	. 355
	Quantity per household													
BUFFALO														
All incomes	*Dozens* 1. 893	*Pounds* 12. 676	*Pounds* 10. 119	*Pounds* 3. 820	*Pounds* 3. 430	*Pounds* 1. 916	*Pounds* 1. 514	*Pounds* 0. 630	*Pounds* 1. 085	*Pounds* 1. 784	*Pounds* 1. 391	*Pounds* 1. 386	*Pounds* 1. 318	*Pounds* 1. 171
Under 2,000	1. 861	11. 636	8. 706	3. 373	3. 036	2. 000	1. 036	. 522	. 757	1. 440	1. 211	1. 870	1. 870	1. 060
2,000–2,999	1. 748	11. 510	9. 127	3. 411	3. 052	1. 739	1. 313	. 549	. 954	1. 710	1. 473	1. 487	1. 253	. 946
3,000–3,999	2. 009	14. 389	11. 807	4. 231	4. 094	2. 213	1. 881	. 732	1. 231	2. 251	1. 707	1. 543	1. 543	1. 039
4,000–5,999	2. 115	13. 411	10. 517	4. 247	3. 558	1. 880	1. 678	. 721	1. 143	1. 569	1. 090	1. 034	1. 034	1. 860
6,000 and over	2. 333	12. 877	11. 212	3. 570	3. 821	3. 000	. 821	. 679	2. 000	1. 821	. 928	. 429	. 429	1. 236
Not classified	1. 349	10. 387	8. 023	3. 880	2. 345	. 865	1. 480	. 461	. 894	. 904	. 539	. 949	. 949	1. 415
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes	1. 208	7. 356	5. 999	2. 229	2. 103	1. 123	0. 980	0. 389	0. 658	1. 009	0. 799	0. 681	0. 646	0. 676

Under 2,000	1. 220	6. 600	5. 110	1. 831	1. 931	1. 249	. 682	. 351	. 524	. 824	. 677	. 920	. 920	. 570
2,000–2,999	1. 133	6. 750	5. 465	1. 978	1. 899	1. 023	. 876	. 338	. 601	. 987	. 845	. 688	. 593	. 597
3,000–3,999	1. 268	8. 100	6. 721	2. 379	2. 427	1. 265	1. 162	. 441	. 682	1. 233	. 971	. 762	. 762	. 617
4,000–5,999	1. 343	7. 830	6. 445	2. 596	2. 247	1. 128	1. 119	. 450	. 710	. 892	. 662	. 514	. 514	. 871
6,000 and over	1. 333	7. 186	6. 187	1. 886	2. 109	1. 534	. 575	. 477	1. 139	1. 053	. 515	. 210	. 210	. 789
Not classified	. 867	7. 226	5. 616	2. 814	1. 508	. 575	. 933	. 273	. 741	. 553	. 290	. 547	. 547	1. 063

Quantity per household

MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL

	Dozens	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	1. 888	10. 211	8. 577	3. 577	3. 118	1. 829	1. 289	0. 593	0. 701	1. 181	0. 966	0. 903	0. 839	0. 731
Under 2,000	1. 199	6. 474	4. 961	2. 197	1. 657	1. 164	. 493	. 335	. 489	. 618	. 379	1. 153	. 853	. 360
2,000–2,999	1. 641	8. 779	7. 722	2. 997	2. 888	1. 484	1. 404	. 566	. 540	1. 297	1. 129	. 444	. 409	. 613
3,000–3,999	2. 005	10. 767	9. 114	3. 989	2. 960	1. 980	. 980	. 539	. 930	1. 235	1. 002	. 810	. 777	. 843
4,000–5,999	2. 045	11. 150	9. 383	4. 182	3. 341	2. 078	1. 263	. 666	. 602	1. 258	1. 026	. 977	. 943	. 790
6,000 and over	2. 501	13. 586	10. 996	4. 128	4. 836	2. 108	2. 728	. 813	. 910	1. 122	. 842	1. 552	1. 465	1. 038
Not classified	1. 903	10. 784	8. 489	2. 995	3. 550	2. 490	1. 060	. 760	. 772	1. 172	1. 122	1. 780	1. 780	. 515

Expense per household (dollars)

All incomes	0. 975	5. 791	4. 956	2. 122	1. 768	0. 961	0. 807	0. 400	0. 382	0. 684	0. 566	0. 384	0. 357	0. 451
Under 2,000	. 612	3. 418	2. 736	1. 297	. 902	. 591	. 311	. 232	. 229	. 308	. 215	. 462	. 339	. 220
2,000–2,999	. 857	4. 870	4. 302	1. 713	1. 562	. 765	. 797	. 358	. 289	. 738	. 652	. 200	. 185	. 368
3,000–3,999	. 978	6. 063	5. 221	2. 359	1. 634	1. 033	. 601	. 358	. 498	. 730	. 592	. 328	. 317	. 514
4,000–5,999	1. 089	6. 483	5. 520	2. 520	1. 927	1. 131	. 796	. 459	. 348	. 725	. 601	. 420	. 400	. 543
6,000 and over	1. 345	8. 034	6. 782	2. 509	3. 010	1. 093	1. 917	. 599	. 573	. 690	. 504	. 672	. 640	. 580
Not classified	. 983	5. 955	4. 848	1. 873	2. 009	1. 329	. 680	. 500	. 275	. 691	. 651	. 822	. 822	. 285

Quantity per household

SAN FRANCISCO

	Dozens	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	1. 699	11. 642	8. 861	3. 786	2. 110	0. 782	1. 328	0. 626	1. 763	1. 202	0. 741	1. 579	1. 383	1. 202
Under 2,000	1. 162	8. 239	6. 273	2. 163	2. 409	. 093	2. 316	. 583	1. 222	. 479	. 285	1. 083	1. 083	. 883
2,000–2,999	1. 509	9. 690	7. 657	3. 128	1. 743	. 613	1. 130	. 538	1. 798	. 988	. 628	1. 269	1. 265	. 764
3,000–3,999	1. 812	12. 568	9. 686	4. 165	2. 223	. 881	1. 342	. 658	1. 713	1. 585	1. 148	1. 871	1. 598	1. 011
4,000–5,999	1. 810	11. 877	9. 352	4. 300	2. 261	1. 060	1. 201	. 675	1. 672	1. 119	. 721	1. 242	1. 130	1. 283
6,000 and over	1. 853	17. 525	13. 242	6. 017	2. 990	1. 035	1. 955	. 862	2. 631	1. 604	. 548	1. 906	1. 281	2. 377
Not classified	1. 706	8. 544	5. 159	1. 799	1. 191	. 478	. 713	. 405	1. 423	. 746	. 354	1. 961	1. 766	1. 424

Expense per household (dollars)

All incomes	1. 139	7. 575	5. 924	2. 474	1. 542	0. 526	1. 016	0. 501	1. 155	0. 753	0. 477	0. 914	0. 790	0. 737
Under 2,000	. 788	4. 879	3. 902	1. 347	1. 508	. 062	1. 446	. 446	. 744	. 303	. 180	. 563	. 563	. 414
2,000–2,999	1. 019	6. 239	5. 083	2. 068	1. 292	. 444	. 848	. 423	1. 113	. 610	. 400	. 678	. 675	. 478
3,000–3,999	1. 211	7. 916	6. 197	2. 565	1. 557	. 586	. 971	. 533	1. 120	. 955	. 715	1. 054	. 890	. 665
4,000–5,999	1. 231	8. 138	6. 545	3. 060	1. 620	. 694	. 926	. 535	1. 146	. 719	. 437	. 825	. 708	. 768
6,000 and over	1. 237	11. 798	9. 247	3. 848	2. 500	. 717	1. 783	. 689	1. 782	1. 117	. 466	1. 149	. 824	1. 402
Not classified	1. 109	5. 530	3. 514	1. 215	. 912	. 294	. 618	. 349	. 948	. 439	. 239	1. 122	. 982	. 894

TABLE 65.—PURCHASED FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Fresh fruits					Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Fresh vegetables				Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts			
	Total	Citrus		Other		Total	Potatoes	Total	Tomatoes	Leafy, green, yellow	Other	Total	Fruits	Vegetables [1]	Nuts
		Total	Oranges	Total	Apples										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes	10. 258	6. 562	4. 656	3. 696	2. 092	5. 760	3. 855	7. 467	0. 454	4. 937	2. 076	1. 772	0. 341	0. 997	0. 434
Under 1,000	2. 592	1. 329	1. 185	1. 263	. 684	4. 158	2. 000	4. 074	0	3. 466	. 608	1. 072	0	. 850	. 222
1,000–1,999	6. 734	4. 185	3. 225	2. 549	1. 392	5. 003	2. 838	5. 614	. 111	3. 742	1. 761	1. 428	. 150	1. 040	. 238
2,000–2,999	9. 584	5. 949	4. 295	3. 635	2. 131	5. 934	3. 934	7. 211	. 452	4. 586	2. 173	1. 835	. 300	1. 017	. 518
3,000–3,999	15. 198	9. 648	7. 028	5. 550	2. 918	7. 147	5. 009	9. 355	. 747	6. 078	2. 530	2. 135	. 388	1. 190	. 557
4,000 and over	15. 248	10. 606	6. 679	4. 642	2. 921	6. 444	5. 205	10. 330	. 854	6. 723	2. 753	1. 987	. 713	. 791	. 483
Not classified	4. 365	2. 443	1. 950	1. 922	. 863	2. 871	1. 500	4. 787	. 059	3. 706	1. 022	1. 517	. 375	. 788	. 354
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	0. 893	0. 422	0. 266	0. 471	0. 238	0. 400	0. 255	1. 006	0. 124	0. 616	0. 266	0. 510	0. 077	0. 246	0. 187
Under 1,000	. 243	. 084	. 063	. 159	. 074	. 278	. 123	. 416	0	. 349	. 067	. 297	0	. 201	. 096
1,000–1,999	. 633	. 279	. 189	. 354	. 176	. 372	. 191	. 707	. 035	. 473	. 199	. 398	. 029	. 264	. 105
2,000–2,999	. 856	. 403	. 267	. 453	. 241	. 417	. 263	. 981	. 119	. 598	. 264	. 533	. 068	. 244	. 221
3,000–3,999	1. 295	. 604	. 387	. 691	. 320	. 481	. 336	1. 228	. 211	. 686	. 331	. 619	. 077	. 294	. 248
4,000 and over	1. 237	. 648	. 353	. 589	. 326	. 436	. 339	1. 553	. 227	. 903	. 423	. 576	. 174	. 201	. 201
Not classified	. 433	. 165	. 112	. 268	. 109	. 198	. 092	. 584	. 015	. 480	. 089	. 436	. 093	. 205	. 138
BUFFALO	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes	13. 695	9. 398	6. 726	4. 297	2. 731	9. 936	9. 644	8. 237	0. 280	5. 383	2. 574	0. 854	0. 244	0. 289	0. 321
Under 2,000	10. 402	6. 380	3. 941	4. 022	2. 576	8. 968	8. 446	6. 729	. 025	4. 211	2. 493	. 676	. 080	. 348	. 248
2,000–2,999	12. 573	8. 384	5. 903	4. 189	2. 680	9. 240	8. 917	8. 220	. 305	5. 211	2. 704	. 845	. 277	. 351	. 217
3,000–3,999	14. 467	9. 857	7. 389	4. 610	2. 978	11. 246	11. 087	8. 631	. 288	5. 739	2. 604	. 782	. 199	. 218	. 365
4,000–5,999	16. 218	11. 441	8. 061	4. 777	3. 149	10. 821	10. 616	8. 832	. 290	5. 856	2. 686	. 923	. 174	. 302	. 447
6,000 and over	20. 897	17. 111	11. 878	3. 786	1. 143	8. 786	8. 786	10. 205	. 409	7. 646	2. 150	2. 355	1. 491	. 143	. 721
Not classified	10. 789	8. 378	6. 498	2. 411	1. 397	6. 685	5. 800	5. 670	. 404	3. 814	1. 452	. 620	. 113	. 192	. 315
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	1. 172	0. 676	0. 509	0. 496	0. 248	0. 466	0. 432	1. 137	0. 093	0. 628	0. 416	0. 288	0. 060	0. 061	0. 167
Under 2,000	. 933	. 442	. 295	. 491	. 245	. 451	. 384	. 869	. 008	. 486	. 375	. 204	. 020	. 076	. 108
2,000–2,999	1. 106	. 622	. 469	. 484	. 247	. 441	. 400	1. 165	. 100	. 618	. 447	. 265	. 066	. 070	. 129

3,000–3,999	1. 228	. 704	. 547	. 524	. 273	. 512	. 494	1. 149	. 094	. 652	. 403	. 287	. 047	. 050	. 190
4,000–5,999	1. 320	. 785	. 597	. 535	. 266	. 481	. 451	1. 205	. 083	. 685	. 437	. 329	. 040	. 063	. 226
6,000 and over	1. 761	1. 259	. 926	. 502	. 116	. 371	. 371	1. 506	. 170	. 915	. 421	. 762	. 411	. 027	. 324
Not classified	. 912	. 632	. 444	. 280	. 117	. 427	. 364	. 925	. 180	. 476	. 269	. 212	. 036	. 044	. 132
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes	12. 488	8. 467	5. 386	4. 021	2. 325	8. 594	8. 420	6. 898	0. 325	4. 657	1. 916	1. 086	0. 459	0. 186	0. 441
Under 2,000	10. 289	7. 022	3. 333	3. 267	2. 225	6. 104	5. 924	4. 412	. 056	3. 156	1. 200	. 876	. 444	. 148	. 284
2,000–2,999	11. 318	8. 098	5. 120	3. 220	1. 888	8. 483	8. 247	5. 675	. 281	3. 664	1. 730	. 928	. 364	. 212	. 352
3,000–3,999	13. 911	8. 831	6. 597	5. 080	2. 870	8. 547	8. 394	7. 713	. 358	5. 351	2. 004	1. 144	. 479	. 157	. 508
4,000–5,999	13. 738	9. 752	6. 066	3. 986	2. 304	9. 525	9. 444	7. 978	. 365	5. 478	2. 135	1. 203	. 459	. 202	. 542
6,000 and over	11. 304	7. 272	3. 592	4. 032	2. 293	10. 663	10. 393	8. 354	. 350	5. 460	2. 544	1. 375	. 727	. 223	. 425
Not classified	11. 626	7. 532	4. 667	4. 094	1. 900	5. 000	4. 800	5. 362	. 750	3. 214	1. 398	. 798	. 283	. 100	. 415
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	1. 090	0. 555	0. 398	0. 535	0. 256	0. 484	0. 461	0. 919	0. 102	0. 517	0. 300	0. 395	0. 106	0. 036	0. 253
Under 2,000	. 787	. 401	. 241	. 386	. 200	. 315	. 292	. 525	. 018	. 353	. 154	. 318	. 111	. 024	. 183
2,000–2,999	. 944	. 527	. 385	. 417	. 199	. 472	. 441	. 767	. 082	. 406	. 279	. 332	. 090	. 045	. 197
3,000–3,999	1. 278	. 599	. 474	. 679	. 317	. 498	. 476	1. 023	. 107	. 580	. 336	. 436	. 115	. 031	. 290
4,000–5,999	1. 198	. 642	. 447	. 556	. 276	. 530	. 517	1. 036	. 120	. 605	. 311	. 428	. 094	. 038	. 296
6,000 and over	1. 007	. 488	. 294	. 519	. 250	. 625	. 597	1. 147	. 124	. 616	. 407	. 477	. 157	. 039	. 281
Not classified	1. 086	. 495	. 346	. 591	. 227	. 275	. 250	. 914	. 255	. 433	. 226	. 337	. 069	. 032	. 236
SAN FRANCISCO	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes	12. 364	7. 883	5. 486	4. 481	2. 435	5. 219	4. 869	11. 024	1. 023	6. 850	3. 151	0. 930	0. 266	0. 415	0. 249
Under 2,000	8. 023	5. 347	3. 804	2. 676	1. 037	4. 336	3. 819	6. 992	. 472	4. 418	2. 102	. 749	. 179	. 396	. 174
2,000–2,999	10. 225	6. 286	4. 370	3. 939	2. 208	5. 066	4. 714	9. 745	. 852	6. 013	2. 880	. 760	. 214	. 313	. 233
3,000–3,999	11. 633	6. 914	5. 010	4. 719	2. 748	6. 157	5. 804	11. 657	. 954	7. 311	3. 392	. 978	. 273	. 464	. 241
4,000–5,999	13. 449	8. 812	6. 033	4. 637	2. 396	5. 048	4. 595	11. 394	1. 081	7. 273	3. 040	1. 076	. 363	. 473	. 240
6,000 and over	19. 865	13. 835	8. 837	6. 030	3. 276	5. 427	5. 208	15. 504	1. 648	9. 450	4. 406	1. 248	. 256	. 497	. 495
Not classified	11. 448	7. 376	5. 534	4. 072	2. 047	3. 597	3. 406	8. 915	1. 117	5. 232	2. 566	. 652	. 232	. 304	. 116
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes	1. 213	0. 542	0. 356	0. 671	0. 217	0. 401	0. 353	1. 748	0. 291	0. 948	0. 509	0. 310	0. 057	0. 103	0. 150
Under 2,000	. 752	. 328	. 206	. 424	. 088	. 335	. 267	. 858	. 078	. 464	. 316	. 199	. 029	. 107	. 063
2,000–2,999	1. 037	. 422	. 286	. 615	. 215	. 391	. 348	1. 456	. 233	. 835	. 388	. 238	. 052	. 077	. 109
3,000–3,999	1. 126	. 458	. 313	. 668	. 243	. 484	. 420	1. 745	. 263	. 999	. 483	. 320	. 051	. 125	. 144
4,000–5,999	1. 272	. 576	. 377	. 696	. 194	. 379	. 318	1. 933	. 321	1. 083	. 529	. 332	. 082	. 103	. 147
6,000 and over	2. 041	1. 071	. 643	. 970	. 297	. 428	. 405	2. 888	. 510	1. 366	1. 012	. 535	. 068	. 107	. 360
Not classified	1. 106	. 525	. 365	. 581	. 181	. 241	. 213	1. 353	. 323	. 645	. 385	. 219	. 044	. 082	. 093

[1] Chiefly dry beans and peas.

TABLE 66.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS, BEVERAGES, MISCELLANEOUS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Frozen fruits and vegetables		Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices				Prepared or partially prepared foods		Beverages				Miscellaneous [3]
	Total	Vegetables	Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Soups	Total [1]	Alcoholic [2]	Soft drinks	Coffee	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	0.095	0.067	5.678	1.635	2.810	1.233	1.456	0.931	———	0.337	2.576	1.095	———
Under 1,000	0	0	2.382	.841	1.039	.502	1.243	1.138	———	.053	1.898	.754	———
1,000–1,999	0	0	3.338	1.090	1.829	.419	1.072	.706	———	.578	1.570	.853	———
2,000–2,999	.035	.035	5.796	1.251	3.212	1.333	1.840	1.080	———	.184	2.214	1.113	———
3,000–3,999	.048	.029	7.457	2.444	3.531	1.482	1.706	1.106	———	.123	3.126	1.368	———
4,000 and over	.452	.307	8.330	2.603	3.409	2.318	1.208	.730	———	.375	3.390	1.274	———
Not classified	0	0	3.362	.988	1.967	.407	.838	.621	———	1.238	4.288	.765	———
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.043	0.030	0.873	0.333	0.430	0.110	0.346	0.195	1.134	0.259	0.252	0.542	0.347
Under 1,000	0	0	.325	.143	.150	.032	.205	.173	.664	.118	.170	.371	.108
1,000–1,999	0	0	.501	.210	.260	.031	.209	.129	.873	.292	.146	.401	.209
2,000–2,999	.019	.019	.845	.250	.474	.121	.450	.239	1.073	.223	.223	.564	.363
3,000–3,999	.022	.013	1.183	.469	.582	.132	.427	.226	1.331	.205	.332	.680	.491
4,000 and over	.199	.129	1.373	.615	.542	.216	.316	.175	1.410	.255	.334	.647	.465
Not classified	0	0	.515	.187	.293	.035	.234	.163	1.430	.667	.350	.367	.183
BUFFALO	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes	0.336	0.255	9.310	2.293	4.778	2.239	1.776	1.414	———	3.599	2.678	1.212	———
Under 2,000	.184	.184	8.226	1.260	5.079	1.887	1.278	1.108	———	2.359	.967	1.163	———
2,000–2,999	.290	.219	9.269	2.239	4.580	2.450	1.583	1.249	———	3.487	3.097	1.170	———
3,000–3,999	.315	.228	9.906	2.312	5.216	2.378	1.975	1.567	———	4.023	2.808	1.199	———
4,000–5,999	.317	.272	9.935	2.631	5.322	1.982	1.907	1.462	———	3.567	2.959	1.431	———
6,000 and over	.892	.538	10.713	4.337	3.717	2.659	2.585	2.255	———	3.589	1.821	1.321	———
Not classified	.826	.595	5.111	2.164	1.809	1.138	2.053	1.671	———	4.241	1.404	.875	———
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.128	0.099	1.260	0.375	0.671	0.214	0.433	0.323	1.688	0.757	0.205	0.591	0.434
Under 2,000	.072	.072	1.109	.248	.657	.204	.316	.263	1.252	.493	.073	.591	.335
2,000–2,999	.103	.088	1.253	.372	.652	.229	.383	.299	1.529	.631	.227	.552	.389
3,000–3,999	.126	.083	1.310	.357	.725	.228	.476	.356	1.746	.745	.222	.608	.465
4,000–5,999	.131	.113	1.362	.433	.739	.190	.480	.319	1.854	.821	.221	.675	.529

6,000 and over	.301	.177	1.370	.702	.491	.177	.607	.454	3.123	2.183	.200	.590	.478
Not classified	.323	.231	.869	.359	.375	.135	.508	.371	1.909	1.222	.112	.475	.405
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	**Quantity per household (pounds)**												
All incomes	0.341	0.258	8.247	2.578	4.034	1.635	1.494	1.231	.....	1.905	2.308	1.021	.....
Under 2,000	.155	.155	5.816	2.008	3.096	.712	.611	.611	.....	.090	.360	.853	.....
2,000–2,999	.279	.237	7.008	2.095	3.890	1.023	1.477	1.180	.....	1.275	2.011	1.013	.....
3,000–3,999	.207	.148	9.898	3.275	4.546	2.077	1.853	1.470	.....	2.722	3.143	.991	.....
4,000–5,999	.346	.272	8.646	2.597	4.131	1.918	1.589	1.390	.....	2.005	2.177	1.043	.....
6,000 and over	.978	.625	9.759	2.652	4.323	2.784	1.306	1.059	.....	3.309	3.048	1.255	.....
Not classified	.450	.375	4.867	2.077	2.479	.311	1.289	.991	.....	.737	4.217	.938	.....
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.118	0.085	1.241	0.439	0.636	0.166	0.404	0.273	1.498	0.605	0.208	0.554	0.365
Under 2,000	.053	.053	.794	.312	.422	.060	.127	.127	.605	.018	.033	.450	.125
2,000–2,999	.097	.073	1.024	.322	.604	.098	.405	.260	1.158	.337	.180	.533	.285
3,000–3,999	.067	.052	1.519	.572	.722	.225	.465	.322	1.750	.864	.218	.546	.465
4,000–5,999	.131	.092	1.265	.431	.655	.179	.436	.301	1.407	.489	.195	.552	.415
6,000 and over	.315	.202	1.538	.517	.720	.301	.451	.260	2.701	1.430	.370	.741	.480
Not classified	.195	.136	.910	.456	.429	.025	.319	.214	1.640	.597	.411	.530	.203
SAN FRANCISCO	**Quantity per household (pounds)**												
All incomes	0.638	0.558	7.785	2.314	3.158	2.313	1.521	1.122	.....	3.058	2.033	1.216	.....
Under 2,000	.334	.334	5.605	2.094	2.616	.895	.871	.440	.....	1.069	.669	.907	.....
2,000–2,999	.359	.327	6.822	2.173	3.057	1.592	1.542	1.049	.....	2.554	1.286	1.112	.....
3,000–3,999	.602	.544	7.703	2.189	3.295	2.219	1.628	1.230	.....	4.383	2.364	1.203	.....
4,000–5,999	.746	.660	9.783	2.715	3.389	3.679	1.616	1.289	.....	2.727	2.553	1.393	.....
6,000 and over	1.468	1.156	8.612	2.922	3.077	2.613	1.769	1.354	.....	2.665	2.590	1.312	.....
Not classified	.418	.387	6.369	1.701	2.675	1.993	1.147	.836	.....	2.590	1.858	1.203	.....
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes	0.224	0.197	1.135	0.388	0.521	0.226	0.426	0.288	2.223	1.281	0.211	0.644	0.347
Under 2,000	.123	.123	.834	.312	.422	.100	.212	.104	.870	.229	.083	.509	.117
2,000–2,999	.126	.115	1.068	.380	.538	.150	.381	.255	1.739	.931	.140	.607	.327
3,000–3,999	.211	.191	1.104	.351	.531	.222	.470	.326	2.218	1.270	.226	.607	.379
4,000–5,999	.256	.229	1.372	.446	.565	.361	.482	.323	2.788	1.690	.296	.724	.383
6,000 and over	.522	.409	1.238	.492	.471	.275	.515	.361	3.492	2.382	.283	.740	.434
Not classified	.146	.139	1.002	.324	.502	.176	.316	.218	1.636	.735	.155	.646	.259

[1] Includes expense for tea, cocoa, chocolate not shown separately. Expense refers to purchases rather than use in week.

[2] Both quantity and expense for alcoholic beverages were probably underreported.

[3] Includes leavening agents, catsup, chili sauce, prepared desserts, plain gelatin, pickles, olives, salt, vinegar, spices, extracts. For leavening agents, salt, vinegar, spices, and extracts, expense refers to purchases rather than use in week.

TABLE 67.—FOOD OBTAINED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City, food, and income (dollars)	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
BIRMINGHAM															
All food without direct expense:		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes		0. 24	0. 05	0. 09	0. 02	0. 23	0. 62	0. 18	0. 16	0. 04	0. 04	0. 03	0	0. 60	0. 02
Under 1,000		. 47	. 05	. 13	. 01	. 34	. 41	. 10	. 32	. 05	. 05	0	0	. 78	0
1,000–1,999		. 36	0	0	0	. 05	. 26	. 19	. 20	0	. 02	. 02	0	. 34	0
2,000–2,999		. 13	. 05	. 05	. 04	. 20	. 57	. 07	. 26	. 03	0	. 02	0	. 51	. 03
3,000–3,999		. 47	. 13	0	. 04	. 47	1. 06	. 12	. 02	. 08	. 04	. 01	0	. 47	0
4,000 and over		. 04	0	. 23	0	. 14	. 83	. 38	. 11	0	. 10	. 12	0	1. 00	. 05
Not classified		0	. 06	. 35	0	. 21	. 26	. 35	0	. 18	. 06	. 06	0	. 92	0
Home-produced food:															
All incomes		. 17	. 04	. 06	0	. 21	. 28	. 04	0	. 01	. 03	. 01	0	. 27	. 01
Food received as gift or pay:															
All incomes		. 07	. 01	. 03	. 02	. 02	. 34	. 14	. 16	. 03	. 01	. 02	0	. 33	. 01
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All food without direct expense:															
All incomes	0. 80	0. 05	0. 03	0. 01	0. 01	0. 15	0. 34	0. 05	0. 02	(4)	0. 01	0. 02	0	0. 09	(4)
Under 1,000	. 77	. 10	. 04	. 01	(4)	. 23	. 21	. 04	. 02	(4)	(4)	0	0	. 10	0
1,000–1,999	. 41	. 08	0	0	0	. 03	. 14	. 05	. 02	0	(4)	. 02	0	. 05	0
2,000–2,999	. 63	. 03	. 02	. 01	. 01	. 14	. 29	. 01	. 02	(4)	0	. 01	0	. 08	(4)
3,000–3,999	1. 29	. 08	. 10	0	. 01	. 32	. 59	. 04	(4)	(4)	. 01	(4)	0	. 08	0
4,000 and over	1. 06	. 01	0	. 02	0	. 09	. 43	. 11	. 02	0	. 01	. 10	0	. 16	. 01
Not classified	. 55	0	. 02	. 03	0	. 14	. 12	. 05	0	. 01	. 01	. 02	0	. 14	0
Home-produced food:															
All incomes	. 41	. 04	. 02	(4)	0	. 13	. 16	. 01	0	(4)	(4)	(4)	0	. 04	(4)
Food received as gift or pay:															
All incomes	. 39	. 01	. 01	. 01	. 01	. 02	. 18	. 04	. 02	(4)	. 01	. 02	0	. 05	(4)
	Quantity per household														
BUFFALO															
All food without direct expense:		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes		0. 01	(4)	0. 01	0. 08	0. 02	0. 29	0. 13	0. 22	0. 03	0. 06	(4)	0. 03	0. 30	0. 05
Under 2,000		0	0	0	0	0	. 04	. 11	. 13	0	0	0	0	. 24	(4)
2,000–2,999		0	(4)	. 03	. 10	. 02	. 16	. 06	. 11	0	. 09	0	0	. 32	. 02
3,000–3,999		. 04	0	0	. 16	. 03	. 63	. 21	. 46	0	. 05	. 01	0	. 30	. 13
4,000–5,999		0	0	0	(4)	0	. 14	. 09	. 09	. 17	. 02	0	0	. 24	0
6,000 and over		0	0	0	0	0	. 43	. 45	. 73	0	. 36	. 07	1. 21	. 77	0

Not classified	0	0	0	0	.08	.08	.16	0	0	0	0	0	.17	0
Home-produced food:														
All incomes	0	0	0	0	.02	.01	.01	.01	0	.03	0	.03	.14	0
Food received as gift or pay:														
All incomes	.01	(4)	.01	.08	(4)	.28	.12	.21	.03	.03	(4)	0	.16	.05
	Money value per household (dollars)													
All food without direct expense:														
All incomes	0.42	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.02	(4)	0.01	(4)	0.01	0.04	0.02
Under 2,000	.14	0	0	0	0	0	.05	.03	.01	0	0	0	0	.02	.01
2,000–2,999	.29	0	(4)	(4)	.03	.01	.09	.03	.01	0	.02	0	0	.03	(4)
3,000–3,999	.76	.01	0	0	.06	.02	.34	.09	.04	0	.01	(4)	0	.04	.06
4,000–5,999	.28	0	0	0	(4)	0	.07	.05	.01	.01	.01	0	0	.03	0
6,000 and over	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	.28	.12	.06	0	.05	.03	.42	.06	0
Not classified	.21	0	0	0	0	.05	.04	.08	0	0	0	0	0	.03	0
Home-produced food:														
All incomes	.06	0	0	0	0	.01	(4)	.01	0	0	0	0	.01	.02	0
Food received as gift or pay:														
All incomes	.36	(4)	(4)	(4)	.03	(4)	.15	.05	.02	(4)	.01	(4)	0	.02	.02
	Quantity per household													
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
All food without direct expense:	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.37	0.12	0.02	0.08	1.16	0.02
Under 2,000	.10	.08	0	.02	.04	.60	.16	.17	.60	.08	.05	0	.88	.03
2,000–2,999	.02	.02	(4)	.07	0	.24	.31	.21	.33	.09	.02	.02	1.29	.03
3,000–3,999	.06	0	(4)	.03	0	.36	.40	.35	.60	.19	.01	.02	1.40	0
4,000–5,999	.24	.01	.02	.03	.03	.10	.33	.01	.07	.09	(4)	0	1.10	0
6,000 and over	0	0	0	0	.08	.77	.28	1.55	.46	0	(4)	0	.24	.05
Not classified	0	.02	0	0	0	.35	.08	.96	0	.41	.04	.10	.11	0
Home-produced food:														
All incomes	0	(4)	0	0	0	.05	.12	.01	.21	.06	0	.08	.74	0
Food received as gift or pay:														
All incomes	.09	.02	.01	.03	.02	.28	.19	.35	.16	.06	.02	(4)	.42	.02
	Money value per household (dollars)													
All food without direct expense:														
All incomes	0.67	0.03	0.01	(4)	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.01
Under 2,000	.62	.02	.04	0	.01	.02	.32	.04	.01	.03	.01	.01	0	.09	.01
2,000–2,999	.58	.01	.01	(4)	.02	0	.14	.11	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.12	.02
3,000–3,999	.76	.03	0	(4)	.01	0	.18	.15	.03	.04	.02	.01	.01	.19	0
4,000–5,999	.50	.06	.01	(4)	.01	.02	.05	.13	(4)	(4)	.01	(4)	0	.15	0
6,000 and over	1.18	0	0	0	0	.04	.45	.10	.13	.03	0	(4)	.20	.17	.02
Not classified	.48	0	.01	0	0	0	.19	.02	.06	0	.09	.02	.05	.02	0
Home-produced food:														
All incomes	.24	0	(4)	0	0	0	.03	.04	(4)	.01	.01	0	.02	.10	0
Food received as gift or pay:														
All incomes	.43	.03	.01	(4)	.01	.01	.14	.07	.03	01	.01	.01	(4)	.06	.01

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—FOOD OBTAINED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City, food, and income (dollars)	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
SAN FRANCISCO															
All food without direct expense:															
All incomes		*Quarts* 0. 04	*Pounds* 0. 01	*Pounds* (4)	*Pounds* 0. 07	*Dozens* 0. 02	*Pounds* 0. 26	*Pounds* 0. 17	*Pounds* 0. 65	*Pounds* 0. 03	*Pounds* 0. 24	*Pounds* 0. 10	*Pounds* 0	*Pounds* 0. 30	*Pounds* (4)
Under 2,000		0	0	0	. 01	0	. 29	. 04	. 11	0	. 11	. 01	0	. 23	0
2,000–2,999		(4)	. 03	(4)	. 07	. 01	. 52	. 17	. 50	0	. 19	. 20	0	. 19	. 01
3,000–3,999		. 04	. 01	. 01	. 01	. 07	. 20	. 18	1. 16	. 02	. 40	. 07	0	. 43	0
4,000–5,999		. 04	. 02	0	. 07	0	. 15	. 23	. 44	0	. 23	. 07	0	. 28	0
6,000 and over		. 20	0	. 03	0	0	. 28	. 10	. 89	. 19	. 04	. 08	0	0	0
Not classified		. 01	. 01	(4)	. 28	0	. 03	. 22	. 04	0	. 14	. 11	0	. 55	0
Home-produced food:															
All incomes		0	0	0	0	0	0	. 01	(4)	0	. 12	(4)	0	. 09	0
Food received as gift or pay:															
All incomes		. 04	. 01	(4)	. 07	. 02	. 26	. 16	. 65	. 03	. 12	. 10	0	. 21	(4)
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All food without direct expense:															
All incomes	0. 52	0. 02	0. 01	(4)	0. 03	0. 02	0. 15	0. 06	0. 05	(4)	0. 03	0. 07	0	0. 05	(4)
Under 2,000	. 33	0	0	0	. 01	0	. 16	. 01	. 01	0	. 04	. 08	0	. 02	0
2,000–2,999	. 68	(4)	. 02	(4)	. 03	. 01	. 30	. 05	. 04	0	(4)	. 13	0	. 04	(4)
3,000–3,999	. 49	. 03	(4)	(4)	. 01	. 05	. 09	. 06	. 09	(4)	. 04	. 05	0	. 07	0
4,000–5,999	. 40	. 01	. 01	0	. 03	0	. 09	. 09	. 03	0	. 04	. 02	0	. 04	0
6,000 and over	. 41	. 05	0	. 01	0	0	. 17	. 05	. 07	. 02	(4)	. 02	0	0	0
Not classified	. 56	(4)	(4)	(4)	. 09	0	. 03	. 12	(4)	0	. 02	. 14	0	. 10	0
Home-produced food:															
All incomes	. 03	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	. 02	(4)	0	. 01	0
Food received as gift or pay:															
All incomes	. 49	. 02	. 01	(4)	. 03	. 02	. 15	. 06	. 05	(4)	. 01	. 07	0	. 04	(4)

[1] Includes value of beverages and miscellaneous foods not shown separately. [2] Excludes bacon and salt pork. [3] Includes bacon and salt pork. [4] 0.005 or less.

TABLE 68.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
BIRMINGHAM															
All incomes	*Quarts* 14.02	*Pounds* 3.66	*Pounds* 9.16	*Pounds* 6.68	*Dozens* 2.02	*Pounds* 10.89	*Pounds* 5.57	*Pounds* 10.42	*Pounds* 5.80	*Pounds* 7.50	*Pounds* 1.81	*Pounds* 0.10	*Pounds* 6.27	*Pounds* 1.47	
Under 1,000	7.20	2.65	8.94	2.93	1.26	6.08	3.71	2.91	4.21	4.13	1.07	0	3.16	1.24	
1,000–1,999	12.20	3.54	9.03	4.18	1.39	9.26	4.86	6.93	5.00	5.63	1.44	0	3.68	1.07	
2,000–2,999	14.02	3.69	10.11	6.74	2.09	10.46	6.14	9.85	5.96	7.21	1.85	.04	6.30	1.87	
3,000–3,999	17.83	4.17	9.44	9.06	2.61	13.03	6.16	15.22	7.22	9.40	2.14	.05	7.93	1.71	
4,000 and over	16.05	3.86	8.04	8.89	2.45	13.69	6.05	15.36	6.44	10.43	2.11	.45	9.33	1.26	
Not classified	9.94	3.00	7.10	4.88	1.54	9.39	3.90	4.36	3.05	4.85	1.57	0	4.28	.84	
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All incomes	20.93	2.91	1.59	1.06	1.27	1.32	6.19	0.86	0.91	0.40	1.01	0.53	0.04	0.97	0.35
Under 1,000	10.49	1.23	1.07	.89	.51	.82	2.83	.45	.27	.28	.42	.30	0	.43	.20
1,000–1,999	15.98	2.39	1.44	1.00	.77	.92	4.79	.66	.66	.37	.71	.41	0	.55	.21
2,000–2,999	20.56	2.81	1.58	1.12	1.28	1.34	5.81	.96	.88	.42	.98	.55	.02	.92	.45
3,000–3,999	26.34	3.74	1.95	1.17	1.74	1.76	7.78	.96	1.30	.49	1.24	.62	.02	1.26	.43
4,000 and over	27.41	3.85	1.78	1.04	1.70	1.58	8.44	1.06	1.25	.44	1.56	.68	.20	1.54	.32
Not classified	15.67	1.90	1.13	.82	.90	1.01	5.19	.52	.43	.21	.59	.46	0	.66	.23
	Quantity per household														
BUFFALO															
All incomes	*Quarts* 18.50	*Pounds* 3.14	*Pounds* 4.25	*Pounds* 10.32	*Dozens* 1.92	*Pounds* 12.96	*Pounds* 4.95	*Pounds* 13.92	*Pounds* 9.96	*Pounds* 8.30	*Pounds* 0.86	*Pounds* 0.37	*Pounds* 9.61	*Pounds* 1.82	
Under 2,000	14.25	2.64	3.88	9.27	1.86	11.68	4.92	10.53	8.97	6.73	.68	.18	8.46	1.28	
2,000–2,999	17.23	3.06	4.21	9.53	1.77	11.67	4.66	12.68	9.24	8.31	.84	.29	9.59	1.60	
3,000–3,999	19.90	3.37	4.91	11.39	2.04	15.02	5.41	14.92	11.25	8.68	.79	.32	10.21	2.11	
4,000–5,999	20.70	3.47	4.18	10.89	2.12	13.55	4.88	16.31	10.99	8.85	.92	.32	10.17	1.91	
6,000 and over	23.35	3.26	4.48	10.71	2.33	13.31	7.03	21.63	8.79	10.56	2.43	2.11	11.78	2.58	
Not classified	16.99	2.05	1.42	9.48	1.43	10.46	3.58	10.79	6.68	5.67	.62	.83	5.28	2.05	
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All incomes	25.48	4.08	1.64	0.70	2.11	1.22	7.50	1.04	1.19	0.47	1.15	0.29	0.14	1.30	0.45
Under 2,000	21.07	3.00	1.33	.60	1.78	1.22	6.65	.90	.94	.45	.87	.20	.07	1.13	.32
2,000–2,999	23.66	3.84	1.56	.67	1.93	1.15	6.83	.92	1.12	.44	1.18	.26	.10	1.29	.39
3,000–3,999	27.61	4.28	1.78	.81	2.31	1.29	8.43	1.16	1.26	.51	1.16	.29	.13	1.35	.54
4,000–5,999	27.85	4.70	1.87	.72	2.37	1.34	7.90	1.10	1.33	.49	1.21	.33	.13	1.39	.48
6,000 and over	31.86	5.64	1.69	.70	2.31	1.33	7.46	1.82	1.82	.37	1.56	.79	.72	1.43	.61
Not classified	22.77	3.89	1.13	.28	1.93	.92	7.27	.82	.91	.43	.92	.21	.32	.90	.51

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January-March) 1948]

City, food, and income (dollars)	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL	Quantity per household														
All incomes	*Quarts* 18. 43	*Pounds* 2. 88	*Pounds* 3. 88	*Pounds* 8. 78	*Dozens* 1. 91	*Pounds* 10. 54	*Pounds* 4. 53	*Pounds* 12. 85	*Pounds* 8. 96	*Pounds* 7. 02	*Pounds* 1. 10	*Pounds* 0. 42	*Pounds* 9. 41	*Pounds* 1. 51
Under 2,000	10. 72	1. 87	2. 58	5. 64	1. 24	7. 07	2. 87	10. 46	6. 70	4. 50	. 93	. 16	6. 69	. 64
2,000–2,999	16. 57	2. 72	3. 57	8. 50	1. 64	9. 02	3. 88	11. 53	8. 81	5. 77	. 95	. 29	8. 29	1. 51
3,000–3,999	20. 62	3. 03	4. 66	8. 85	2. 01	11. 13	5. 11	14. 26	9. 14	7. 90	1. 15	. 22	11. 30	1. 85
4,000–5,999	20. 48	3. 12	3. 81	10. 07	2. 08	11. 25	5. 13	13. 75	9. 59	8. 06	1. 21	. 35	9. 74	1. 59
6,000 and over	22. 58	3. 42	4. 48	10. 92	2. 58	14. 36	5. 11	12. 86	11. 12	8. 35	1. 38	1. 59	10. 80	1. 36
Not classified	12. 00	2. 53	2. 65	4. 68	1. 90	11. 13	3. 78	12. 59	5. 00	5. 77	. 84	. 55	4. 98	1. 29
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All incomes	22. 73	4. 04	1. 76	0. 60	1. 67	0. 98	5. 96	0. 88	1. 12	0. 51	0. 93	0. 41	0. 14	1. 40	0. 41
Under 2,000	13. 46	2. 26	1. 19	. 37	1. 01	. 63	3. 75	. 44	. 80	. 34	. 54	. 33	. 05	. 89	. 13
2,000–2,999	19. 82	3. 64	1. 63	. 57	1. 61	. 86	5. 01	. 74	. 96	. 49	. 78	. 34	. 11	1. 14	. 43
3,000–3,999	24. 97	4. 52	1. 82	. 70	1. 78	. 98	6. 25	1. 05	1. 30	. 54	1. 05	. 44	. 07	1. 71	. 46
4,000–5,999	24. 44	4. 41	1. 94	. 59	1. 82	1. 11	6. 54	. 96	1. 20	. 53	1. 05	. 43	. 13	1. 42	. 44
6,000 and over	30. 28	5. 03	2. 12	. 71	2. 14	1. 39	8. 47	1. 09	1. 13	. 65	1. 15	. 48	. 51	1. 71	. 47
Not classified	19. 91	2 95	1. 62	. 42	. 95	. 98	6. 14	. 71	1. 14	. 28	1. 00	. 36	. 24	. 93	. 32
SAN FRANCISCO	Quantity per household														
All incomes	*Quarts* 16. 94	*Pounds* 2. 72	*Pounds* 3. 61	*Pounds* 7. 11	*Dozens* 1. 72	*Pounds* 11. 90	*Pounds* 3. 37	*Pounds* 13. 02	*Pounds* 5. 25	*Pounds* 11. 26	*Pounds* 1. 03	*Pounds* 0. 64	*Pounds* 8. 09	*Pounds* 1. 52
Under 2,000	11. 60	1. 72	2. 77	6. 32	1. 16	8. 53	1. 87	8. 13	4. 34	7. 10	. 76	. 33	5. 83	. 87
2,000–2,999	16. 22	2. 40	3. 05	6. 14	1. 52	10. 21	2. 89	10. 72	5. 07	9. 93	. 96	. 36	7. 01	1. 55
3,000–3,999	17. 85	2. 90	4. 49	8. 29	1. 88	12. 77	3. 52	12. 80	6. 18	12. 06	1. 05	. 60	8. 13	1. 63
4,000–5,999	18. 09	3. 26	3. 53	7. 66	1. 81	12. 03	3. 97	13. 89	5. 05	11. 63	1. 14	. 75	10. 06	1. 62
6,000 and over	20. 46	2. 79	3. 05	6. 50	1. 85	17. 81	3. 70	20. 76	5. 62	15. 54	1. 32	1. 47	8. 61	1. 77
Not classified	13. 26	2. 24	3. 51	5. 64	1. 71	8. 58	3. 34	11. 49	3. 60	9. 06	. 77	. 42	6. 92	1. 15
	Money value per household (dollars)														
All incomes	25. 56	3. 78	1. 58	0. 64	1. 68	1. 16	7. 73	0. 74	1. 26	0. 40	1. 78	0. 38	0. 22	1. 18	0. 43
Under 2,000	16. 10	2. 60	1. 02	. 47	1. 44	. 79	5. 03	. 30	. 76	. 34	. 89	. 28	. 12	. 86	. 21
2,000–2,999	21. 78	3. 34	1. 35	. 54	1. 36	1. 03	6. 53	. 57	1. 08	. 39	1. 49	. 37	. 13	1. 10	. 38
3,000–3,999	26. 58	3. 94	1. 62	. 82	1. 87	1. 26	8. 00	. 76	1. 21	. 49	1. 79	. 37	. 21	1. 17	. 47
4,000–5,999	28. 61	4. 20	1. 98	. 61	2. 01	1. 23	8. 23	. 99	1. 30	. 38	1. 97	. 35	. 26	1. 41	. 48
6,000 and over	35. 41	5. 00	1. 77	. 60	1. 73	1. 24	11. 97	. 88	2. 11	. 44	2. 89	. 56	. 52	1. 24	. 52
Not classified	19. 98	2. 85	1. 33	. 55	1. 28	1. 11	5. 55	. 71	1. 11	. 24	1. 38	. 35	. 15	1. 10	. 32

[1] Includes value for beverages and miscellaneous items not shown separately. [2] Excludes bacon and salt pork [3] Includes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 69.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Households	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Quantity per household											
BIRMINGHAM													
All incomes	*Number* 267		*Pounds* 6. 42	*Pounds* 9. 49	*Pounds* 5. 82	*Pounds* 10. 95	*Quarts* 14. 02	*Pounds* 9. 52	*Dozens* 2. 02	*Pounds* 1. 60	*Pounds* 13. 12	*Pounds* 5. 52	*Pounds* 5. 97
Under 1,000	19		3. 94	2. 76	4. 21	4. 72	7. 20	4. 71	1. 26	1. 09	10. 68	4. 12	3. 95
1,000–1,999	51		4. 49	5. 75	5. 00	7. 51	12. 20	7. 57	1. 39	1. 35	11. 50	5. 51	5. 10
2,000–2,999	83		6. 28	9. 21	5. 98	10. 41	14. 02	9. 13	2. 09	1. 68	14. 14	5. 63	6. 50
3,000–3,999	53		7. 86	13. 17	7. 29	14. 50	17. 83	11. 43	2. 61	2. 00	14. 81	6. 18	6. 71
4,000 and over	44		8. 94	14. 96	6. 45	15. 90	16. 05	12. 38	2. 45	1. 59	13. 31	5. 47	6. 58
Not classified	17		4. 64	4. 00	3. 06	6. 93	9. 94	7. 97	1. 54	1. 26	9. 91	4. 62	4. 36
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes	267	20. 93	0. 87	0. 85	0. 42	1. 56	2. 91	5. 30	1. 32	0. 51	2. 38	2. 63	1. 17
Under 1,000	19	10. 49	. 41	. 25	. 28	. 65	1. 23	2. 22	. 82	. 30	1. 41	1. 71	. 63
1,000–1,999	51	15. 98	. 58	. 50	. 37	1. 04	2. 39	3. 88	. 92	. 42	1. 80	2. 42	. 84
2,000–2,999	83	20. 56	. 88	. 84	. 43	1. 44	2. 81	5. 00	1. 34	. 53	2. 45	2. 62	1. 24
3,000–3,999	53	26. 34	. 99	1. 18	. 52	2. 03	3. 74	6. 65	1. 76	. 65	3. 00	3. 24	1. 40
4,000 and over	44	27. 41	1. 33	1. 31	. 44	2. 50	3. 85	7. 52	1. 58	. 57	2. 83	2. 81	1. 48
Not classified	17	15. 67	. 60	. 40	. 22	. 91	1. 90	4. 42	1. 01	. 38	1. 81	2. 00	. 88
		Percentage of households using											
All incomes	267		98. 9	94. 8	96. 3	98. 5	100. 0	100. 0	98. 9	89. 9	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 1,000	19		94. 7	68. 4	94. 7	84. 2	100. 0	100. 0	89. 5	84. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
1,000–1,999	51		100. 0	86. 3	96. 1	98. 0	100. 0	100. 0	98. 0	88. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
2,000–2,999	83		100. 0	100. 0	95. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	88. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
3,000–3,999	53		100. 0	98. 1	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	94. 3	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
4,000 and over	44		100. 0	97. 7	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	90. 9	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Not classified	17		88. 2	94. 1	82. 4	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	94. 1	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
		Quantity per household											
BUFFALO													
All incomes	258		*Pounds* 7. 35	*Pounds* 14. 40	*Pounds* 10. 06	*Pounds* 12. 83	*Quarts* 18. 50	*Pounds* 12. 43	*Dozens* 1. 92	*Pounds* 0. 85	*Pounds* 10. 24	*Pounds* 3. 82	*Pounds* 5. 54
Under 2,000	23		6. 23	10. 86	8. 98	10. 60	14. 25	11. 18	1. 86	. 72	9. 28	3. 19	5. 20
2,000–2,999	95		7. 10	13. 39	9. 29	12. 53	17. 23	11. 16	1. 77	. 82	9. 81	3. 66	5. 22
3,000–3,999	76		7. 62	15. 24	11. 43	13. 70	19. 90	14. 46	2. 04	. 87	11. 55	4. 15	6. 02
4,000–5,999	44		8. 35	16. 39	11. 09	13. 24	20. 70	12. 96	2. 12	1. 01	10. 34	4. 22	5. 63
6,000 and over	7		9. 34	24. 06	8. 79	19. 45	23. 35	12. 70	2. 33	. 93	10. 60	3. 99	7. 78
Not classified	13		5. 16	11. 16	6. 78	8. 96	16. 99	10. 08	1. 43	. 62	6. 86	2. 76	4. 06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week and percentage of households using, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter (January–March) 1948]

City and income (dollars)	Households	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BUFFALO—continued													
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes	*Number* 258	25. 48	1. 00	1. 34	0. 51	1. 89	4. 09	7. 14	1. 22	0. 32	2. 96	2. 07	1. 38
Under 2,000	23	21. 07	. 82	1. 01	. 46	1. 55	3. 00	6. 32	1. 22	. 25	2. 45	1. 70	1. 09
2,000–2,999	95	23. 66	. 97	1. 28	. 46	1. 81	3. 84	6. 50	1. 15	. 30	2. 77	1. 96	1. 25
3,000–3,999	76	27. 61	. 99	1. 42	. 60	1. 95	4. 28	8. 07	1. 29	. 35	3. 29	2. 24	1. 50
4,000–5,999	44	27. 85	1. 15	1. 39	. 52	2. 02	4. 70	7. 50	1. 34	. 38	3. 23	2. 35	1. 52
6,000 and over	7	31. 86	1. 35	2. 06	. 37	3. 05	5. 64	6. 98	1. 33	. 38	3. 17	2. 22	2. 25
Not classified	13	22. 77	. 84	1. 20	. 46	1. 60	3. 89	6. 97	. 92	. 22	2. 36	1. 45	1. 08
		Percentage of households using											
All incomes	258	.....	99. 2	98. 8	99. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	74. 4	100. 0	99. 6	100. 0
Under 2,000	23	.....	95. 7	95. 7	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	52. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
2,000–2,999	95	.....	100. 0	98. 9	98. 9	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	77. 9	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
3,000–3,999	76	.....	98. 7	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	75. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
4,000–5,999	44	.....	100. 0	97. 7	97. 7	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	79. 5	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
6,000 and over	7	.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	85. 7	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Not classified	13	.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	61. 5	100. 0	92. 3	100. 0
		Quantity per household											
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL													
All incomes	253	.....	*Pounds* 6. 91	*Pounds* 12. 27	*Pounds* 9. 03	*Pounds* 13. 51	*Quarts* 18. 43	*Pounds* 10. 02	*Dozens* 1. 91	*Pounds* 0. 92	*Pounds* 9. 04	*Pounds* 3. 54	*Pounds* 5. 00
Under 2,000	25	.....	4. 60	9. 49	6. 70	9. 67	10. 72	6. 62	1. 24	. 64	5. 92	2. 32	2. 99
2,000–2,999	65	.....	5. 74	11. 09	8. 90	11. 81	16. 57	8. 50	1. 64	. 85	8. 68	3. 37	4. 27
3,000–3,999	68	.....	7. 75	13. 40	9. 19	15. 80	20. 62	10. 72	2. 01	1. 09	9. 78	3. 66	5. 70
4,000–5,999	59	.....	7. 89	13. 36	9. 71	13. 97	20. 48	10. 69	2. 08	. 95	9. 83	3. 80	5. 58
6,000 and over	26	.....	8. 60	13. 02	11. 17	15. 55	22. 58	13. 62	2. 58	. 92	10. 65	4. 26	5. 89
Not classified	10	.....	4. 43	10. 92	5. 02	10. 53	12. 00	10. 33	1. 90	. 72	5. 41	3. 54	4. 29
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes	253	22. 73	0. 94	1. 07	0. 54	2. 06	4. 04	5. 59	0. 98	0. 42	2. 38	2. 20	1. 18
Under 2,000	25	13. 46	. 62	. 66	. 34	1. 22	2. 26	3. 46	. 63	. 27	1. 42	1. 48	. 50
2,000–2,999	65	19. 82	. 78	. 95	. 53	1. 74	3. 64	4. 66	. 86	. 36	2. 29	2. 04	1. 00
3,000–3,999	68	24. 97	1. 02	1. 19	. 57	2. 49	4. 52	5. 93	. 98	. 51	2. 61	2. 22	1. 38
4,000–5,999	59	24. 44	1. 05	1. 16	. 58	2. 10	4. 41	6. 11	1. 11	. 45	2. 55	2. 41	1. 25
6,000 and over	26	30. 28	1. 32	1. 25	. 69	2. 60	5. 03	7. 93	1. 39	. 46	2. 94	2. 73	1. 58

Not classified	10	19.91	.72	1.10	.29	1.78	2.95	5.60	.98	.37	1.49	2.26	1.16
		Percentage of households using											
All incomes	253		99.6	99.6	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	93.3	99.6	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	25		100.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,000–2,999	65		98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,000–3,999	68		100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
4,000–5,999	59		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
6,000 and over	26		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2	96.2	100.0	100.0
Not classified	10		100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Quantity per household											
SAN FRANCISCO													
All incomes	288		*Pounds* 8.80	*Pounds* 12.61	*Pounds* 5.36	*Pounds* 13.66	*Quarts* 16.94	*Pounds* 11.51	*Dozens* 1.72	*Pounds* 0.85	*Pounds* 7.73	*Pounds* 3.39	*Pounds* 3.87
Under 2,000	18		5.74	7.44	4.44	9.50	11.60	7.90	1.16	.64	6.52	2.48	2.04
2,000–2,999	62		7.65	10.06	5.18	12.63	16.22	9.91	1.52	.73	6.62	3.01	3.43
3,000–3,999	86		9.41	12.37	6.23	13.86	17.85	12.42	1.88	.86	9.34	3.59	4.05
4,000–5,999	58		9.58	14.05	5.26	15.05	18.09	11.56	1.81	.90	7.84	3.96	4.55
6,000 and over	32		11.35	19.90	5.75	17.44	20.46	17.28	1.85	1.22	6.77	3.66	4.16
Not classified	32		7.10	11.17	3.66	11.13	13.26	8.32	1.71	.70	6.96	2.68	3.70
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes	288	25.56	1.38	1.25	0.44	2.21	3.78	7.31	1.16	0.34	2.45	2.11	1.07
Under 2,000	18	16.10	.76	.61	.35	1.47	2.60	4.54	.79	.20	1.98	1.56	.42
2,000–2,999	62	21.78	1.20	.99	.41	2.00	3.34	6.19	1.03	.27	2.02	1.82	.85
3,000–3,999	86	26.58	1.42	1.23	.51	2.13	3.94	7.59	1.26	.33	2.84	2.18	1.10
4,000–5,999	58	28.61	1.60	1.36	.45	2.42	4.20	7.76	1.23	.33	2.77	2.52	1.41
6,000 and over	32	35.41	1.90	2.04	.48	3.31	5.00	11.42	1.24	.57	2.44	2.47	1.26
Not classified	32	19.98	1.06	1.14	.27	1.79	2.85	5.28	1.11	.37	1.90	1.70	.95
		Percentage of households using											
All incomes	288		99.3	99.7	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	81.2	99.7	100.0	99.0
Under 2,000	18		94.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,000–2,999	62		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	67.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,000–3,999	86		98.8	100.0	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.2	98.8	100.0	98.8
4,000–5,999	58		100.0	100.0	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.5	100.0	100.0	98.3
6,000 and over	32		100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not classified	32		100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.2	100.0	100.0	96.9

[1] Includes expense for alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea, leavening agents, salt, vinegar, spices, extracts, not shown separately.

[2] Includes canned potatoes, potato chips, and sticks.

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

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

[5] Includes chocolate and cocoa; dry equivalent of cooked beans and peas, and shelled equivalent of nuts.

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

[7] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[8] Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks and canned puddings.

TABLE 70.—CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR FOODS, BY FOOD EXPENSE CLASS: *Average quantities of specified foods used at home per person in a week, by expense for food at home per person in a week*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter (January–March) 1948]

Total food expense per person in a week (dollars)	Households	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk equivalent	Meat, bacon, and salt pork	Poultry and fish	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Grain products [1]	Fats and oils [2]	Sugar, sweets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Number	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
3.50–3.99	23	1.09	2.18	2.09	2.19	3.83	1.46	0.39	0.37	0.21	2.10	0.59	1.06
4.00–4.49	49	1.68	2.56	1.62	2.58	4.20	1.63	.54	.41	.23	1.97	.58	1.04
4.50–4.99	56	1.50	2.74	2.22	2.80	4.26	1.92	.44	.45	.16	2.37	.62	1.05
5.00–5.49	66	1.80	3.49	2.39	3.02	4.73	2.22	.53	.50	.18	2.15	.63	1.13
5.50–5.99	72	1.98	3.20	2.44	3.34	4.49	2.43	.60	.49	.22	2.31	.73	1.28
6.00–6.49	93	2.18	3.49	2.24	3.89	4.97	2.48	.80	.54	.22	2.39	.81	1.33
6.50–6.99	74	2.26	3.64	2.28	3.84	5.31	2.64	.98	.54	.25	2.50	.78	1.39
7.00–7.49	60	2.67	3.83	2.18	4.35	5.89	2.83	.84	.65	.21	2.44	.86	1.44
7.50–7.99	46	2.30	4.59	2.69	4.66	5.82	3.03	1.01	.59	.32	2.77	.95	1.57
8.00–8.99	77	2.88	5.04	2.54	5.22	5.36	2.28	.87	.64	.34	2.70	1.01	1.59
9.00–9.99	66	3.36	6.08	2.21	5.76	6.65	3.43	1.43	.69	.27	2.86	.91	1.60
10.00–11.99	61	3.61	5.74	2.64	5.85	6.60	4.39	1.50	.75	.32	3.47	1.17	1.93
12.00–13.99	24	4.95	5.92	3.93	6.80	7.38	5.14	1.70	.75	.58	3.44	1.42	2.31

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

[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 71.—INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH AND OTHER FOODS: *Relative consumption of selected foods by households in four relative meat-poultry-fish-consumption classes* [1]

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in Buffalo, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco, winter (January–March) 1948]

Food group	Relative meat-poultry-fish-consumption class			
	Less than 80 percent of average	80–99 percent of average	100–119 percent of average	120 percent and over of average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Meat, poultry, fish (including bacon, salt pork)—percent	65	89	109	142
Milk, including equivalent of cream, ice cream, cheese—do	117	101	97	84
Fats and oils—do	102	100	100	96
Grain products—do	104	99	98	99
Baked goods—do	107	102	99	92
Eggs—do	94	99	101	109
Sugar, sweets—do	106	102	102	90
Vegetables and fruits—do	103	101	101	94
Citrus fruits—do	106	104	97	92
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables—do	97	100	105	99
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes—do	97	100	100	104
Other vegetables and fruits—do	109	99	102	88
Dry beans and peas, nuts—do	117	92	110	86
Families—number	194	218	169	186

[1] For each household, per person consumption was expressed as a percent of the average consumption of all the households in its food-expense cell. Households were then sorted into 4 percentage meat-poultry-fish-consumption classes. For each class, averages of the percentages for meat, poultry, and fish and for other foods were obtained.

TABLE 72.—*Income, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Households	1947 income (after tax)	Family size (count of members)	Family expense for food in a week [1]			Families buying any food away from home in a week
				Total	At home	Away from home	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BIRMINGHAM							
All incomes:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Winter 1948	[2] 139	2,640	2.55	19.16	17.04	2.12	62.6
Spring 1948	[2] 163	2,599	2.52	17.26	15.74	1.52	62.6
Fall 1948	[2] 146	2,735	2.62	19.23	16.37	2.86	62.3
Spring 1949	[2] 140	2,969	2.60	19.64	17.71	1.93	76.4
Summer 1949	[2] 159	2,807	2.59	17.44	15.77	1.67	81.1
Under 2,000:							
Winter 1948	46	1,244	2.15	12.32	11.37	.95	50.0
Spring 1948	59	1,369	2.19	12.94	12.08	.86	52.5
Fall 1948	47	1,347	2.15	13.19	12.39	.80	40.4
Spring 1949	36	1,244	2.36	12.68	12.09	.59	58.3
Summer 1949	47	1,195	2.43	11.40	10.78	.62	63.8
2,000–2,999:							
Winter 1948	43	2,538	2.79	20.40	18.94	1.46	55.8
Spring 1948	46	2,557	2.85	19.07	17.87	1.20	58.7
Fall 1948	44	2,504	2.91	20.04	17.54	2.50	63.6
Spring 1949	34	2,452	2.56	19.73	18.28	1.45	79.4
Summer 1949	38	2,504	2.45	17.96	16.87	1.09	86.8
3,000–3,999:							
Winter 1948	22	3,408	3.05	24.62	21.38	3.24	72.7
Spring 1948	26	3,425	2.96	21.28	19.05	2.23	69.2
Fall 1948	28	3,450	2.96	21.96	18.39	3.57	78.6
Spring 1949	30	3,429	2.77	21.75	19.54	2.21	83.3
Summer 1949	33	3,378	2.73	21.12	19.09	2.03	81.8
4,000 and over:							
Winter 1948	20	5,224	2.55	27.27	22.68	4.59	85.0
Spring 1948	20	5,252	2.45	19.99	16.85	3.14	80.0
Fall 1948	21	5,375	2.67	26.89	20.90	5.99	81.0
Spring 1949	31	5,094	2.81	24.23	20.59	3.64	87.1
Summer 1949	31	5,014	2.84	22.21	18.50	3.71	96.8
BUFFALO							
All incomes:							
Winter 1948	[2] 100	3,031	2.83	22.66	19.58	3.08	75.0
Spring 1948	[2] 165	2,869	2.52	22.96	19.67	3.29	71.5
Fall 1948	[2] 147	2,966	2.67	22.39	19.52	2.87	74.8
Under 2,000:							
Winter 1948	14	1,320	2.14	14.84	13.55	1.29	57.1
Spring 1948	27	1,323	1.96	15.37	13.94	1.43	51.9
Fall 1948	26	1,308	2.19	17.12	16.22	.90	53.8
2,000–2,999:							
Winter 1948	37	2,558	2.73	22.10	19.63	2.47	75.7
Spring 1948	61	2,534	2.69	23.72	20.96	2.76	73.8
Fall 1948	59	2,537	2.73	22.34	19.80	2.54	78.0
3,000–3,999:							
Winter 1948	30	3,449	3.40	25.74	22.01	3.73	80.0
Spring 1948	37	3,422	2.89	23.68	20.44	3.24	78.4
Fall 1948	35	3,418	3.06	26.27	21.51	4.76	85.7
4,000 and over:							
Winter 1948	15	4,959	2.80	25.59	20.82	4.77	73.3
Spring 1948	20	4,956	2.50	28.96	23.46	5.50	80.0
Fall 1948	19	5,733	2.53	23.66	20.16	3.50	73.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Income, family size, and expense for food at home and away from home, by income*—Con.

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Households	1947 income (after tax)	Family size (count of members)	Family expense for food in a week [1]			Families buying any food away from home in a week
				Total	At home	Away from home	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
All incomes:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Persons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
Winter 1948	[2] 113	3,277	2.61	19.96	17.39	2.57	65.5
Spring 1948	[2] 166	3,252	2.57	19.41	16.74	2.67	77.1
Fall 1948	[2] 159	3,161	2.55	19.34	16.24	3.10	77.7
Spring 1949	[2] 149	4,020	2.43	20.67	17.01	3.66	77.9
Summer 1949	[2] 147	3,921	2.46	20.57	16.51	4.06	82.8
Under 2,000:							
Winter 1948	18	1,338	2.06	11.54	10.82	.72	38.9
Spring 1948	22	1,303	2.00	10.82	10.26	.56	27.3
Fall 1948	24	1,254	1.92	11.05	10.28	.77	37.5
Spring 1949	11	1,355	2.00	15.28	14.70	.58	36.4
Summer 1949	12	1,321	1.92	12.35	11.53	.82	8.3
2,000–2,999:							
Winter 1948	32	2,523	2.47	18.86	16.97	1.89	68.8
Spring 1948	52	2,525	2.52	18.52	16.46	2.06	82.7
Fall 1948	51	2,547	2.55	19.18	16.55	2.63	78.4
Spring 1949	31	2,617	2.52	18.53	17.04	1.49	71.0
Summer 1949	27	2,612	2.48	17.56	15.36	2.20	70.4
3,000–3,999:							
Winter 1948	32	3,445	2.81	23.86	21.16	2.70	59.4
Spring 1948	47	3,436	2.83	21.43	17.83	3.60	87.2
Fall 1948	36	3,442	3.03	21.66	18.40	3.26	88.9
Spring 1949	38	3,469	2.53	20.06	16.62	3.44	81.6
Summer 1949	40	3,480	2.62	19.76	16.54	3.22	87.5
4,000 and over:							
Winter 1948	24	5,511	2.88	22.97	17.90	5.07	87.5
Spring 1948	33	5,434	2.73	23.68	20.00	3.68	84.8
Fall 1948	31	5,323	2.71	24.83	19.20	5.63	93.5
Spring 1949	51	5,858	2.51	25.23	19.44	5.79	84.3
Summer 1949	52	5,541	2.56	25.64	19.30	6.34	98.1
SAN FRANCISCO							
All incomes:							
Winter 1948	[2] 158	3,929	2.39	25.42	20.14	5.28	72.2
Spring 1948	[2] 167	3,820	2.49	25.29	21.46	3.83	68.5
Fall 1948	[2] 157	3,792	2.53	25.76	21.42	4.34	71.4
Under 2,000:							
Winter 1948	14	1,212	2.21	17.62	14.66	2.96	50.0
Spring 1948	15	1,240	2.20	19.63	16.94	2.69	40.0
Fall 1948	13	1,113	2.15	17.60	15.19	2.41	46.2
2,000–2,999:							
Winter 1948	34	2,549	2.32	21.29	18.25	3.04	61.8
Spring 1948	36	2,554	2.39	21.76	19.30	2.46	58.3
Fall 1948	40	2,505	2.52	23.89	20.86	3.03	62.5
3,000–3,999:							
Winter 1948	44	3,397	2.61	25.14	21.37	3.77	68.2
Spring 1948	49	3,380	2.76	24.98	22.27	2.71	63.3
Fall 1948	45	3,417	2.80	26.80	23.18	3.62	73.3
4,000 and over:							
Winter 1948	50	6,096	2.38	32.41	23.43	8.98	92.0
Spring 1948	46	6,123	2.51	31.82	24.96	6.86	84.8
Fall 1948	38	6,506	2.53	30.84	22.93	7.91	86.8

[1] Includes expense for guests and hired help.

[2] Includes some families not shown separately by income.

TABLE 73.—PURCHASED MILK AND FATS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese									Fats and oils				
			Total equivalent [1]	Milk					Cream, ice cream		Cheese	Total [2]	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Other shortening
				Total equivalent [1]	Whole fluid	Buttermilk	Evaporated	Dry milk solids	Total equivalent [1]	Ice cream						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household															
All incomes:	*Persons*		*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	2.45		11.745	9.383	4.311	2.036	2.282	0.175	0.525	0.382	0.684	3.188	0.278	0.805	0.926	0.511
Spring 1948	2.42		10.580	8.695	4.236	1.743	1.927	.191	.745	.525	.506	2.987	.251	.749	.940	.401
Fall 1948	2.47		10.899	8.594	4.258	1.720	2.003	.113	.735	.537	.630	3.098	.303	.716	.816	.517
Spring 1949	2.49		11.344	8.820	4.850	1.436	1.882	.109	.673	.454	.713	3.306	.309	.729	.824	.550
Summer 1949	2.56		9.793	7.832	4.082	1.413	1.575	.152	.868	.679	.508	3.030	.261	.700	.851	.538
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.08		8.383	7.041	2.174	1.989	1.852	.261	.160	.126	.395	2.883	.272	.652	1.408	.197
Spring 1948	2.14		8.399	6.821	2.526	1.771	1.422	.276	.629	.381	.405	2.773	.217	.644	1.220	.207
Fall 1948	2.14		8.205	6.419	2.234	2.087	1.748	.107	.776	.633	.444	2.749	.338	.459	1.143	.334
Spring 1949	2.30		8.786	6.742	2.946	1.417	1.707	.124	.262	.176	.605	2.980	.299	.569	1.217	.284
Summer 1949	2.40		7.238	6.066	2.553	1.393	1.334	.182	.391	.313	.309	2.734	.213	.638	1.225	.309
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.75		13.792	10.989	4.589	2.407	2.952	.202	.535	.402	.822	3.470	.320	.883	.896	.610
Spring 1948	2.76		12.729	10.887	5.228	2.049	2.809	.179	.700	.543	.518	3.456	.345	.840	1.049	.387
Fall 1948	2.74		12.155	9.923	4.364	2.083	2.626	.126	.458	.372	.644	3.330	.321	.733	1.011	.474
Spring 1949	2.51		11.138	8.840	4.324	2.020	1.992	.115	.595	.414	.646	3.480	.375	.618	1.102	.511
Summer 1949	2.45		9.389	7.334	3.658	1.645	1.530	.115	1.052	.828	.507	3.026	.322	.592	.811	.625
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2.86		15.128	12.279	6.591	2.386	3.234	.011	.601	.471	.814	3.689	.267	1.079	.500	.915
Spring 1948	2.70		12.551	10.550	6.596	1.750	1.998	.046	.861	.644	.546	3.218	.192	1.039	.615	.745
Fall 1948	2.73		11.934	9.633	5.531	1.440	2.129	.100	.700	.474	.630	3.540	.250	1.032	.518	.768
Spring 1949	2.66		12.047	9.886	5.967	1.241	1.932	.127	.599	.442	.633	3.211	.192	.812	.500	.620
Summer 1949	2.63		12.229	9.612	5.167	1.576	1.915	.143	1.148	.942	.685	3.296	.205	.844	.629	.737
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2.34		13.193	9.753	6.795	1.325	1.540	.072	1.223	.834	.972	2.997	.262	.848	.275	.656
Spring 1948	2.16		10.775	8.562	5.550	1.100	1.458	.122	1.206	.895	.554	2.225	.188	.750	.025	.636
Fall 1948	2.41		14.056	10.341	7.607	.809	1.295	.095	1.243	.786	1.054	2.970	.262	.988	.048	.708
Spring 1949	2.59		14.414	11.042	7.193	1.148	1.965	.065	1.187	.741	.913	3.446	.387	.928	.355	.805
Summer 1949	2.77		11.448	9.141	5.693	1.186	1.580	.111	.812	.586	.644	3.076	.347	.734	.403	.659
		Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:																
Winter 1948	2.45	17.131	2.413	1.766	1.037	0.286	0.345	0.053	0.228	0.180	0.419	1.359	0.243	0.350	0.284	0.197
Spring 1948	2.42	15.813	2.312	1.664	1.030	.241	.299	.056	.326	.259	.322	1.251	.221	.325	.265	.159
Fall 1948	2.47	16.375	2.485	1.707	1.034	.240	.328	.040	.348	.287	.430	1.313	.259	.313	.226	.200
Spring 1949	2.49	17.766	2.411	1.677	1.085	.207	.281	.036	.314	.220	.420	1.079	.228	.231	.137	.161
Summer 1949	2.56	15.808	2.060	1.431	.925	.195	.219	.047	.337	.313	.292	.903	.186	.193	.135	.143
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.08	11.569	1.497	1.183	.530	.277	.280	.074	.069	.064	.245	1.143	.243	.277	.420	.073
Spring 1948	2.14	12.313	1.755	1.209	.619	.248	.236	.073	.287	.196	.259	1.111	.193	.276	.362	.082
Fall 1948	2.14	12.412	1.844	1.187	.547	.297	.294	.039	.359	.347	.298	1.147	.289	.201	.328	.126
Spring 1949	2.30	12.247	1.665	1.203	.637	.223	.250	.038	.109	.078	.353	.905	.225	.166	.209	.073
Summer 1949	2.40	10.896	1.332	1.000	.559	.191	.182	.057	.159	.153	.173	.698	.142	.168	.192	.071
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.75	19.023	2.737	2.022	1.109	.336	.444	.058	.239	.208	.476	1.501	.273	.396	.269	.231

Spring 1948	2. 76	17. 872	2. 694	2. 078	1. 259	. 276	. 423	. 057	. 305	. 264	. 311	1. 461	. 299	. 370	. 272	. 155
Fall 1948	2. 74	17. 540	2. 574	1. 937	1. 061	. 288	. 423	. 044	. 197	. 189	. 440	1. 346	. 255	. 323	. 264	. 181
Spring 1949	2. 51	18. 363	2. 327	1. 638	. 971	. 288	. 306	. 038	. 284	. 207	. 405	1. 123	. 261	. 210	. 179	. 142
Summer 1949	2. 45	16. 875	2. 106	1. 354	. 841	. 223	. 225	. 034	. 425	. 385	. 327	. 949	. 227	. 161	. 126	. 172
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2. 86	21. 383	3. 309	2. 525	1. 608	. 338	. 490	. 012	. 249	. 221	. 535	1. 632	. 253	. 454	. 151	. 363
Spring 1948	2. 70	19. 051	2. 950	2. 234	1. 616	. 243	. 309	. 018	. 338	. 290	. 378	1. 383	. 182	. 450	. 173	. 297
Fall 1948	2. 73	18. 373	2. 763	1. 995	1. 344	. 196	. 349	. 035	. 343	. 261	. 425	1. 557	. 231	. 464	. 141	. 304
Spring 1949	2. 66	19, 544	2. 574	1. 945	1. 379	. 170	. 290	. 044	. 280	. 224	. 349	1. 023	. 142	. 253	. 085	. 173
Summer 1949	2. 63	19. 095	2. 635	1. 839	1. 204	. 222	. 262	. 049	. 424	. 413	. 372	1. 010	. 156	. 244	. 097	. 199
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2. 34	22. 677	3. 228	2. 087	1. 620	. 190	. 239	. 024	. 523	. 337	. 618	1. 378	. 216	. 370	. 088	. 268
Spring 1948	2. 16	16. 845	2. 669	1. 771	1. 353	. 154	. 222	. 042	. 533	. 459	. 365	1. 066	. 164	. 318	. 010	. 255
Fall 1948	2. 41	20. 903	3. 593	2. 233	1. 842	. 113	. 205	. 033	. 619	428	. 741	1. 343	. 234	. 411	. 012	. 279
Spring 1949	2. 59	20. 586	3. 255	2. 165	1. 591	. 155	. 282	. 019	. 554	. 344	. 535	1. 263	. 301	. 290	. 054	. 256
Summer 1949	2. 77	18. 500	2. 454	1. 756	1. 274	. 166	. 213	. 034	. 339	. 287	. 359	1. 033	. 257	. 211	. 067	. 183
BUFFALO		Quantity per household														
All incomes:	*Persons*		*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	2. 57	-------	13. 980	10. 475	9. 235	0. 135	0. 892	0. 052	1. 057	0. 683	1. 095	2. 481	0. 827	0. 440	0. 196	0. 354
Spring 1948	2. 45	-------	12. 541	9. 089	7. 790	. 091	. 919	. 021	1. 217	. 779	1. 026	2. 452	. 813	. 397	. 208	. 313
Fall 1948	2. 57	-------	12. 630	9. 469	8. 288	. 088	. 982	. 030	. 911	. 582	. 960	2. 392	. 826	. 333	. 233	. 416
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2. 31	-------	11. 683	9. 281	8. 000	. 072	1. 202	. 089	. 550	. 370	. 754	1. 831	. 524	. 429	. 322	. 181
Spring 1948	2. 16	-------	9. 405	7. 220	5. 681	. 111	1. 426	. 063	. 499	. 293	. 644	2. 183	. 811	. 255	. 342	. 174
Fall 1948	2. 40	-------	11. 068	8. 234	6. 885	0	1. 353	. 014	. 807	. 566	. 915	2. 080	. 820	. 260	. 348	. 295
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2. 64	-------	13. 207	9. 800	8. 689	. 176	. 999	. 024	. 935	. 561	1. 079	2. 734	. 797	. 500	. 260	. 498
Spring 1948	2. 58	-------	12. 800	9. 375	7. 926	. 115	1. 127	. 016	1. 381	. 908	. 982	2. 663	. 741	. 485	. 228	. 427
Fall 1948	2. 57	-------	12. 220	9. 317	7. 853	. 187	1. 217	. 042	. 849	. 519	. 856	2. 543	. 777	. 417	. 322	. 474
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2. 75	-------	16. 681	12. 545	11. 083	. 133	. 980	. 017	1. 318	. 820	1. 286	2. 393	. 973	. 300	. 150	. 312
Spring 1948	2. 71	-------	15. 726	11. 995	10. 459	. 108	. 728	. 014	1. 429	1. 033	1. 077	2. 418	. 925	. 399	. 149	. 208
Fall 1948	2. 83	-------	14. 765	11. 149	10. 057	. 057	. 696	. 043	1. 099	. 783	1. 071	2. 436	. 886	. 283	. 179	. 340
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2. 47	-------	13. 594	10. 091	8. 900	. 133	. 348	0	1. 178	. 837	1. 119	2. 655	. 950	. 567	0	. 289
Spring 1948	2. 30	-------	11. 797	7. 474	6. 575	. 050	. 470	. 012	1. 530	. 920	1. 316	2. 690	. 763	. 562	. 150	. 334
Fall 1948	2. 40	-------	11. 628	8. 404	7. 895	0	. 441	. 002	. 966	. 464	. 981	2. 279	. 882	. 355	0	. 430
		Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:																
Winter 1948	2. 57	19. 951	3. 233	2. 139	1. 904	0. 023	0. 140	0. 026	0. 566	0. 374	0. 528	1. 342	0. 722	0. 177	0. 061	0. 152
Spring 1948	2. 45	20. 220	3. 011	1. 827	1. 590	. 014	. 147	. 101	. 685	. 453	. 499	1. 367	. 723	. 165	. 057	. 128
Fall 1948	2. 57	19. 836	3. 150	2. 089	1. 857	. 015	. 169	. 014	. 539	. 354	. 522	1. 260	. 662	. 137	. 063	. 168
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2. 31	14. 734	2. 491	1. 854	1. 615	. 011	. 185	. 043	. 303	. 211	. 334	. 954	. 459	. 177	. 100	. 081
Spring 1948	2. 16	16. 130	2. 022	1. 430	1. 144	. 018	. 232	. 029	. 258	. 158	. 334	1. 246	. 697	. 103	. 092	. 074
Fall 1948	2. 40	17. 505	2. 738	1. 786	1. 531	0	. 231	. 007	. 479	. 351	. 473	1. 123	. 668	. 103	. 099	. 121
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2. 64	19. 840	3. 086	2. 007	1. 805	. 031	. 155	. 012	. 532	. 313	. 547	1. 417	. 699	. 201	. 086	. 211
Spring 1948	2. 58	21. 050	3. 149	1. 882	1. 628	. 018	. 176	. 008	. 756	. 521	. 511	1. 419	. 662	. 201	. 066	. 175
Fall 1948	2. 57	19. 859	3. 022	2. 045	1. 761	. 032	. 207	. 022	. 513	. 320	. 464	1. 274	. 619	. 171	. 086	. 191
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2. 75	22. 446	3. 770	2. 530	2. 271	. 024	. 154	. 005	. 696	. 440	. 544	1. 389	. 846	. 117	. 039	. 133
Spring 1948	2. 71	20. 933	3. 710	2. 415	2. 127	. 017	. 118	. 009	. 752	. 590	. 543	1. 403	. 822	. 167	. 037	. 082
Fall 1948	2. 83	21. 781	3. 624	2. 460	2. 234	. 010	. 120	. 017	. 586	. 456	. 578	1. 314	. 700	. 118	. 047	. 136
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2. 47	20. 820	3. 292	2. 074	1. 852	. 020	. 061	0	. 607	. 465	. 611	1. 472	. 830	. 221	0	. 126
Spring 1948	2. 30	23. 466	3. 147	1. 523	1. 343	. 008	. 074	. 005	. 942	. 562	. 682	1. 428	. 667	. 242	. 042	. 141
Fall 1948	2. 40	20. 156	3. 154	1. 898	1. 798	0	. 078	. 001	. 658	. 296	. 598	1. 290	. 717	. 147	0	. 169

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 73.—PURCHASED MILK AND FATS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	All foods	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese								Fats and oils				
			Total equivalent [1]	Milk					Cream, ice cream		Cheese	Total [2]	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Other shortening
				Total equivalent [1]	Whole fluid	Buttermilk	Evaporated	Dry milk solids	Total equivalent [1]	Ice cream						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL		Quantity per household														
All incomes:	*Persons*		*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	2.60		13.665	10.419	9.487	0.362	0.296	0.019	1.455	0.601	0.881	2.300	1.023	0.293	0.185	0.350
Spring 1948	2.41		12.982	9.827	9.200	.244	.140	.021	1.715	.778	.831	2.093	1.051	.169	.093	.297
Fall 1948	2.47		11.922	9.374	8.726	.201	.138	.014	1.199	.542	.675	2.213	1.077	.207	.106	.341
Spring 1949	2.25		12.328	8.859	8.262	.306	.116	.010	1.793	.846	.919	2.201	1.141	.145	.090	.282
Summer 1949	2.31		11.845	8.887	8.350	.274	.203	.002	1.723	.929	.771	2.190	1.149	.088	.103	.277
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.19		8.338	6.729	5.444	.667	.449	.007	.730	.256	.425	1.590	.751	.246	.173	.250
Spring 1948	2.15		8.646	6.501	5.249	.546	.370	.043	1.119	.519	.594	1.479	.572	.270	.152	.275
Fall 1948	2.07		7.895	6.189	5.423	.396	.260	.001	.879	.347	.443	1.560	.624	.288	.175	.227
Spring 1949	2.23		10.816	8.289	7.408	.727	.165	0	2.195	1.099	.517	1.974	1.001	.121	.311	.195
Summer 1949	2.26		11.435	9.336	7.706	1.208	.454	0	1.597	.959	.473	1.993	1.001	.208	.202	.182
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.49		14.009	10.789	9.962	.227	.488	.036	1.227	.360	.912	2.465	1.052	.309	.250	.322
Spring 1948	2.35		12.633	9.709	9.173	.115	.202	.020	1.309	.512	.805	2.104	1.123	.181	.107	.253
Fall 1948	2.52		12.456	9.902	9.359	.137	.186	.031	1.155	.412	.683	2.432	1.209	.206	.070	.423
Spring 1949	2.45		14.522	10.742	10.153	.282	.235	.018	1.351	.593	1.097	2.198	1.033	.194	.103	.346
Summer 1949	2.30		11.880	9.272	8.499	.445	.271	.002	1.975	1.126	.657	1.915	.972	.111	.221	.245
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2.92		15.967	12.061	10.976	.332	.139	.015	1.908	.809	1.040	2.537	1.071	.320	222	.399
Spring 1948	2.53		14.090	11.156	10.920	.138	.029	.007	2.052	.972	.680	2.169	1.060	.161	.026	.358
Fall 1948	2.92		13.987	11.386	10.918	.042	.038	.002	1.157	.527	.700	2.298	1.120	.191	.028	.470
Spring 1949	2.33		12.317	8.772	8.051	.411	.143	.019	1.581	.631	.980	2.224	1.065	.138	.092	.333
Summer 1949	2.49		11.529	8.420	8.073	.162	.144	0	1.377	.604	.851	2.439	1.211	.119	.075	.364
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2.63		14.384	10.599	9.749	.458	.222	.018	1.606	.840	1.037	2.314	1.156	.281	.047	.412
Spring 1948	2.64		15.423	10.824	9.772	.424	.082	.034	2.289	1.133	1.261	2.482	1.334	.125	.098	.325
Fall 1948	2.50		13.147	9.950	8.822	.387	.124	.009	1.692	.956	.817	2.595	1.327	.209	.202	.219
Spring 1949	2.29		12.805	8.993	8.336	.260	.053	.005	2.197	1.086	.988	2.474	1.368	.154	.061	.253
Summer 1949	2.33		12.833	9.260	8.923	.115	.095	.006	2.172	1.223	.911	2.348	1.293	.024	.066	.274
		Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:																
Winter 1948	2.60	17.529	3.081	1.986	1.840	0.048	0.047	0.010	0.678	0.283	0.417	1.421	0.910	0.130	0.061	0.154
Spring 1948	2.41	16.867	3.019	1.882	1.776	.032	.022	.013	.772	.361	.365	1.338	.938	.084	.027	.122
Fall 1948	2.47	16.500	2.785	1.830	1.715	.028	.025	.008	.605	.288	.350	1.264	.840	.095	.031	.133
Spring 1949	2.25	17.114	2.772	1.537	1.449	.038	.017	.005	.820	.437	.415	1.132	.777	.049	.018	.095
Summer 1949	2.31	16.549	2.597	1.525	1.452	.033	.029	.001	.737	.440	.335	1.081	.759	.027	.020	.088
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.19	11.215	1.803	1.238	1.048	.092	.069	.003	.326	.108	.239	1.016	.677	.111	.065	.113
Spring 1948	2.15	10.761	1.965	1.232	1.019	.074	.057	.033	.510	.231	.223	.871	.505	.132	.043	.109
Fall 1948	2.07	10.759	1.873	1.205	1.077	.052	.047	.001	.443	.175	.225	.828	.482	.136	.047	.083
Spring 1949	2.23	15.844	2.579	1.367	1.253	.088	.026	0	.955	.520	.257	.970	.668	.045	.070	.066
Summer 1949	2.26	12.874	2.457	1.614	1.409	.143	.062	0	.663	.436	.180	.905	.655	.054	.045	.058
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.49	17.306	3.139	2.068	1.921	.030	.081	.016	.622	.170	.449	1.501	.939	.136	.085	.140
Spring 1948	2.35	16.650	2.843	1.868	1.777	.015	.033	.011	.600	.241	.375	1.377	.999	.092	.033	.106
Fall 1948	2.52	17.148	2.943	1.955	1.844	.020	.032	.019	.600	.222	.388	1.408	.951	.099	.020	.170

Spring 1949	2.45	17.045	2.788	1.755	1.667	.037	.030	.008	.590	.280	.443	1.032	.690	.066	.019	.112
Summer 1949	2.30	15.365	2.635	1.567	1.459	.053	.044	.001	.813	.511	.255	.899	.638	.040	.042	.079
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2.92	21.183	3.662	2.308	2.145	.045	.021	.008	.884	.411	.470	1.534	.946	.142	.069	.177
Spring 1948	2.53	17.985	3.358	2.163	2.121	.019	.005	.004	.900	.448	.295	1.370	.954	.077	.007	.146
Fall 1948	2.92	18.449	3.164	2.272	2.186	.007	.007	.001	.557	.266	.335	1.317	.885	.083	.008	.181
Spring 1949	2.33	16.620	2.682	1.540	1.427	.053	.025	.010	.726	.331	.416	1.091	.718	.043	.017	.111
Summer 1949	2.49	16.547	2.420	1.469	1.420	.021	.020	0	.587	.278	.364	1.165	.803	.035	.012	.118
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2.63	17.900	3.232	2.031	1.905	.058	.034	.010	.725	.376	.476	1.478	1.015	.127	.017	.175
Spring 1948	2.64	20.004	3.626	2.038	1.862	.056	.013	.020	1.026	.518	.562	1.645	1.193	.064	.028	.136
Fall 1948	2.50	19.202	3.143	1.869	1.684	.054	.024	.004	.851	.530	.423	1.516	1.030	.094	.062	.086
Spring 1949	2.29	19.436	3.161	1.633	1.537	.030	.008	.003	1.040	.587	.488	1.356	.941	.052	.011	.089
Summer 1949	2.33	19.299	2.971	1.608	1.560	.014	.014	.003	.947	.597	.416	1.214	.853	.007	.014	.084
		Quantity per household														
SAN FRANCISCO																
		Quarts	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes:																
Winter 1948	2.19	12.641	8.423	7.222	0.206	0.814	0.028	0.908	0.471	1.392	2.056	0.567	0.451	0.052	0.206	
Spring 1948	2.38	13.752	9.095	7.922	.260	.691	.039	.968	.504	1.501	2.270	.608	.506	.036	.258	
Fall 1948	2.41	14.001	10.187	8.610	.239	.732	.109	.968	.551	1.185	2.228	.608	.464	.039	.233	
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.02	10.816	7.761	6.388	.428	.939	0	.874	.226	.938	1.521	.402	.379	.059	.155	
Spring 1948	2.12	12.802	8.853	7.430	.400	.881	0	.635	.269	1.291	1.726	.446	.439	0	.391	
Fall 1948	2.18	11.158	7.882	6.494	.231	1.182	0	1.293	.581	.927	1.777	.461	.308	.115	.332	
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.24	12.705	7.717	6.533	.147	.951	.004	.532	.271	1.712	1.914	.400	.415	.059	.202	
Spring 1948	2.39	13.460	8.764	7.593	.153	.765	0	.843	.411	1.513	2.210	.654	.443	.056	.172	
Fall 1948	2.44	13.300	9.221	7.610	.250	.968	.008	.876	.560	1.297	2.229	.698	.369	.019	.227	
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2.47	14.407	9.568	8.180	.136	1.047	.040	1.134	.675	1.606	2.339	.542	.590	.042	.220	
Spring 1948	2.69	14.998	10.379	9.310	.225	.631	.024	1.061	.666	1.479	2.519	.583	.640	.030	.261	
Fall 1948	2.74	15.809	11.706	10.748	.111	.765	.012	.956	.587	1.274	2.409	.487	.734	.031	.226	
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2.09	12.427	8.525	7.293	.270	.660	.029	.930	.484	1.251	2.261	.772	.437	.062	.218	
Spring 1948	2.31	13.167	8.306	7.212	.196	.627	.116	1.091	.537	1.587	2.326	.686	.529	.043	.250	
Fall 1948	2.31	15.141	11.308	8.707	.224	.472	.424	1.099	.604	1.189	2.209	.744	.424	.037	.168	
		Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:																
Winter 1948	2.19	20.179	2.872	1.732	1.516	0.033	0.129	0.016	0.504	0.281	0.636	1.235	1.526	0.190	0.023	0.091
Spring 1948	2.38	21.582	3.114	1.890	1.685	.044	.108	.011	.523	.288	.701	1.306	.554	.219	.014	.110
Fall 1948	2.41	21.345	3.205	2.075	1.847	.041	.130	.017	.520	.325	.610	1.210	.491	.194	.014	.094
Under 2,000:																
Winter 1948	2.02	14.662	2.564	1.505	1.277	.074	.143	0	.580	.126	.479	.917	.367	.154	.030	.067
Spring 1948	2.12	17.485	2.882	1.927	1.699	.070	.131	0	.334	.100	.621	.958	.393	.186	0	.179
Fall 1948	2.18	15.190	2.861	1.710	1.452	.039	.207	0	.601	.261	.550	.941	.347	.128	.042	.144
2,000–2,999:																
Winter 1948	2.24	18.346	2.580	1.505	1.292	.024	.157	.003	.286	.164	.789	1.120	.379	.180	.025	.094
Spring 1948	2.39	19.312	2.927	1.785	1.581	.027	.118	0	.474	.223	.668	1.319	.620	.188	.019	.072
Fall 1948	2.44	20.863	3.089	1.911	1.599	.044	.168	.006	.468	.351	.710	1.297	.591	.158	.006	.090
3,000–3,999:																
Winter 1948	2.47	21.704	3.123	1.823	1.580	.022	.149	.026	.590	.379	.710	1.318	.498	.248	.021	.096
Spring 1948	2.69	22.278	3.400	2.129	1.940	.037	.101	.017	.581	.410	.690	1.375	.549	.282	.014	.109
Fall 1948	2.74	23.181	3.588	2.470	2.277	.019	.141	.009	.503	.329	.615	1.204	.380	.301	.011	.087
4,000 and over:																
Winter 1948	2.09	23.576	3.071	1.955	1.742	.042	.098	.017	.528	.315	.588	1.436	.712	.182	.024	.097
Spring 1948	2.31	24.982	3.087	1.755	1.568	.033	.097	.022	.592	.318	.740	1.371	.628	.229	.016	.102
Fall 1948	2.31	22.865	3.345	2.147	1.957	.039	.084	.047	.601	.369	.597	1.244	.594	.180	.012	.067

[1] See Glossary, Milk equivalent. [2] Includes oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing, not shown separately.

TABLE 74.—PURCHASED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGAR AND SWEETS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes						Bakery products			Sugar, sweets				
	Total	Flour		Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes		Total	Bread	Other baked goods	Total	Sugar	Sirups, honey, molasses	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy
		Total	Mixes		Total	Ready-to-eat cereals								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
BIRMINGHAM														
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	7.677	3.440	0.217	2.551	1.686	0.309	5.206	3.745	1.461	4.592	2.512	1.377	0.492	0.211
Spring 1948	6.993	3.075	.190	2.557	1.361	.267	4.887	3.909	.978	3.802	2.462	.786	.384	.170
Fall 1948	6.444	2.872	.094	2.287	1.285	.279	5.377	4.293	1.084	4.101	2.769	.799	.354	.179
Spring 1949	6.646	3.174	.286	1.910	1.562	.304	6.140	4.858	1.282	4.064	2.676	.603	.523	.262
Summer 1949	6.289	2.778	.207	2.243	1.268	.323	5.673	4.671	1.002	3.947	2.780	.539	.470	.158
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	8.310	3.406	.042	3.240	1.664	.155	2.964	2.130	.834	3.981	2.101	1.483	.263	.134
Spring 1948	7.948	3.246	.055	3.127	1.575	.135	3.366	2.703	.663	3.603	2.288	.924	.251	.140
Fall 1948	6.822	2.939	.019	2.802	1.081	.083	3.605	3.056	.549	3.782	2.466	1.040	.218	.058
Spring 1949	7.001	2.765	.098	2.424	1.812	.193	4.733	4.186	.547	3.246	2.088	.517	.507	.134
Summer 1949	7.150	2.701	.084	3.201	1.248	.176	4.546	3.966	.580	3.374	2.299	.740	.295	.040
2,000–2,999														
Winter 1948	8.533	3.988	.256	2.771	1.774	.339	5.960	4.407	1.553	5.714	3.012	1.832	.667	.203
Spring 1948	7.280	3.235	.177	2.728	1.317	.340	5.977	4.943	1.034	4.445	2.689	.973	.520	.263
Fall 1948	7.298	3.240	.088	2.615	1.443	.280	6.284	5.170	1.114	4.753	3.124	.770	.527	.332
Spring 1949	7.790	3.677	.290	2.346	1.767	.359	5.639	4.341	1.298	4.538	3.007	.840	.453	.238
Summer 1949	6.284	3.080	.200	1.899	1.305	.200	5.147	4.172	.975	3.956	2.836	.353	.589	.178
3,000–3,999														
Winter 1948	7.883	3.635	.388	2.424	1.824	.324	7.254	5.000	2.254	5.236	3.038	1.273	.614	.311
Spring 1948	6.398	3.333	.468	1.922	1.143	.344	6.224	4.655	1.569	4.098	2.902	.490	.572	.134
Fall 1948	6.471	2.951	.221	1.970	1.550	.387	6.365	5.108	1.257	4.793	3.213	.927	.455	.198
Spring 1949	6.500	3.565	.352	1.802	1.133	.297	7.416	5.413	2.003	4.312	2.926	.354	.675	.357
Summer 1949	6.442	2.956	.199	2.211	1.275	.533	6.520	5.167	1.353	4.628	3.259	.615	.536	.218
4,000 and over														
Winter 1948	5.408	2.565	.384	1.026	1.817	.560	6.898	4.850	2.048	3.739	2.198	.559	.626	.356
Spring 1948	3.898	1.992	.300	1.002	.904	.338	4.879	3.962	.917	2.769	2.038	.332	.373	.026
Fall 1948	3.811	1.830	.131	.821	1.160	.559	6.425	4.650	1.775	2.883	2.333	.262	.215	.073
Spring 1949	5.559	2.967	.428	1.076	1.516	.403	6.783	5.363	1.420	4.147	2.825	.592	.490	.240
Summer 1949	4.807	2.360	.427	1.209	1.238	.409	7.395	5.956	1.439	3.921	2.786	.344	.544	.247
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.891	0.394	0.051	0.201	0.296	0.074	0.988	0.530	0.458	0.703	0.235	0.202	0.102	0.164
Spring 1948	.813	.347	.049	.213	.253	.067	.873	.550	.323	.563	.246	.127	.079	.111
Fall 1948	.729	.297	.020	.193	.239	.075	.947	.606	.341	.561	.254	.135	.074	.098

Spring 1949	.767	.360	.067	.127	.280	.086	1.116	.682	.434	.645	.258	.100	.131	.156
Summer 1949	.660	.300	.048	.142	.218	.081	.984	.649	.335	.530	.258	.085	.102	.085
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.881	.351	.006	.255	.275	.036	.547	.302	.245	.502	.200	.186	.045	.071
Spring 1948	.878	.349	.015	.262	.267	.032	.588	.384	.204	.496	.216	.137	.053	.090
Fall 1948	.722	.295	.005	.235	.192	.024	.611	.430	.181	.473	.227	.155	.046	.045
Spring 1949	.738	.288	.021	.164	.286	.059	.771	.589	.182	.469	.205	.081	.111	.072
Summer 1949	.651	.266	.016	.203	.182	.042	.685	.509	.176	.377	.216	.084	.059	.018
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	.956	.451	.054	.206	.299	.090	1.125	.618	.507	.858	.276	.260	.154	.168
Spring 1948	.836	.359	.048	.218	.259	.083	1.027	.686	.341	.688	.251	.149	.118	.170
Fall 1948	.801	.332	.024	.218	.251	.068	1.055	.726	.329	.698	.288	.134	.102	.174
Spring 1949	.891	.425	.079	.157	.309	.093	1.061	.608	.453	.690	.295	.125	.128	.142
Summer 1949	.664	.334	.048	.127	.203	.047	.881	.581	.300	.529	.264	.063	.119	.083
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	.989	.455	.097	.205	.329	.076	1.423	.725	.698	.869	.288	.199	.152	.230
Spring 1948	.777	.391	.106	.154	.232	.092	1.217	.677	.540	.647	.350	.102	.116	.079
Fall 1948	.788	.322	.045	.164	.302	.114	1.161	.744	.417	.639	.291	.158	.092	.098
Spring 1949	.768	.415	.085	.119	.234	.084	1.413	.758	.655	.708	.277	.063	.163	.205
Summer 1949	.717	.313	.045	.133	.271	.145	1.151	.717	.434	.669	.302	.116	.131	.120
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	.788	.348	.106	.092	.348	.130	1.338	.684	.654	.804	.209	.147	.093	.355
Spring 1948	.538	.261	.082	.086	.191	.084	.865	.553	.312	.347	.213	.065	.049	.020
Fall 1948	.520	.204	.027	.072	.244	.147	1.198	.648	.550	.389	.212	.080	.059	.038
Spring 1949	.698	.336	.087	.072	.290	.112	1.232	.756	.476	.642	.266	.117	.127	.132
Summer 1949	.611	.306	.109	.076	.229	.102	1.368	.821	.547	.608	.257	.069	.120	.162
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
BUFFALO														
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	2.935	1.556	0.354	0.041	1.338	0.343	7.209	5.146	2.063	3.811	2.598	0.255	0.490	0.468
Spring 1948	2.684	1.286	.287	.049	1.349	.409	6.931	4.900	2.031	3.220	2.229	.208	.417	.366
Fall 1948	2.825	1.417	.298	.080	1.328	.411	7.432	5.291	2.141	3.445	2.519	.243	.382	.301
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	2.446	.969	.136	.107	1.370	.264	5.650	4.421	1.229	3.680	2.785	.188	.326	.381
Spring 1948	3.256	1.692	.222	.111	1.453	.314	5.628	4.570	1.058	2.520	1.835	.089	.452	.144
Fall 1948	3.259	1.979	.520	.183	1.097	.324	6.435	4.930	1.505	3.360	2.528	.260	.364	.208
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	3.298	1.838	.256	.043	1.417	.265	6.419	4.643	1.776	3.984	2.827	.239	.564	.354
Spring 1948	3.355	1.653	.319	.078	1.624	.468	7.308	5.271	2.037	3.851	2.632	.240	.499	.480
Fall 1948	3.269	1.715	.227	.102	1.452	.388	7.364	5.284	2.080	3.760	2.752	.251	.458	.299
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	3.202	1.840	.547	0	1.362	.436	8.562	6.149	2.413	4.181	2.797	.315	.559	.510
Spring 1948	1.923	.796	.336	0	1.127	.455	8.673	5.761	2.912	3.075	2.143	.244	.360	.328
Fall 1948	2.255	.928	.305	.021	1.306	.459	8.957	6.184	2.773	3.442	2.414	.271	.383	.374
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	2.591	1.200	.509	.067	1.324	.500	7.711	4.893	2.818	3.231	1.780	.307	.400	.744
Spring 1948	2.108	.928	.281	0	1.180	.441	6.766	4.734	2.032	3.334	2.177	.281	.394	.482
Fall 1948	2.168	.852	.252	.011	1.305	.550	6.141	4.327	1.814	2.740	2.080	.108	.290	.262

TABLE 74.—PURCHASED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGAR AND SWEETS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Con.

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes						Bakery products			Sugar, sweets				
	Total	Flour		Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes		Total	Bread	Other baked goods	Total	Sugar	Sirups, honey, molasses	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy
		Total	Mixes		Total	Ready-to-eat cereals								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
BUFFALO—continued	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.492	0.198	0.081	0.005	0.289	0.104	1.496	0.779	0.717	0.768	0.253	0.056	0.135	0.324
Spring 1948	.464	.154	.058	.006	.304	.120	1.453	.752	.701	.601	.212	.046	.113	.230
Fall 1948	.477	.163	.066	.010	.304	.128	1.576	.810	.766	.597	.243	.058	.100	.196
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.392	.098	.019	.014	.280	.086	1.080	.664	.416	.652	.276	.041	.127	.208
Spring 1948	.463	.144	.025	.014	.305	.096	1.097	.721	.376	.398	.175	.015	.123	.085
Fall 1948	.499	.239	.130	.022	.238	.094	1.319	.765	.554	.511	.238	.056	.099	.118
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	.492	.199	.052	.005	.288	.079	1.329	.710	.619	.685	.276	.059	.136	.214
Spring 1948	.580	.208	.074	.010	.362	.134	1.527	.817	.710	.719	.252	.045	.139	.283
Fall 1948	.509	.179	.049	.013	.317	.114	1.553	.804	.749	.617	.271	.052	.107	.187
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	.564	.259	.121	0	.305	.135	1.762	.933	.829	.905	.276	.065	.159	.405
Spring 1948	.385	.113	.067	0	.272	.140	1.787	.847	.940	.585	.203	.076	.100	.206
Fall 1948	.434	.113	.057	.002	.319	.151	1.884	.943	.941	.682	.228	.084	.120	.250
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	.543	.211	.150	.011	.321	.142	1.737	.738	.999	.873	.163	.061	.116	.533
Spring 1948	.406	.120	.054	0	.286	.128	1.476	.736	.740	.710	.208	.058	.090	.354
Fall 1948	.445	.113	.057	.001	.331	.184	1.400	.669	.731	.510	.202	.031	.071	.206
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	2.844	1.697	0.256	0.016	1.131	0.287	5.753	4.186	1.567	3.227	2.181	0.272	0.430	0.344
Spring 1948	2.173	1.275	.269	.007	.891	.346	5.418	4.076	1.342	2.699	2.031	.147	.328	.193
Fall 1948	2.068	1.192	.313	.004	.872	.302	6.026	4.447	1.579	2.850	1.939	.260	.336	.315
Spring 1949	2.143	1.185	.282	.012	.946	.374	5.524	4.052	1.472	2.651	1.768	.194	.355	.334
Summer 1949	1.714	.987	.214	.010	.717	.327	5.702	4.180	1.522	2.742	2.061	.190	.282	.209
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	2.438	1.503	.097	.014	.921	.287	5.016	4.264	.752	2.444	1.925	.168	.244	.107
Spring 1948	2.180	1.461	.207	.006	.713	.253	3.897	3.256	.641	1.903	1.608	.069	.119	.107
Fall 1948	1.293	.753	.083	0	.540	.220	4.482	3.236	1.246	2.009	1.551	.114	.204	.140
Spring 1949	2.680	1.034	0	0	1.646	.474	4.900	3.762	1.138	2.555	2.113	.104	.142	.196
Summer 1949	2.184	1.380	0	0	.804	.159	3.832	2.749	1.083	2.136	1.523	.292	.177	.144
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	3.230	2.014	.402	.012	1.204	.255	5.906	4.401	1.505	3.108	2.211	.320	.338	.239
Spring 1948	2.015	1.110	.252	.005	.900	.339	5.712	4.379	1.333	2.589	2.056	.141	.253	.139
Fall 1948	1.971	1.147	.338	.006	.818	.252	6.699	5.236	1.463	2.928	2.135	.285	.254	.254

Spring 1949	2. 753	1. 724	. 326	. 006	1. 023	. 402	6. 604	5. 112	1. 492	3. 326	2. 324	. 221	. 454	. 327
Summer 1949	1. 624	. 842	. 137	0	. 782	. 303	6. 041	4. 523	1. 518	2. 696	2. 051	. 140	. 389	. 116
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	3. 178	1. 841	. 281	. 012	1. 325	. 268	6. 323	4. 142	2. 181	3. 799	2. 532	. 242	. 479	. 546
Spring 1948	2. 289	1. 298	. 317	. 006	. 985	. 389	6. 035	4. 387	1. 648	3. 016	2. 170	. 139	. 424	. 283
Fall 1948	2. 921	1. 703	. 370	. 006	1. 212	. 472	6. 473	4. 426	2. 047	3. 533	2. 440	. 279	. 482	. 332
Spring 1949	2. 133	1. 105	. 204	. 021	1. 007	. 412	6. 714	4. 907	1. 807	2. 740	1. 833	. 176	. 355	. 376
Summer 1949	1. 909	1. 133	. 218	. 013	. 763	. 314	6. 784	5. 082	1. 702	2. 768	2. 210	. 132	. 220	. 206
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	2. 433	1. 407	. 171	0	1. 026	. 345	5. 669	4. 191	1. 478	3. 341	1. 991	. 353	. 625	. 372
Spring 1948	2. 417	1. 542	. 322	0	. 875	. 373	5. 363	3. 993	1. 370	2. 935	2. 123	. 205	. 392	. 215
Fall 1948	2. 061	1. 114	. 393	. 002	. 945	. 302	6. 461	4. 774	1. 687	2. 870	1. 657	. 390	. 440	. 383
Spring 1949	2. 040	1. 136	. 316	. 016	. 888	. 361	4. 741	3. 309	1. 432	2. 710	1. 691	. 218	. 397	. 404
Summer 1949	1. 716	. 979	. 266	. 017	. 720	. 410	5. 323	3. 721	1. 602	3. 228	2. 366	. 208	. 344	. 310
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0. 442	0. 196	0. 055	0. 002	0. 244	0. 083	1. 182	0. 615	0. 567	0. 597	0. 222	0. 055	0. 123	0. 197
Spring 1948	. 370	. 161	. 070	. 001	. 208	. 111	1. 100	. 590	. 510	. 431	. 206	. 035	. 085	. 105
Fall 1948	. 383	. 171	. 086	(1)	. 212	. 102	1. 222	. 647	. 575	. 512	. 193	. 067	. 080	. 172
Spring 1949	. 370	. 148	. 067	. 001	. 221	. 117	1. 191	. 607	. 584	. 512	. 181	. 049	. 097	. 185
Summer 1949	. 307	. 128	. 056	. 001	. 178	. 108	1. 238	. 614	. 624	. 446	. 212	. 043	. 077	. 114
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	. 340	. 140	. 010	. 002	. 198	. 069	. 862	. 620	. 242	. 342	. 198	. 033	. 065	. 046
Spring 1948	. 316	. 160	. 059	. 001	. 155	. 082	. 705	. 470	. 235	. 276	. 157	. 018	. 032	. 069
Fall 1948	. 186	. 079	. 021	0	. 107	. 057	. 836	. 471	. 365	. 290	. 153	. 023	. 043	. 071
Spring 1949	. 405	. 093	0	0	. 312	. 133	. 972	. 556	. 416	. 319	. 205	. 015	. 034	. 065
Summer 1949	. 271	. 116	0	0	. 155	. 050	. 838	. 407	. 431	. 329	. 154	. 083	. 027	. 065
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	. 489	. 244	. 087	. 001	. 244	. 076	1. 142	. 619	. 523	. 504	. 227	. 061	. 084	. 132
Spring 1948	. 357	. 148	. 066	. 001	. 208	. 110	1. 117	. 627	. 490	. 364	. 207	. 032	. 062	. 063
Fall 1948	. 363	. 169	. 091	. 001	. 193	. 083	1. 257	. 746	. 511	. 476	. 210	. 069	. 057	. 140
Spring 1949	. 399	. 178	. 066	. 001	. 220	. 116	1. 380	. 752	. 628	. 566	. 238	. 038	. 129	. 161
Summer 1949	. 279	. 099	. 031	0	. 180	. 099	1. 261	. 671	. 590	. 381	. 211	. 025	. 096	. 049
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	. 484	. 206	. 052	. 001	. 277	. 073	1. 502	. 641	. 861	. 760	. 254	. 040	. 162	. 304
Spring 1948	. 408	. 173	. 080	. 001	. 234	. 127	1. 276	. 639	. 637	. 519	. 216	. 038	. 114	. 151
Fall 1948	. 543	. 234	. 101	. 001	. 308	. 164	1. 442	. 653	. 789	. 620	. 241	. 065	. 114	. 200
Spring 1949	. 377	. 130	. 051	. 002	. 245	. 129	1. 413	. 713	. 700	. 505	. 187	. 045	. 089	. 184
Summer 1949	. 335	. 144	. 058	. 002	. 189	. 108	1. 454	. 732	. 722	. 428	. 230	. 028	. 053	. 117
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	. 423	. 170	. 046	0	. 253	. 112	1. 110	. 609	. 501	. 675	. 198	. 093	. 155	. 229
Spring 1948	. 388	. 179	. 074	0	. 209	. 113	1. 148	. 589	. 559	. 475	. 214	. 044	. 100	. 117
Fall 1948	. 406	. 171	. 105	(1)	. 235	. 108	1. 366	. 707	. 659	. 579	. 169	. 114	. 092	. 204
Spring 1949	. 378	. 155	. 072	. 002	. 221	. 120	1. 085	. 521	. 564	. 608	. 175	. 068	. 109	. 256
Summer 1949	. 335	. 142	. 075	. 002	. 191	. 133	1. 227	. 553	. 674	. 571	. 241	. 050	. 106	. 174

[1] 0.0005 or less.

TABLE 74.—PURCHASED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGAR AND SWEETS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Con.

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes						Bakery products			Sugar, sweets				
	Total	Flour		Cornmeal	Cereals, pastes		Total	Bread	Other baked goods	Total	Sugar	Sirups, honey, molasses	Jellies, jams, preserves	Candy
		Total	Mixes		Total	Ready-to-eat cereals								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Quantity per household (pounds)													
SAN FRANCISCO														
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	2. 347	0. 942	0. 308	0. 071	1. 334	0. 210	5. 452	3. 771	1. 681	2. 384	1. 451	0. 270	0. 341	0. 322
Spring 1948	2. 356	. 821	. 322	. 083	1. 452	. 276	5. 532	4. 152	1. 380	2. 415	1. 271	. 265	. 461	. 418
Fall 1948	2. 883	. 977	. 367	. 095	1. 811	. 289	5. 750	4. 282	1. 468	2. 407	1. 389	. 307	. 359	. 352
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	2. 408	. 951	. 097	. 181	1. 276	. 098	6. 339	4. 856	1. 483	1. 496	1. 074	. 174	. 174	. 074
Spring 1948	2. 551	. 888	. 282	. 230	1. 433	. 246	4. 978	3. 516	1. 462	1. 948	1. 042	. 328	. 383	. 195
Fall 1948	2. 619	. 851	. 320	. 040	1. 728	. 271	4. 942	3. 549	1. 393	1. 571	1. 157	. 081	. 115	. 218
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	1. 919	. 867	. 254	. 190	. 862	. 150	4. 994	3. 468	1. 526	2. 173	1. 433	. 212	. 353	. 175
Spring 1948	1. 743	. 567	. 227	. 119	1. 057	. 204	5. 285	4. 107	1. 178	2. 092	1. 002	. 199	. 575	. 316
Fall 1948	2. 864	1. 217	. 440	. 131	1. 516	. 276	6. 366	4. 734	1. 632	2. 209	1. 306	. 230	. 448	. 225
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	3. 203	1. 005	. 393	. 030	2. 168	. 250	6. 632	4. 598	2. 034	2. 637	1. 558	. 323	. 306	. 450
Spring 1948	3. 086	. 863	. 285	. 054	2. 169	. 326	6. 698	5. 281	1. 417	2. 718	1. 551	. 332	. 466	. 369
Fall 1948	3. 344	1. 036	. 411	. 033	2. 275	. 395	6. 988	5. 456	1. 532	2. 880	1. 805	. 423	. 352	. 300
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	2. 263	1. 025	. 339	. 007	1. 231	. 255	5. 219	3. 396	1. 823	2. 681	1. 595	. 278	. 367	. 441
Spring 1948	2. 245	1. 002	. 522	. 045	1. 198	. 289	5. 391	3. 736	1. 655	2. 497	1. 157	. 260	. 454	. 626
Fall 1948	1. 783	. 662	. 327	. 060	1. 061	. 224	4. 996	3. 604	1. 392	2. 365	1. 177	. 251	. 391	. 546
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0. 422	0. 141	0. 067	0. 010	0. 271	0. 059	1. 354	0. 614	0. 740	0. 544	0. 139	0. 062	0. 101	0. 242
Spring 1948	. 469	. 127	. 070	. 011	. 331	. 087	1. 401	. 698	. 703	. 631	. 120	. 073	. 116	. 322
Fall 1948	. 546	. 145	. 081	. 012	. 389	. 094	1. 365	. 709	. 656	. 535	. 128	. 067	. 109	. 231
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	. 387	. 115	. 016	. 020	. 252	. 027	1. 456	. 765	. 691	. 254	. 112	. 064	. 039	. 039
Spring 1948	. 518	. 155	. 059	. 030	. 333	. 086	1. 125	. 625	. 500	. 426	. 088	. 090	. 091	. 157
Fall 1948	. 488	. 120	. 060	. 005	. 363	. 087	1. 111	. 612	. 499	. 286	. 105	. 017	. 037	. 127
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	. 329	. 120	. 048	. 029	. 180	. 040	1. 201	. 583	. 618	. 476	. 140	. 054	. 134	. 148
Spring 1948	. 344	. 089	. 051	. 019	. 236	. 060	1. 359	. 674	. 685	. 501	. 098	. 042	. 125	. 236
Fall 1948	. 536	. 172	. 096	. 015	. 349	. 084	1. 504	. 781	. 723	. 446	. 127	. 058	. 115	. 146
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	. 569	. 149	. 077	. 005	. 415	. 068	1. 590	. 719	. 871	. 548	. 152	. 069	. 078	. 249
Spring 1948	. 583	. 123	. 059	. 007	. 453	. 101	1. 522	. 878	. 644	. 567	. 146	. 100	. 113	. 208
Fall 1948	. 656	. 164	. 098	. 004	. 488	. 123	1. 585	. 877	. 708	. 527	. 159	. 087	. 104	. 177
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	. 433	. 161	. 082	. 001	. 271	. 075	1. 428	. 564	. 864	. 727	. 144	. 063	. 117	. 403
Spring 1948	. 487	. 168	. 117	. 006	. 313	. 093	1. 555	. 628	. 927	. 883	. 109	. 069	. 117	. 588
Fall 1948	. 383	. 116	. 074	. 007	. 260	. 089	1. 272	. 621	. 651	. 684	. 109	. 055	. 136	. 384

TABLE 75.—PURCHASED EGGS AND MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish												
		Total	Meat									Poultry		Fish, shellfish
			Total	Beef	Pork				Veal, lamb	Other		Total	Chicken, fresh	
					Total	Fresh	Cured			Total	Frankfurters, luncheon meat			
							Total	Bacon						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household													
All incomes:	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	1. 514	8. 784	7. 085	2. 473	3. 670	1. 781	1. 889	0. 714	0. 142	0. 800	0. 434	0. 979	0. 965	0. 720
Spring 1948	1. 567	8. 421	6. 597	2. 024	3. 756	1. 597	2. 159	. 753	. 101	. 716	. 450	1. 135	1. 135	. 689
Fall 1948	1. 582	8. 536	6. 666	2. 040	3. 630	1. 422	2. 208	. 902	. 098	. 898	. 539	1. 068	1. 047	. 802
Spring 1949	1. 619	9. 440	7. 504	2. 114	4. 125	1. 809	2. 316	1. 030	. 305	. 960	. 689	1. 262	1. 262	. 674
Summer 1949	1. 237	8. 560	6. 596	1. 689	3. 989	1. 438	2. 551	. 972	. 190	. 728	. 605	1. 215	1. 212	. 749
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	. 982	6. 791	5. 200	1. 181	3. 182	1. 610	1. 572	. 440	. 043	. 794	. 348	. 980	. 980	. 611
Spring 1948	1. 125	7. 256	5. 492	1. 350	3. 473	1. 533	1. 940	. 564	. 085	. 584	. 309	1. 161	1. 161	. 603
Fall 1948	1. 013	7. 622	5. 617	1. 289	3. 446	1. 557	1. 889	. 558	0	. 882	. 329	1. 047	1. 047	. 958
Spring 1949	1. 147	7. 347	5. 482	1. 271	3. 485	1. 680	1. 805	. 618	. 111	. 615	. 407	1. 257	1. 257	. 608
Summer 1949	. 777	7. 405	5. 736	1. 326	3. 955	1. 397	2. 558	. 654	. 048	. 407	. 386	. 875	. 875	. 794
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	1. 842	9. 699	8. 001	2. 638	4. 503	2. 000	2. 503	. 686	. 151	. 709	. 340	1. 163	1. 163	. 535
Spring 1948	1. 884	9. 259	7. 322	2. 068	4. 457	1. 858	2. 599	. 875	. 022	. 775	. 514	1. 196	1. 196	. 741
Fall 1948	1. 765	9. 497	7. 454	1. 920	4. 452	1. 677	2. 775	1. 028	0	1. 082	. 787	1. 131	1. 063	. 912
Spring 1949	1. 797	9. 941	7. 903	2. 038	4. 465	1. 809	2. 656	1. 228	. 294	1. 106	. 827	1. 313	1. 313	. 725
Summer 1949	1. 399	8. 693	6. 347	1. 374	3. 966	1. 421	2. 545	1. 040	. 130	. 877	. 745	1. 703	1. 703	. 643
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	1. 699	9. 030	7. 871	2. 920	3. 965	2. 136	1. 829	1. 125	. 182	. 804	. 554	. 488	. 488	. 671
Spring 1948	1. 940	9. 432	7. 572	2. 822	3. 769	1. 682	2. 087	. 961	. 192	. 789	. 530	1. 067	1. 067	. 793
Fall 1948	1. 935	8. 363	6. 807	2. 239	3. 464	1. 107	2. 357	1. 089	. 233	. 871	. 550	1. 062	1. 062	. 494
Spring 1949	2. 006	10. 263	8. 506	2. 583	4. 267	1. 693	2. 574	1. 156	. 600	1. 056	. 756	1. 117	1. 117	. 640
Summer 1949	1. 603	9. 556	7. 699	2. 027	4. 076	1. 553	2. 523	1. 181	. 545	1. 051	. 824	1. 196	1. 196	. 661
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1. 885	11. 487	8. 858	4. 866	3. 043	1. 575	1. 468	. 912	. 337	. 612	. 512	1. 312	1. 212	1. 317
Spring 1948	1. 825	8. 013	6. 706	3. 225	2. 800	1. 050	1. 750	. 786	. 175	. 506	. 368	. 838	. 838	. 469
Fall 1948	2. 170	9. 594	7. 932	3. 918	2. 972	1. 166	1. 806	1. 226	. 317	. 725	. 535	1. 095	1. 095	. 567
Spring 1949	1. 673	9. 947	7. 853	2. 799	3. 877	1. 730	2. 147	1. 098	. 349	. 828	. 594	1. 322	1. 322	. 772
Summer 1949	1. 341	8. 610	6. 722	2. 414	3. 511	1. 086	2. 425	1. 053	. 161	. 636	. 539	1. 109	1. 095	. 779

TABLE 75.—PURCHASED EGGS AND MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish												
		Total	Meat									Poultry		Fish, shellfish
			Total	Beef	Pork				Veal, lamb	Other		Total	Chicken, fresh	
					Total	Fresh	Cured			Total	Frankfurters, luncheon meat			
							Total	Bacon						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
BIRMINGHAM—continued	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.995	4.973	4.026	1.566	1.971	0.903	1.068	0.491	0.097	0.392	0.234	0.566	0.553	0.381
Spring 1948	.868	4.739	3.712	1.275	1.967	.771	1.196	.499	.068	.402	.257	.687	.687	.340
Fall 1948	1.037	5.118	4.027	1.382	2.090	.791	1.299	.637	.078	.477	.304	.688	.679	.403
Spring 1949	.928	5.420	4.310	1.362	2.195	.963	1.232	.592	.217	.536	.382	.786	.786	.324
Summer 1949	.746	4.662	3.597	1.102	1.941	.709	1.232	.541	.141	.413	.347	.703	.699	.362
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.664	2.396	2.603	.641	1.581	.790	.791	.293	.026	.355	.180	.540	.540	.253
Spring 1948	.648	3.855	2.870	.791	1.695	.697	.998	.375	.065	.319	.173	.704	.704	.281
Fall 1948	.641	4.049	2.974	.774	1.794	.834	.960	.368	0	.406	.185	.652	.652	.423
Spring 1949	.655	3.767	2.787	.740	1.672	.868	.804	.349	.053	.322	.229	.756	.756	.224
Summer 1949	.457	3.324	2.562	.713	1.601	.602	.999	.339	.028	.220	.213	.460	.460	.302
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	1.202	5.391	4.460	1.665	2.348	.973	1.375	.491	.100	.347	.177	.668	.668	.263
Spring 1948	1.009	5.156	4.077	1.331	2.277	.877	1.400	.561	.017	.452	.302	.696	.696	.383
Fall 1948	1.137	5.405	4.247	1.186	2.458	.850	1.608	.709	0	.603	.440	.712	.684	.446
Spring 1949	1.034	5.750	4.514	1.358	2.346	.904	1.442	.720	.212	.598	.445	.866	.866	.370
Summer 1949	.841	4.910	3.554	.983	1.990	.701	1.289	.593	.099	.482	.404	1.011	1.011	345
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	1.123	5.505	4.768	1.930	2.286	1.130	1.156	.750	.135	.417	.310	.264	.264	.473
Spring 1948	1.083	5.683	4.582	1.813	2.191	.881	1.310	.646	.128	.450	.301	.695	.695	.406
Fall 1948	1.301	5.257	4.274	1.495	2.154	.663	1.491	.795	.176	.449	.319	.701	.701	.282
Spring 1949	1.144	5.968	4.976	1.668	2.277	.910	1.367	.631	.448	.583	.416	.688	.688	.304
Summer 1949	.967	5.696	4.598	1.367	2.176	.868	1.308	.680	.419	.636	.483	.716	.716	.382
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1.200	7.449	5.773	3.264	1.934	.914	1.020	.658	.235	.340	.297	.872	.784	.804
Spring 1948	1.015	5.165	4.368	2.212	1.732	.613	1.119	.558	.100	.324	.219	.536	.536	.261
Fall 1948	1.470	7.104	5.952	3.134	2.073	.792	1.281	.928	.267	.478	.302	.760	.760	.392
Spring 1949	.946	6.150	4.921	1.855	2.292	1.010	1.282	.651	.257	.517	.351	.813	.813	.416
Summer 1949	.833	5.159	4.065	1.663	1.934	.572	1.362	.612	.111	.357	.322	.674	.655	.420
	Quantity per household													
BUFFALO														
All incomes:	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	1.467	10.148	7.802	2.962	2.633	1.401	1.232	0.546	0.907	1.300	1.029	1.547	1.547	0.799
Spring 1948	1.565	9.592	7.138	2.645	2.550	1.271	1.279	.481	.768	1.175	.902	1.645	1.500	.809
Fall 1948	1.298	9.709	7.602	2.719	2.546	1.161	1.385	.571	.854	1.483	1.090	1.418	1.302	.689

Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	1. 408	8. 065	5. 336	2. 230	1. 478	. 776	. 702	. 357	. 748	. 880	. 844	2. 000	2. 000	. 729
Spring 1948	1. 511	8. 363	6. 059	2. 054	2. 157	. 903	1. 254	. 445	. 719	1. 129	. 904	1. 374	1. 263	. 930
Fall 1948	1. 328	9. 083	6. 985	2. 497	2. 473	1. 043	1. 430	. 481	. 792	1. 223	. 897	1. 615	1. 615	. 483
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	1. 493	10. 417	8. 193	3. 112	2. 636	1. 332	1. 304	. 541	. 969	1. 476	1. 149	1. 414	1. 414	. 810
Spring 1948	1 433	10. 123	7. 930	3. 146	2. 821	1. 325	1. 496	. 444	. 769	1. 194	. 985	1. 380	1. 331	. 813
Fall 1948	1. 207	9. 996	7. 742	2. 573	2. 896	1. 409	1. 487	. 552	. 647	1. 626	1. 108	1. 390	1. 390	. 864
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	1. 502	11. 364	8. 840	3. 024	3. 484	1. 876	1. 608	. 597	. 924	1. 408	1. 058	1. 800	1. 800	. 724
Spring 1948	1. 625	9. 464	7. 277	2. 610	2. 473	1. 190	1. 283	. 470	. 787	1. 407	. 932	1. 600	1. 330	. 587
Fall 1948	1. 547	10. 269	8. 277	2. 959	2. 361	1. 012	1. 349	. 576	1. 157	1. 800	1. 492	1. 391	1. 129	. 601
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1. 477	9. 511	7. 435	3. 205	1. 950	1. 100	. 850	. 600	1. 005	1. 275	1. 009	1. 033	1. 033	1. 043
Spring 1948	1. 613	9. 712	7. 872	2. 795	2. 787	1. 684	1. 103	. 725	1. 244	1. 046	. 826	1. 100	1. 100	. 740
Fall 1948	1. 195	9. 745	7. 475	3. 311	2. 163	1. 183	. 980	. 638	1. 026	. 975	. 646	1. 698	1. 290	. 572
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0. 938	5. 962	4. 685	1. 747	1. 637	0. 839	0. 798	0. 338	0. 550	0. 751	0. 610	0. 764	0. 764	0. 513
Spring 1948	. 976	6. 185	4. 741	1. 859	1. 636	. 792	. 844	. 318	. 517	. 729	. 555	. 885	. 792	. 559
Fall 1948	. 976	6. 477	5. 290	1. 944	1. 805	. 819	. 986	. 384	. 570	. 971	. 724	. 764	. 709	. 423
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	. 894	4. 504	3. 124	1. 233	. 939	. 533	. 406	. 231	. 433	. 519	. 485	. 989	. 989	. 391
Spring 1948	. 934	5. 179	3. 930	1. 381	1. 345	. 564	. 781	. 285	. 475	. 729	. 585	. 710	. 636	. 539
Fall 1948	1. 001	5. 781	4. 598	1. 699	1. 624	. 668	. 956	. 306	. 484	. 791	. 598	. 870	. 870	. 313
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	. 983	6. 177	4. 961	1. 855	1. 658	. 827	. 831	. 319	. 604	. 844	. 669	. 687	. 687	. 529
Spring 1948	. 902	6. 462	5. 216	2. 156	1. 804	. 838	. 966	. 295	. 511	. 745	. 605	. 710	. 677	. 536
Fall 1948	. 900	6. 611	5. 337	1. 858	2. 020	. 991	1. 029	. 375	. 436	1. 023	. 721	. 729	. 729	. 545
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	. 944	6. 686	5. 288	1. 809	2. 106	1. 050	1. 056	. 383	. 557	. 816	. 633	. 873	. 873	. 525
Spring 1948	. 989	6. 038	4. 841	1. 864	1. 617	. 748	. 869	. 314	. 531	. 829	. 557	. 794	. 653	. 403
Fall 1948	1. 164	6. 945	5. 866	2. 111	1 812	. 759	1. 053	. 399	. 747	1. 196	. 981	. 749	. 634	. 330
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	. 921	5. 469	4. 380	1. 838	1. 231	. 658	. 573	. 364	. 574	. 737	. 624	. 505	. 505	. 584
Spring 1948	1. 020	6. 749	5. 460	2. 154	1. 806	1. 043	. 763	. 492	. 840	. 660	. 504	. 698	. 698	. 591
Fall 1948	. 916	6. 759	5. 428	2. 392	1. 594	. 880	. 714	. 443	. 745	. 697	. 456	. 978	. 760	. 353
	Quantity per household													
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
All incomes:	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	1. 583	8. 276	6. 793	2. 838	2. 311	1. 433	0. 878	0. 514	0. 727	0. 917	0. 764	0. 958	0. 892	0. 525
Spring 1948	1. 497	7. 860	6. 666	2. 793	2. 456	1. 229	1. 227	. 500	. 458	. 959	. 806	. 807	. 801	. 387
Fall 1948	1. 271	7. 783	6. 450	2. 634	2. 528	1. 398	1. 130	. 543	. 235	1. 053	. 959	1. 014	. 995	. 319
Spring 1949	1. 382	7. 737	6. 317	2. 646	2. 398	1. 091	1. 307	. 534	. 309	. 964	. 777	. 908	. 886	. 512
Summer 1949	1. 221	7. 579	6. 032	2. 342	2. 475	1. 035	1. 440	. 536	. 248	. 967	. 865	1. 211	1. 196	. 336
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	1. 203	5. 762	3. 952	1. 242	1. 495	1. 019	. 476	. 326	. 628	. 587	. 301	1. 601	1. 184	. 209
Spring 1948	1. 165	5. 336	4. 555	1. 920	1. 401	. 901	. 500	. 353	. 553	. 681	. 478	. 606	. 606	. 175
Fall 1948	1. 227	5. 537	4. 808	1. 661	2. 302	1. 160	1. 142	. 496	. 244	. 601	. 566	. 527	. 527	. 202
Spring 1949	1. 781	9. 033	6. 415	2. 683	2. 611	1. 069	1. 542	. 445	. 354	. 767	. 585	2. 051	2. 051	. 567
Summer 1949	1. 235	6. 692	5. 773	1. 432	3. 733	. 715	3. 018	. 565	0	. 608	. 608	. 667	. 667	. 252

TABLE 75.—PURCHASED EGGS AND MEAT, POULTRY, FISH: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City and income (dollars)	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish												
		Total	Meat									Poultry		Fish, shellfish
			Total	Beef	Pork				Veal, lamb	Other		Total	Chicken, fresh	
					Total	Fresh	Cured			Total	Frankfurters, luncheon meats			
							Total	Bacon						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL—continued	Quantity per household—Continued													
2,000–2,999:	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	1.651	8.055	7.029	2.549	3.010	1.733	1.277	.633	.463	1.007	.913	.497	.497	.529
Spring 1948	1.507	7.832	6.574	2.554	2.551	1.458	1.093	.536	.394	1.075	.832	.841	.834	.417
Fall 1948	1.335	8.378	6.969	2.721	2.929	1.572	1.357	.609	.176	1.143	1.083	1.032	.973	.377
Spring 1949	1.752	7.557	6.011	2.655	2.043	.834	1.209	.552	.189	1.124	.838	.854	.854	.692
Summer 1949	1.237	7.658	4.839	1.971	1.525	911	.614	.434	.349	.994	.938	2.328	2.328	.491
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	1.872	9.751	7.934	3.829	2.035	1.205	.830	.487	1.163	.907	.701	1.126	1.126	.691
Spring 1948	1.608	8.075	7.118	3.081	2.549	1.324	1.225	.447	.451	1.037	.902	.622	.610	.335
Fall 1948	1.445	8.535	6.756	2.808	2.386	1.441	.945	.619	.479	1.083	.970	1.391	1.391	.388
Spring 1949	1.231	7.768	6.650	2.359	3.002	1.297	1.705	.484	.244	1.045	.968	.739	.680	.379
Summer 1949	1.313	7.702	6.573	2.648	2.554	.997	1.557	.614	.123	1.248	1.150	.857	.857	.272
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1.330	8.252	7.036	3.126	2.326	1.496	.830	.562	.632	.952	.845	.691	.691	.525
Spring 1948	1.664	9.224	7.679	3.618	2.788	.954	1.834	.644	.346	.927	.866	1.091	1.091	.454
Fall 1948	1.270	8.684	7.226	3.080	2.726	1.462	1.264	.555	.073	1.347	1.171	1.206	1.206	.252
Spring 1949	1.354	8.207	6.632	3.047	2.402	1.228	1.174	.612	.324	.859	.672	.991	.972	.584
Summer 1949	1.278	8.119	6.429	2.616	2.662	.988	1.674	.570	.369	.782	.695	1.311	1.265	.379
	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.792	4.670	3.940	1.706	1.303	0.756	0.547	0.349	0.408	0.523	0.445	0.405	0.376	0.327
Spring 1948	.725	4.734	4.079	1.729	1.511	.707	.804	.347	.267	.572	.487	.386	.381	.269
Fall 1948	.699	4.910	4.135	1.670	1.652	.889	.763	.368	.155	.658	.602	.531	.519	.244
Spring 1949	.673	4.867	4.054	1.768	1.466	.668	.798	.316	.194	.626	.492	.476	.465	.337
Summer 1949	.640	4.501	3.701	1.509	1.431	.597	.834	.328	.173	.588	.529	.549	.538	.251
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.612	2.922	2.152	.764	.837	.526	.311	.228	.285	.266	.169	.642	.472	.128
Spring 1948	.525	2.908	2.498	1.120	.748	.442	.306	.220	.275	.355	.261	.333	.333	.077
Fall 1948	.644	3.346	2.926	1.021	1.410	.702	.708	.318	.150	.345	.323	.275	.275	.145
Spring 1949	.867	5.093	3.675	1.650	1.369	.491	.878	.223	.199	.457	.386	1.149	1.149	.269
Summer 1949	.646	3.348	2.908	.912	1.613	.439	1.174	.311	0	.383	.383	.288	.288	.152
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	.879	4.452	3.908	1.502	1.596	.867	.729	.412	.242	.568	.520	.232	.232	.312
Spring 1948	.758	4.749	4.073	1.631	1.582	.880	.702	.369	.226	.634	.518	.396	.387	.280
Fall 1948	.728	5.185	4.408	1.726	1.860	.974	.886	.408	.088	.734	.692	.518	.480	.259
Spring 1949	.848	4.707	3.863	1.744	1.263	.492	.771	.318	.130	.726	.537	.404	.404	.440
Summer 1949	.660	4.375	3.062	1.301	.896	.507	.389	.258	.225	.640	.598	.992	.992	.321

3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	.874	5.679	4.812	2.382	1.207	.657	.550	.332	.662	.561	.439	.447	.447	.420
Spring 1948	.780	5.075	4.529	1.981	1.588	.767	.821	.302	.306	.654	.555	.293	.285	.253
Fall 1948	.782	5.523	4.468	1.817	1.631	.984	.647	.431	.361	.659	.619	.731	.731	.324
Spring 1949	.583	4.741	4.107	1.492	1.806	.776	1.030	.290	.142	.667	.616	.403	.378	.231
Summer 1949	.678	4.566	3.960	1.639	1.474	.593	.881	.368	.088	.759	.678	.394	.394	.212
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	.675	4.890	4.169	1.810	1.394	.839	.555	.402	.415	.550	.482	.350	.350	.371
Spring 1948	.770	5.387	4.544	2.095	1.713	.506	1.207	.476	.201	.535	.493	.496	.496	.347
Fall 1948	.762	5.321	4.657	1.915	1.841	.895	.946	.389	.056	.845	.717	.658	.658	.206
Spring 1949	.667	5.261	4.449	2.128	1.520	.805	.715	.375	.223	.578	.410	.499	.485	.413
Summer 1949	.672	5.937	4.815	1.825	1.739	.656	1.083	.366	.261	.490	.434	.610	.578	.312

SAN FRANCISCO

Quantity per household

	Dozens	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	1.293	9.345	7.154	3.056	1.753	0.769	0.984	0.523	1.465	0.880	0.499	1.191	1.137	1.000
Spring 1948	1.539	10.048	7.718	3.368	2.010	.668	1.342	.697	1.443	.897	.565	1.383	1.293	.947
Fall 1948	1.547	9.211	7.244	2.871	2.058	.805	1.253	.635	1.315	1.000	.646	1.220	1.210	.747
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	1.101	7.890	5.714	1.834	2.109	.118	1.991	.679	1.155	.616	.366	1.250	1.250	.926
Spring 1948	1.305	8.077	6.078	3.215	1.228	.450	.778	.622	1.005	.630	.363	1.300	1.300	.699
Fall 1948	1.384	6.987	5.413	1.608	.821	.399	.422	.422	2.134	.850	.638	1.232	1.232	.342
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	1.304	9.149	7.014	3.017	1.486	.664	.822	.513	1.698	.813	.402	1.329	1.323	.806
Spring 1948	1.470	9.160	7.201	3.716	1.785	.602	1.183	.649	.951	.749	.510	1.386	1.509	.573
Fall 1948	1.609	8.829	6.896	2.456	2.269	.885	1.384	.749	1.080	1.091	.719	1.084	1.047	.849
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	1.401	9.777	7.478	2.920	1.926	.981	.945	.563	1.487	1.145	.720	1.365	1.297	.934
Spring 1948	1.657	10.470	7.971	2.870	2.478	.729	1.749	.795	1.731	.892	.599	1.275	1.275	1.224
Fall 1948	1.795	10.461	8.314	3.451	2.573	.865	1.708	.711	1.315	.975	.722	1.394	1.394	.753
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1.341	10.635	8.423	4.046	2.001	1.061	.940	.530	1.495	.881	.441	.929	.825	1.283
Spring 1948	1.633	11.343	8.521	3.805	1.905	.629	1.276	.693	1.622	1.189	.698	1.760	1.492	1.062
Fall 1948	1.441	8.816	7.134	3.381	1.474	.654	.820	.567	1.342	.937	.508	1.036	1.036	.646

Expense per household (dollars)

All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.871	6.164	4.880	2.063	1.284	0.527	0.757	0.418	0.978	0.555	0.335	0.689	0.638	0.595
Spring 1948	1.014	6.575	5.193	2.272	1.401	.453	.948	.511	.937	.583	.383	.814	.759	.568
Fall 1948	1.239	6.536	5.285	2.167	1.494	.545	.949	.480	.934	.690	.461	.746	.724	.505
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.754	4.575	3.565	1.136	1.325	.080	1.245	.514	.714	.390	.232	.638	.638	.372
Spring 1948	.813	5.040	3.935	1.980	.945	.274	.671	.499	.594	.416	.238	.724	.724	.381
Fall 1948	1.114	4.558	3.677	1.113	.604	.277	.327	.327	1.329	.631	.489	.677	.677	.204
2,000–2,999:														
Winter 1948	.891	5.890	4.723	2.002	1.172	.511	.661	.415	1.048	.501	.247	.723	.717	.444
Spring 1948	.966	6.066	4.851	2.540	1.175	.366	.809	.448	.626	.510	.342	.874	.822	.341
Fall 1948	1.267	6.242	4.998	1.883	1.629	.558	1.071	.549	.772	.714	.483	.722	.676	.522
3,000–3,999:														
Winter 1948	.944	6.397	4.983	1.842	1.420	.657	.763	.472	.985	.736	.502	.784	.726	.630
Spring 1948	1.098	6.592	5.127	1.802	1.645	.501	1.144	.573	1.144	.536	.367	.743	.743	.722
Fall 1948	1.409	7.225	5.827	2.525	1.710	.525	1.185	.537	.926	.666	.503	.860	.860	.538
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	.892	7.284	5.926	2.872	1.436	.696	.740	.407	1.072	.546	.297	.626	.519	.732
Spring 1948	1.085	7.614	5.951	2.679	1.426	.442	.984	.525	1.061	.785	.508	1.032	.874	.631
Fall 1948	1.208	6.585	5.466	2.576	1.230	.491	.739	.451	1.021	.639	.347	.632	.632	.487

TABLE 76.—PURCHASED FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2-15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Fresh fruits					Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Fresh vegetables				Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts			
	Total	Citrus		Other		Total	Potatoes	Total	Tomatoes	Leafy, green, yellow	Other	Total	Fruits	Vegetables[1]	Nuts
		Total	Oranges	Total	Apples										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	8.300	5.388	3.637	2.912	1.726	4.823	3.049	6.876	0.397	4.597	1.882	1.418	0.253	0.771	0.394
Spring 1948	8.109	5.134	3.671	2.975	1.085	3.688	3.073	5.896	.549	3.728	1.619	1.056	.163	.640	.253
Fall 1948	7.706	2.018	.747	5.688	1.281	4.576	2.980	9.433	1.675	5.934	1.824	.778	.125	.437	.216
Spring 1949	7.625	4.617	3.412	3.008	.932	4.323	3.663	8.588	1.043	5.090	2.455	1.391	.190	.832	.369
Summer 1949	23.238	2.332	1.021	20.906	.375	3.380	3.047	14.696	3.865	6.436	4.395	.827	.127	.410	.290
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	4.263	2.857	2.184	1.406	.906	4.058	2.016	4.477	.080	3.208	1.189	1.083	.064	.805	.214
Spring 1948	6.163	3.896	3.039	2.267	1.238	2.998	2.290	4.038	.255	2.618	1.165	.911	.053	.669	.189
Fall 1948	5.206	1.259	.549	3.947	.716	3.904	2.032	6.874	1.085	4.607	1.182	.671	.063	.467	.141
Spring 1949	5.552	4.068	3.148	1.484	.380	3.375	2.708	6.017	.519	3.856	1.642	1.266	.167	.863	.236
Summer 1949	18.882	1.140	.266	17.742	.032	2.926	2.628	10.692	2.159	5.129	3.404	.737	.042	.612	.083
2,000–2,999:															
Winter 1948	9.218	5.399	3.448	3.819	2.147	5.209	3.256	7.186	.355	4.757	2.074	1.664	.238	.805	.621
Spring 1948	8.590	5.633	4.482	2.957	1.185	4.223	3.593	6.868	.500	4.370	1.998	1.381	.283	.777	.321
Fall 1948	8.736	2.055	.494	6.681	1.530	5.466	3.705	10.577	1.886	6.588	2.103	1.039	.169	.600	.270
Spring 1949	8.211	5.093	3.844	3.118	.853	4.639	3.933	8.914	.904	5.222	2.788	1.570	.214	1.080	.276
Summer 1949	32.090	3.331	1.739	28.759	.412	3.853	3.263	14.679	3.658	6.725	4.296	.860	.255	.375	.230
3,000–3,999:															
Winter 1948	12.876	8.755	6.682	4.121	2.599	5.924	4.342	8.233	.807	5.045	2.381	1.560	.306	.926	.328
Spring 1948	10.811	6.679	4.117	4.132	1.093	3.769	3.634	6.652	.789	4.217	1.646	1.201	.235	.635	.331
Fall 1948	10.098	2.546	.900	7.552	1.518	5.129	3.718	10.172	1.179	6.959	2.034	.852	.156	.442	.254
Spring 1949	7.797	4.627	3.523	3.170	1.278	4.570	4.028	10.475	1.370	6.208	2.897	1.410	.193	.731	.486
Summer 1949	21.551	2.974	1.381	18.577	.591	3.606	3.439	19.200	5.848	7.933	5.419	.856	.073	.316	.467
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	12.486	8.911	5.080	3.575	2.050	5.600	4.425	11.356	.875	7.447	3.034	1.535	.686	.499	.350
Spring 1948	10.004	5.542	3.080	4.462	.500	4.024	3.674	7.705	1.200	4.193	2.312	.569	.172	.150	.247
Fall 1948	8.368	2.626	1.190	5.742	1.882	3.833	2.928	12.501	3.238	6.707	2.556	.399	.114	.095	.190
Spring 1949	8.471	4.600	3.188	3.871	1.210	4.561	4.056	9.740	1.403	5.397	2.940	1.303	.145	.651	.507
Summer 1949	22.573	2.597	1.150	19.976	.613	3.274	3.113	16.846	5.193	6.636	5.017	.853	.194	.205	.454

	Expense per household (dollars)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	0.711	0.349	0.203	0.362	0.194	0.342	0.203	0.952	0.111	0.597	0.244	0.405	0.061	0.194	0.150
Spring 1948	.784	.313	.184	.471	.137	.276	.224	.871	.152	.479	.240	.302	.032	.166	.104
Fall 1948	.758	.215	.057	.543	.142	.314	.176	1.144	.226	.733	.185	.213	.025	.106	.082
Spring 1949	.932	.382	.230	.550	.148	.306	.232	1.214	.234	.697	.283	.355	.047	.164	.144
Summer 1949	1.312	.333	.098	.979	.053	.223	.177	1.345	.269	.756	.320	.227	.031	.073	.123
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	.363	.193	.129	.170	.098	.296	.135	.554	.027	.398	.129	.311	.011	.206	.094
Spring 1948	.582	.237	.155	.345	.165	.226	.166	.586	.071	.349	.166	.264	.011	.182	.071
Fall 1948	.461	.139	.038	.322	.085	.281	.118	.839	.129	.611	.099	.189	.016	.119	.054
Spring 1949	.575	.333	.211	.242	.060	.243	.167	.806	.113	.521	.172	.284	.039	.153	.092
Summer 1949	.840	.172	.022	.668	.005	.193	.153	.981	.166	.569	.246	.134	.009	.101	.024
2,000-2,999:														
Winter 1948	.852	.359	.204	.493	.262	.369	.215	.956	.092	.604	.260	.463	.057	.194	.212
Spring 1948	.774	.322	.215	.452	.139	.318	.266	.949	.139	.512	.298	.388	.056	.202	.130
Fall 1948	.828	.236	.039	.592	.174	.367	.218	1.200	.249	.753	.198	.277	.031	.148	.098
Spring 1949	.982	.425	.278	.557	.132	.326	.250	1.222	.203	.727	.292	.388	.056	.221	.111
Summer 1949	1.753	.442	.165	1.311	.057	.268	.187	1.385	.252	.810	.323	.234	.060	.074	.100
3,000-3,999:														
Winter 1948	1.022	.515	.355	.477	.276	.411	.292	1.159	.228	.641	.290	.446	.059	.247	.140
Spring 1948	1.105	.430	.217	.675	.147	.266	.253	.981	.220	.516	.245	.325	.047	.144	.134
Fall 1948	.870	.250	.078	.620	.159	.359	.231	1.266	.179	.867	.220	.218	.029	.094	.095
Spring 1949	.915	.345	.213	.570	.205	.324	.258	1.511	.295	.881	.335	.395	.049	.156	.190
Summer 1949	1.455	.444	.142	1.011	.087	.224	.200	1.674	.377	.905	.392	.292	.015	.055	.222
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	1.005	.557	.266	.448	.212	.384	.288	1.795	.250	1.045	.500	.462	.190	.129	.143
Spring 1948	1.106	.349	.159	.757	.048	.305	.277	1.254	.313	.603	.338	.158	.034	.034	.090
Fall 1948	1.097	.265	.076	.832	.191	.235	.163	1.575	.452	.834	.289	.130	.023	.023	.084
Spring 1949	1.172	.413	.217	.759	.195	.312	.255	1.406	.334	.704	.368	.356	.035	.130	.191
Summer 1949	1.420	.363	.111	1.057	.082	.211	.189	1.524	.343	.823	.358	.270	.055	.034	.181

BUFFALO

	Quantity per household (pounds)													
All incomes:														
Winter 1948	10.046	6.519	4.941	3.527	2.038	7.146	6.914	7.220	0.276	4.634	2.310	0.598	0.153	0.181	0.264
Spring 1948	10.768	6.610	4.718	4.158	1.457	6.665	6.543	7.859	.656	4.492	2.711	.503	.100	.179	.224
Fall 1948	10.562	3.657	3.057	6.905	1.927	7.003	6.639	11.944	2.577	4.051	5.316	.424	.084	.150	.190
Under 2,000:														
Winter 1948	6.128	3.822	2.487	2.306	1.519	8.089	7.910	3.861	0	2.317	1.544	.408	.018	.214	.176
Spring 1948	8.327	4.197	2.830	4.130	1.130	7.474	7.474	6.778	.428	4.444	1.906	.357	.085	.054	.218
Fall 1948	9.751	3.058	2.563	6.693	2.199	6.646	6.173	12.167	4.116	4.040	4.011	.420	.086	.173	.161
2,000-2,999:														
Winter 1948	9.603	5.667	4.241	3.936	2.492	7.711	7.353	7.796	.382	5.063	2.351	.709	.229	.272	.208
Spring 1948	9.838	5.643	4.484	4.195	1.664	6.796	6.581	8.754	.680	4.870	3.204	.716	.160	.291	.265
Fall 1948	10.295	3.652	2.854	6.643	1.746	7.372	7.030	12.689	2.119	4.527	6.043	.567	.096	.256	.215
3,000-3,999:														
Winter 1948	12.701	8.855	6.886	3.846	2.103	7.330	7.263	8.685	.255	5.603	2.827	.693	.193	.133	.367
Spring 1948	11.556	8.022	5.980	3.534	1.561	6.939	6.804	7.956	.773	4.253	2.930	.419	.050	.183	.186
Fall 1948	11.370	3.833	3.399	7.537	2.043	7.718	7.289	12.517	2.841	3.829	5.847	.253	.017	.071	.165
4,000 and over:														
Winter 1948	10.048	6.354	4.804	3.694	1.667	5.307	5.040	6.721	.317	4.246	2.158	.453	.055	.067	.331
Spring 1948	14.417	8.355	6.258	6.062	1.450	5.701	5.701	7.322	.885	3.899	2.538	.338	0	.032	.306
Fall 1948	10.932	4.100	3.438	6.832	1.930	5.921	5.710	9.879	2.043	2.964	4.872	.320	.104	0	.216

[1] Chiefly dry beans and peas.

TABLE 76.—PURCHASED FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Con.

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years and over and 0, 1, or two children, aged 2–15 years, in cities, in separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Fresh fruits					Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Fresh vegetables				Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts			
	Total	Citrus		Other		Total	Potatoes	Total	Tomatoes	Leafy, green, yellow	Other	Total	Fruits	Vegetables [1]	Nuts
		Total	Oranges	Total	Apples										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
BUFFALO—CON.	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	0.947	0.504	0.390	0.443	0.202	0.350	0.319	1.010	0.088	0.540	0.382	0.224	0.037	0.034	0.153
Spring 1948	1.033	.500	.364	.533	.137	.366	.351	1.349	.213	.681	.455	.214	.023	.039	.152
Fall 1948	1.168	.341	.270	.827	.162	.334	.295	1.000	.180	.437	.383	.152	.018	.032	.102
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	.599	.301	.202	.298	.147	.377	.357	.494	0	.263	,231	.146	.004	.049	.093
Spring 1948	.815	.377	.251	.438	.100	.409	.409	1.015	.146	.588	.281	.125	.023	.010	.092
Fall 1948	1.021	.270	.214	.751	.178	.340	.283	.950	.220	.465	.265	.137	.019	.031	.087
2,000-2,999:															
Winter 1948	.912	.452	.344	.460	.223	.405	.357	1.066	.125	.541	.400	.245	.053	.049	.143
Spring 1948	.982	.437	.347	.545	.165	.376	.350	1.495	.214	.739	.542	.270	.037	.061	.172
Fall 1948	1.174	.353	.259	.821	.153	.342	.307	1.061	.179	.450	.432	.192	.023	.054	.115
3,000-3,999:															
Winter 1948	1.167	.658	.513	.509	.242	.327	.320	1.189	.087	.665	.437	.286	.048	.027	.211
Spring 1948	1.031	.587	.451	.444	.131	.383	.366	1.344	.232	.632	.480	.153	.011	.038	.104
Fall 1948	1.275	.349	.291	.926	.169	.360	.310	1.040	.205	.427	.408	.101	.003	.017	.081
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	.972	.486	.399	.486	.162	.267	.224	1.076	.089	.594	.393	.179	.015	.013	.151
Spring 1948	1.352	.624	.449	.728	.142	.296	.296	1.493	.332	.702	.459	.357	0	.029	.328
Fall 1948	1.115	.383	.312	.732	.138	.277	.262	.917	.126	.395	.396	.151	.022	0	.129
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	Quantity per household (pounds)														
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	10.877	7.514	4.718	3.363	1.823	5.929	5.811	5.570	0.295	3.646	1.629	0.794	0.311	0.119	0.364
Spring 1948	9.739	6.338	4.568	3.401	1.052	5.533	5.467	6.589	.530	3.848	2.211	.576	.245	.082	.249
Fall 1948	11.815	3.974	3.516	7.841	1.312	5.453	5.264	7.443	1.319	3.632	2.492	.490	.203	.054	.233
Spring 1949	7.954	4.877	3.609	3.077	.836	5.144	5.083	7.197	.811	4.056	2.330	.682	.338	.094	.250
Summer 1949	11.137	3.216	2.531	7.921	.312	4.963	4.963	8.389	.951	3.013	4.425	.420	.158	.075	.187
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	10.117	6.968	2.939	3.149	2.202	4.700	4.533	3.552	.033	2.291	1.228	.618	.315	.096	.207
Spring 1948	5.173	3.307	2.287	1.866	.554	5.000	5.000	5.004	.235	3.008	1.761	.271	.188	.023	.060
Fall 1948	5.199	1.708	1.585	3.491	.514	3.917	3.888	6.220	1.764	2.224	2.242	.283	.200	.032	.051
Spring 1949	8.581	6.022	2.849	2.559	1.023	5.772	5.772	5.272	.432	3.720	1.120	1.142	1.051	.045	.046
Summer 1949	11.014	2.727	2.028	8.287	0	4.860	4.860	7.373	.333	3.303	3.737	.383	.186	.110	.087
2,000–2,999:															
Winter 1948	9.860	7.072	4.072	2.788	1.597	7.836	7.669	5.855	.360	3.773	1.722	.798	.316	.207	.275
Spring 1948	9.374	6.309	4.752	3.065	.980	6.183	6.173	6.309	.510	3.333	2.466	.579	.245	.097	.237
Fall 1948	11.622	3.639	2.949	7.983	1.471	7.456	7.185	8.105	2.001	3.416	2.688	.653	.267	.075	.311
Spring 1949	8.182	4.955	3.987	3.227	1.002	6.663	6.617	7.932	.669	4.412	2.851	.690	.256	.160	.274
Summer 1949	11.766	2.530	1.574	9.236	.560	5.048	5.048	7.157	.833	2.915	3.409	.219	.079	.037	.103

3,000–3,999:															
Winter 1948	12. 652	8. 176	5. 607	4. 476	2. 107	5. 125	4. 987	6. 855	. 336	4. 527	1. 992	. 861	. 347	. 063	. 451
Spring 1948	10. 768	7. 063	4. 811	3. 705	1. 124	5. 186	5. 143	6. 737	. 573	4. 107	2. 057	. 587	. 258	. 062	. 267
Fall 1948	13. 533	4. 822	4. 541	8. 711	1. 443	4. 417	4. 281	7. 132	. 678	4. 075	2. 379	. 502	. 167	. 028	. 307
Spring 1949	7. 380	3. 764	2. 905	3. 616	. 905	5. 451	5. 377	7. 168	. 892	3. 952	2. 324	. 549	. 292	. 062	. 195
Summer 1949	8. 998	2. 958	2. 506	6. 040	. 136	5. 493	5. 493	7. 154	. 980	2. 548	3. 626	. 424	. 128	. 089	. 207
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	10. 493	7. 891	5. 677	2. 602	1. 415	5. 649	5. 625	5. 203	. 292	3. 458	1. 453	. 837	. 264	. 129	. 444
Spring 1948	12. 709	8. 047	5. 821	4. 662	1. 483	5. 523	5. 265	7. 892	. 564	4. 949	2. 379	. 753	. 344	. 138	. 271
Fall 1948	18. 502	6. 306	5. 683	12. 196	1. 611	5. 586	5. 341	8. 348	. 903	4. 655	2. 790	. 548	. 253	. 097	. 198
Spring 1949	8. 951	5. 973	4. 451	2. 978	. 477	4. 657	4. 563	7. 706	. 866	4. 370	2. 470	. 765	. 324	. 111	. 330
Summer 1949	13. 441	4. 275	3. 573	9. 166	. 436	4. 774	4. 774	11. 370	1. 125	3. 797	6. 448	. 517	. 205	. 068	. 244
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	0. 919	0. 471	0. 338	0. 448	0. 192	0. 337	0. 322	0. 760	0. 097	0. 413	0. 250	0. 322	0. 074	0. 023	. 225
Spring 1948	1. 016	. 444	. 334	. 572	. 123	. 352	. 343	1. 062	. 170	. 552	. 340	. 205	. 056	. 016	. 133
Fall 1948	1. 081	. 323	. 270	. 758	. 150	. 265	. 246	. 608	. 070	. 324	. 214	. 202	. 049	. 010	. 143
Spring 1949	1. 055	. 476	. 349	. 579	. 124	. 310	. 301	1. 084	. 211	. 534	. 339	. 240	. 085	. 016	. 139
Summer 1949	1. 509	. 378	. 233	1. 131	. 037	. 266	. 266	. 963	. 230	. 366	. 367	. 153	. 039	. 014	. 100
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	. 735	. 359	. 192	. 376	. 198	. 248	. 228	. 434	. 009	. 270	. 155	. 266	. 076	. 012	. 178
Spring 1948	. 587	. 263	. 202	. 324	. 060	. 301	. 301	. 715	. 082	. 390	. 243	. 074	. 041	. 005	. 028
Fall 1948	. 624	. 143	. 128	. 481	. 065	. 194	. 191	. 485	. 100	. 211	. 174	. 068	. 042	. 005	. 021
Spring 1949	1. 049	. 547	. 296	. 502	. 145	. 359	. 359	. 710	. 095	. 460	. 155	. 287	. 255	. 007	. 025
Summer 1949	1. 289	. 305	. 183	. 984	0	. 275	. 275	. 598	. 068	. 255	. 275	. 105	. 038	. 021	. 046
2,000–2,999:															
Winter 1948	. 773	. 410	. 278	. 363	. 165	. 432	. 411	. 783	. 104	. 409	. 270	. 284	. 076	. 043	. 165
Spring 1948	. 917	. 438	. 349	. 479	. 114	. 362	. 361	. 996	. 143	. 497	. 356	. 183	. 056	. 021	. 106
Fall 1948	1. 050	. 310	. 227	. 740	. 154	. 365	. 338	. 638	. 104	. 314	. 220	. 240	. 054	. 016	. 170
Spring 1949	1. 086	. 474	. 384	. 612	. 139	. 407	. 397	1. 061	. 170	. 498	. 393	. 219	. 067	. 026	. 126
Summer 1949	1. 446	. 315	. 161	1. 131	. 069	. 277	. 277	. 883	. 178	. 349	. 356	. 083	. 019	. 008	. 056
3,000–3,999:															
Winter 1948	1. 142	. 532	. 392	. 610	. 237	. 308	. 290	. 966	. 123	. 525	. 318	. 363	. 083	. 012	. 268
Spring 1948	1. 155	. 494	. 347	. 661	. 131	. 342	. 336	1. 115	. 203	. 571	. 341	. 219	. 059	. 010	. 150
Fall 1948	1. 414	. 384	. 349	1. 030	. 184	. 208	. 192	. 570	. 025	. 323	. 222	. 283	. 052	. 006	. 225
Spring 1949	1. 016	. 378	. 285	. 638	. 138	. 308	. 299	1. 095	. 242	. 520	. 333	. 177	. 062	. 010	. 105
Summer 1949	1. 247	. 317	. 199	. 930	. 018	. 283	. 283	. 898	. 225	. 308	. 365	. 160	. 031	. 017	. 112
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	. 911	. 562	. 442	. 349	. 155	. 340	. 335	. 719	. 105	. 398	. 216	. 352	. 063	. 026	. 263
Spring 1948	1. 393	. 562	. 431	. 831	. 185	. 380	. 346	1. 329	. 198	. 740	. 391	. 285	. 081	. 027	. 177
Fall 1948	1. 324	. 505	. 440	. 819	. 174	. 265	. 241	. 752	. 050	. 451	. 251	. 210	. 069	. 019	. 122
Spring 1949	1. 149	. 572	. 423	. 577	. 074	. 290	. 276	1. 245	. 237	. 631	. 377	. 310	. 088	. 021	. 201
Summer 1949	1. 917	. 511	. 348	1. 406	. 046	. 256	. 256	1. 214	. 281	. 485	. 448	. 202	. 053	. 012	. 137

[1] Chiefly dry beans and peas.

TABLE 76.—PURCHASED FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Con.

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Fresh fruits					Potatoes, sweetpotatoes		Fresh vegetables				Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts			
	Total	Citrus		Other		Total	Potatoes	Total	Tomatoes	Leafy, green, yellow	Other	Total	Fruits	Vegetables[1]	Nuts
		Total	Oranges	Total	Apples										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household (pounds)														
SAN FRANCISCO															
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	10. 186	6. 663	4. 593	3. 523	1. 781	4. 180	3. 916	8. 908	0. 777	5. 495	2. 636	0. 658	. 0187	0. 290	0. 181
Spring 1948	11. 139	6. 799	4. 802	4. 340	1. 250	4. 212	4. 049	11. 650	1. 365	6. 976	3. 309	. 619	. 202	. 178	. 239
Fall 1948	13. 185	4. 307	3. 176	8. 878	1. 412	3. 832	3. 615	12. 885	2. 061	6. 367	4. 457	. 679	. 144	. 296	. 239
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	8. 342	5. 711	4. 119	2. 631	. 857	3. 625	3. 232	6. 122	. 536	4. 102	1. 484	. 730	. 154	. 367	. 209
Spring 1948	14. 624	7. 089	4. 617	7. 535	2. 366	3. 717	3. 617	8. 969	. 583	5. 425	2. 961	. 753	. 250	. 188	. 315
Fall 1948	9. 927	3. 345	2. 346	6. 582	. 385	3. 289	3. 289	10. 011	2. 050	4. 161	3. 800	. 561	. 056	. 328	. 177
2,000–2,999:															
Winter 1948	8. 713	5. 634	3. 691	3. 079	1. 591	4. 621	4. 327	9. 413	. 652	5. 840	2. 921	. 602	. 191	. 267	. 144
Spring 1948	9. 420	5. 746	4. 388	3. 674	1. 418	4. 281	4. 170	10. 649	. 942	6. 875	2. 832	. 546	. 185	. 187	. 174
Fall 1948	15. 862	4. 259	3. 041	11. 603	2. 164	3. 965	3. 687	12. 994	2. 532	6. 277	4. 185	1. 065	. 310	. 516	. 239
3,000–3,999:															
Winter 1948	9. 598	6. 156	4. 496	3. 442	1. 735	4. 913	4. 826	9. 322	. 772	5. 780	2. 770	. 554	. 126	. 243	. 185
Spring 1948	10. 608	7. 361	5. 460	3. 247	. 891	5. 254	5. 032	12. 706	1. 491	7. 996	3. 219	. 558	. 130	. 228	. 200
Fall 1948	13. 306	3. 971	3. 086	9. 335	1. 237	4. 629	4. 362	13. 782	2. 030	7. 029	4. 723	. 662	. 126	. 311	. 225
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	13. 007	8. 900	6. 026	4. 107	2. 230	3. 944	3. 545	9. 837	. 989	5. 989	2. 859	. 809	. 222	. 381	. 206
Spring 1948	12. 849	8. 096	5. 501	4. 753	1. 378	3. 756	3. 608	12. 455	1. 749	7. 053	3. 653	. 722	. 329	. 108	. 285
Fall 1948	13. 485	5. 250	3. 641	8. 235	1. 026	3. 443	3. 390	12. 683	1. 827	6. 107	4. 749	. 433	. 064	. 087	. 282
	Expense per household (dollars)														
All incomes:															
Winter 1948	1. 029	0. 486	0. 323	0. 543	0. 165	0. 298	0. 267	1. 413	0. 221	0. 780	0. 412	0. 230	0. 041	0. 076	0. 113
Spring 1948	1. 325	. 485	. 327	. 840	. 137	. 291	. 269	1. 688	. 352	. 903	. 433	. 233	. 041	. 052	. 140
Fall 1948	1. 272	. 337	. 226	. 935	. 163	. 230	. 198	1. 370	. 258	. 654	. 458	. 268	. 034	. 081	. 153
Under 2,000:															
Winter 1948	. 792	. 331	. 217	. 461	. 090	. 271	. 225	. 801	. 090	. 466	. 245	. 194	. 024	. 095	. 075
Spring 1948	1. 389	. 496	. 308	. 893	. 232	. 258	. 243	1. 264	. 165	. 712	. 387	. 323	. 037	. 043	. 243
Fall 1948	. 852	. 210	. 124	. 642	. 051	. 183	. 183	1. 025	. 292	. 394	. 339	. 262	. 012	. 079	. 171
2,000–2,999:															
Winter 1948	. 892	. 408	. 271	. 484	. 145	. 322	. 292	1. 360	. 175	. 812	. 373	. 186	. 042	. 063	. 081
Spring 1948	1. 121	. 400	. 297	. 721	. 149	. 301	. 286	1. 540	. 235	. 922	. 383	. 223	. 041	. 085	. 097
Fall 1948	1. 347	. 342	. 220	1. 005	. 194	. 238	. 205	1. 266	. 284	. 570	. 412	. 363	. 072	. 126	. 165
3,000–3,999:															
Winter 1948	. 993	. 457	. 322	. 536	. 172	. 342	. 327	1. 382	. 223	. 754	. 405	. 244	. 029	. 093	. 122
Spring 1948	1. 180	. 483	. 340	. 697	. 104	. 350	. 326	1. 787	. 364	. 999	. 424	. 192	. 027	. 060	. 105
Fall 1948	1. 259	. 303	. 218	. 956	. 146	. 264	. 224	1. 460	. 260	. 719	. 481	. 209	. 029	. 056	. 124
4,000 and over:															
Winter 1948	1. 271	. 661	. 432	. 610	. 194	. 289	. 245	1. 764	. 303	. 957	. 504	. 279	. 051	. 081	. 147
Spring 1948	1. 557	. 603	. 392	. 954	. 151	. 266	. 247	1. 900	. 472	. 923	. 505	. 267	. 064	. 028	. 175
Fall 1948	1. 513	. 417	. 259	1. 096	. 154	. 204	. 192	1. 443	. 241	. 677	. 525	. 205	. 014	. 017	. 174

[1] Chiefly dry beans and peas.

TABLE 77.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS, BEVERAGES, MISCELLANEOUS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Frozen fruits and vegetables		Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices				Prepared, partially prepared foods		Beverages				Miscellaneous [3]
	Total	Vegetables	Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Soups	Total [1]	Alcoholic [2]	Soft drinks	Coffee	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BIRMINGHAM	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0.113	0.089	4.621	1.295	2.173	1.153	1.277	0.917	.....	0.341	2.395	0.917	.....
Spring 1948	.054	.047	3.694	1.077	1.687	.930	.574	.291	.....	.380	2.796	.794	.....
Fall 1948	.061	.054	2.246	.686	.727	.833	.456	.264	.....	.545	2.813	.842	.....
Spring 1949	.073	.040	4.551	.986	2.225	1.340	.775	.277	.....	.653	2.821	1.036	.....
Summer 1949	.083	.027	2.457	.471	.742	1.244	.399	.224	.....	.452	4.355	.774	.....
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	0	0	2.528	.857	1.306	.365	.796	.656	.....	.375	1.490	.697	.....
Spring 1948	.013	.013	1.982	.630	.881	.471	.238	.208	.....	.126	2.299	.646	.....
Fall 1948	0	0	.929	.238	.353	.338	.035	.029	.....	.713	3.015	.618	.....
Spring 1949	.046	.035	2.109	.602	1.116	.391	.380	.148	.....	.500	1.802	.781	.....
Summer 1949	.008	0	1.059	.210	.325	.524	.213	.171	.....	.303	2.967	.622	.....
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	.032	.032	4.863	.855	2.570	1.438	1.843	1.195	.....	.211	2.273	.972	.....
Spring 1948	0	0	4.105	1.165	2.039	.901	.726	.361	.....	.582	2.687	.913	.....
Fall 1948	.017	.017	2.183	.750	.958	.475	.552	.333	.....	.841	2.494	.920	.....
Spring 1949	.107	.037	4.371	1.036	2.144	1.191	.842	.302	.....	.574	2.828	1.060	.....
Summer 1949	0	0	2.344	.323	1.023	.998	.412	.247	.....	.421	4.150	.788	.....
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	.113	.068	7.605	2.610	3.399	1.596	1.544	1.222	.....	.182	3.201	1.330	.....
Spring 1948	0	0	5.400	1.526	2.388	1.486	1.188	.610	.....	.385	2.498	1.019	.....
Fall 1948	.054	.054	3.828	1.105	1.103	1.620	1.014	.571	.....	.036	2.846	1.095	.....
Spring 1949	.050	.025	6.196	1.145	2.467	2.584	.779	.230	.....	.354	2.839	1.033	.....
Summer 1949	.107	.053	3.812	.856	1.034	1.922	.526	.146	.....	.231	6.020	.814	.....
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	.597	.478	6.287	2.074	2.173	2.040	.911	.594	.....	.025	3.684	1.019	.....
Spring 1948	.398	.348	6.029	1.972	2.349	1.708	.371	.133	.....	.225	3.549	.812	.....
Fall 1948	.322	.274	3.491	1.011	.677	1.803	.424	.290	.....	.167	2.803	.917	.....
Spring 1949	.105	.073	5.644	1.184	3.059	1.401	1.054	.477	.....	.935	3.243	1.355	.....
Summer 1949	.300	.081	3.068	.609	.814	1.645	.645	.411	.....	1.097	5.224	.952	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 77.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS, BEVERAGES, MISCELLANEOUS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Frozen fruits and vegetables		Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices				Prepared, partially prepared foods		Beverages				Miscellaneous [3]
	Total	Vegetables	Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Soups	Total [1]	Alcoholic [2]	Soft drinks	Coffee	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
BIRMINGHAM—continued	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0. 051	0. 037	0. 691	0. 260	0. 329	0. 102	0. 303	0. 195	1. 041	0. 288	0. 237	0. 454	0. 313
Spring 1948	. 023	. 020	. 550	. 210	. 255	. 085	. 158	. 067	1. 200	. 455	. 271	. 390	. 230
Fall 1948	. 025	. 023	. 358	. 154	. 122	. 082	. 138	. 063	1. 030	. 269	. 265	. 411	. 205
Spring 1949	. 031	. 012	. 706	. 204	. 358	. 144	. 252	. 061	1. 259	. 345	. 285	. 517	. 345
Summer 1949	. 033	. 012	. 387	. 103	. 125	. 159	. 130	. 049	1. 311	. 374	. 411	. 388	. 295
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	0	0	. 373	. 162	. 183	. 028	. 147	. 118	. 744	. 269	. 133	. 334	. 151
Spring 1948	. 007	. 007	. 302	. 124	. 135	. 043	. 064	. 045	. 799	. 242	. 203	. 314	. 152
Fall 1948	0	0	. 135	. 048	. 056	. 031	. 012	. 006	. 848	. 237	. 266	. 304	. 160
Spring 1949	. 013	. 005	. 325	. 110	. 175	. 040	. 093	. 033	. 685	. 099	. 147	. 382	. 253
Summer 1949	. 007	0	. 150	. 041	. 044	. 065	. 048	. 040	. 882	. 252	. 258	. 301	. 137
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	. 015	. 015	. 694	. 167	. 383	. 144	. 468	. 258	1. 045	. 262	. 224	. 486	. 391
Spring 1948	0	0	. 619	. 227	. 308	. 084	. 180	. 080	1. 523	. 730	. 258	. 443	. 250
Fall 1948	. 007	. 007	. 331	. 147	. 136	. 048	. 181	. 072	1. 168	. 386	. 241	. 444	. 165
Spring 1949	. 051	. 005	. 675	. 198	. 348	. 129	. 257	. 059	1. 245	. 333	. 277	. 525	. 341
Summer 1949	0	0	. 400	. 086	. 173	. 141	. 116	. 054	1. 452	. 481	. 413	. 392	. 387
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	. 055	. 031	1. 232	. 513	. 590	. 129	. 360	. 268	1. 383	. 239	. 336	. 667	. 465
Spring 1948	0	0	. 799	. 296	. 372	. 131	. 314	. 153	1 179	. 283	. 259	. 512	. 342
Fall 1948	. 020	. 020	. 621	. 291	. 181	. 149	. 264	. 136	. 986	. 071	. 279	. 518	. 303
Spring 1949	. 026	. 010	. 942	. 248	. 407	. 287	. 287	. 054	1. 199	. 198	. 308	. 537	. 347
Summer 1949	. 039	. 018	. 598	. 186	. 171	. 241	. 208	. 026	1. 424	. 273	. 563	. 438	. 336
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	. 259	. 190	. 952	. 478	. 310	. 164	. 233	. 134	1. 026	. 062	. 368	. 514	. 376
Spring 1948	. 170	. 146	. 864	. 382	. 341	. 141	. 134	. 031	. 934	. 075	. 344	. 404	. 255
Fall 1948	. 133	. 116	. 578	. 229	. 158	. 191	. 131	. 066	1. 173	. 363	. 275	. 442	. 234
Spring 1949	. 046	. 031	. 890	. 252	. 495	. 143	. 342	. 114	1. 513	. 369	. 348	. 669	. 363
Summer 1949	. 116	. 041	. 484	. 130	. 150	. 204	. 227	. 090	1. 823	. 654	. 512	. 465	. 359

See footnotes at end of table.

BUFFALO

	Quantity per household (pounds)											
All incomes:												
Winter 1948	0. 230	0. 195	7. 829	2. 073	3. 878	1. 878	1. 320	1. 128	3. 150	2. 266	0. 967	
Spring 1948	. 331	. 216	6. 542	1. 683	3. 308	1. 551	1. 207	. 912	2. 928	3. 103	. 984	
Fall 1948	. 237	. 217	4. 441	. 767	2. 055	1. 619	1. 394	1. 038	2. 635	2. 672	. 963	
Under 2,000:												
Winter 1948	. 249	. 249	4. 565	1. 317	2. 320	. 928	. 914	. 753	2. 112	. 848	. 910	
Spring 1948	. 259	. 148	6. 355	1. 119	3. 754	1. 482	1. 486	. 942	1. 222	1. 766	. 875	
Fall 1948	. 153	. 153	3. 637	. 399	1. 897	1. 341	1. 566	. 929	1. 740	1. 815	. 911	
2,000–2,999:												
Winter 1948	. 222	. 168	8. 392	2. 200	4. 091	2. 101	1. 194	1. 017	2. 580	2. 638	. 977	
Spring 1948	. 183	. 101	7. 056	1. 836	3. 710	1. 510	1. 217	. 958	3. 313	2. 803	. 981	
Fall 1948	. 172	. 157	4. 415	. 777	2. 423	1. 215	1. 153	. 885	2. 876	2. 761	. 962	
3,000–3,999:												
Winter 1948	. 249	. 216	8. 856	2. 201	4. 546	2. 109	1. 304	1. 188	3. 542	2. 325	. 926	
Spring 1948	. 435	. 276	6. 753	2. 056	3. 060	1. 637	1. 361	1. 063	2. 643	3. 846	1. 011	
Fall 1948	. 289	. 257	4. 950	. 759	1. 908	2. 283	1. 891	1. 512	2. 845	3. 399	. 956	
4,000 and over:												
Winter 1948	. 124	. 091	8. 536	2. 521	3. 765	2. 250	1. 630	1. 370	4. 883	2. 787	1. 117	
Spring 1948	. 625	. 469	6. 839	2. 103	3. 132	1. 604	. 914	. 793	4. 180	4. 227	1. 316	
Fall 1948	. 513	. 467	4. 959	1. 317	1. 378	2. 264	. 830	. 661	3. 202	2. 375	1. 077	

	Expense per household (dollars)											
All incomes:												
Winter 1948	0. 089	0. 077	1. 072	0. 366	0. 530	0. 176	0. 308	0. 255	1. 391	0. 600	0. 182	0. 492	0. 329
Spring 1948	. 108	. 069	. 896	. 280	. 471	. 145	. 305	. 197	1. 617	. 749	. 244	. 506	. 275
Fall 1948	. 088	. 079	. 633	. 159	. 322	. 152	. 365	. 239	1. 306	. 491	. 203	. 500	. 277
Under 2,000:												
Winter 1948	. 097	. 097	. 701	. 278	. 293	. 130	. 225	. 183	1. 015	. 359	. 074	. 520	. 113
Spring 1948	. 083	. 046	. 868	. 202	. 523	. 143	. 357	. 199	. 948	. 186	. 138	. 464	. 171
Fall 1948	. 049	. 049	. 484	. 060	. 312	. 112	. 411	. 217	. 989	. 267	. 145	. 489	. 152
2,000–2,999:												
Winter 1948	. 083	. 069	1. 070	. 363	. 522	. 185	. 297	. 246	1. 249	. 464	. 198	. 489	. 344
Spring 1948	. 064	. 032	. 948	. 284	. 516	. 148	. 298	. 208	1. 565	. 709	. 241	. 500	. 294
Fall 1948	. 064	. 057	. 644	. 165	. 366	. 113	. 291	. 200	1. 317	. 541	. 197	. 483	. 288
3,000–3,999:												
Winter 1948	. 094	. 078	1. 203	. 361	. 636	. 206	. 302	. 262	1. 407	. 550	. 209	. 477	. 451
Spring 1948	. 142	. 097	. 864	. 318	. 398	. 148	. 345	. 238	1. 475	. 608	. 271	. 501	. 299
Fall 1948	. 107	. 091	. 668	. 168	. 285	. 215	. 499	. 352	1. 352	. 494	. 273	. 501	. 332
4,000 and over:												
Winter 1948	. 048	. 037	1. 259	. 517	. 558	. 184	. 339	. 270	2. 104	1. 255	. 203	. 517	. 269
Spring 1948	. 223	. 163	1. 085	. 431	. 528	. 126	. 245	. 167	3 174	2. 079	. 288	. 689	. 305
Fall 1948	. 206	. 185	. 728	. 281	. 225	. 222	. 239	. 159	1. 739	. 743	. 188	. 564	. 310

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 77.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER FOODS, BEVERAGES, MISCELLANEOUS: *Quantity and expense for foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Frozen fruits and vegetables		Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices				Prepared, partially prepared foods		Beverages				Miscellaneous [4]
	Total	Vegetables	Total	Fruits	Vegetables	Juices	Total	Soups	Total [1]	Alcoholic [2]	Soft drinks	Coffee	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	Quantity per household (pounds)												
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0.358	0.255	7.464	2.655	3.513	1.296	1.047	0.804	-------	1.447	1.837	0.867	-------
Spring 1948	.259	.191	6.047	2.051	2.486	1.510	.937	.600	-------	1.393	2.183	.779	-------
Fall 1948	.148	.109	4.471	1.087	1.827	1.557	1.215	.705	-------	1.475	2.160	.885	-------
Spring 1949	.365	.164	6.418	2.040	2.422	1.956	.920	.659	-------	2.011	2.012	.899	-------
Summer 1949	.269	.092	4.271	1.015	1.669	1.587	.713	.386	-------	2.650	3.349	.780	-------
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	.174	.174	5.565	2.268	2.951	.346	.553	.553	-------	0	.271	.876	-------
Spring 1948	.068	.068	5.478	2.080	1.969	1.429	.558	.335	-------	.511	.584	.632	-------
Fall 1948	.068	.068	3.021	.611	1.384	1.026	.525	.289	-------	.562	.990	.756	-------
Spring 1949	.273	.205	5.963	1.305	2.397	2.261	1.174	.992	-------	.159	1.780	.720	-------
Summer 1949	0	0	4.303	.859	.942	2.502	.377	.330	-------	1.812	1.609	.785	-------
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	.301	.215	6.672	2.087	3.644	.941	1.113	.847	-------	1.582	1.070	1.047	-------
Spring 1948	.222	.184	5.318	1.734	2.236	1.348	.905	.655	-------	2.212	2.280	.874	-------
Fall 1948	.076	.045	4.530	1.064	1.820	1.646	1.132	.683	-------	2.039	1.960	1.058	-------
Spring 1949	.235	.052	7.950	2.476	2.912	2.562	.566	.512	-------	1.516	1.541	.993	-------
Summer 1949	.185	.074	4.914	1.196	1.535	2.183	.534	.346	-------	.841	2.335	.779	-------
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	.334	.209	9.369	3.107	3.978	2.284	1.079	.723	-------	2.409	3.916	.742	-------
Spring 1948	.210	.162	6.065	2.058	2.614	1.393	1.029	.636	-------	.707	2.623	.734	-------
Fall 1948	.123	.101	4.628	1.111	1.990	1.527	1.394	.912	-------	.760	2.917	.768	-------
Spring 1949	.282	.177	6.144	2.013	2.289	1.842	.941	.623	-------	1.027	2.012	.885	-------
Summer 1949	.118	.056	4.270	1.218	1.670	1.382	.843	.337	-------	2.431	3.925	.862	-------
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	.608	.442	8.279	3.378	3.360	1.541	1.166	.974	-------	1.271	1.025	.813	-------
Spring 1948	.519	.307	7.806	2.800	3.056	1.950	1.002	.580	-------	1.577	2.016	.775	-------
Fall 1948	.200	.135	5.312	1.600	1.924	1.788	1.432	.833	-------	1.760	2.332	.956	-------
Spring 1949	.588	.226	6.576	2.375	2.377	1.824	.990	.682	-------	3.726	2.718	.995	-------
Summer 1949	.535	.156	4.130	.918	1.837	1.375	.747	.445	-------	3.433	4.445	.813	-------
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0.124	0.083	1.101	0.423	0.539	0.139	0.288	0.174	1.212	0.481	0.147	0.478	0.281
Spring 1948	.091	.064	.846	.330	.378	.138	.309	.137	1.056	.386	.190	.423	.213
Fall 1948	.064	.048	.676	.227	.306	.143	.409	.159	1.136	.391	.198	.473	.284
Spring 1949	.137	.055	.960	.358	.389	.213	.293	.155	1.246	.521	.170	.488	.272
Summer 1949	.134	.038	.639	.189	.269	.181	.327	.090	1.545	.726	.323	.432	.203
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	.060	.060	.719	.311	.377	.031	.110	.110	.634	0	.026	.480	.112
Spring 1948	.031	.031	.614	.282	.226	.106	.121	.078	.594	.091	.065	.344	.158
Fall 1948	.024	.024	.413	.120	.213	.080	.144	.065	.634	.097	.089	.396	.170
Spring 1949	.106	.071	.868	.239	.393	.236	.305	.269	.693	.112	.140	.384	.262
Summer 1949	0	0	.585	.138	.181	.266	.123	.085	.894	.285	.166	.428	.211
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	.116	.068	.991	.341	.557	.093	.337	.181	1.234	.503	.098	.562	.250
Spring 1948	.076	.058	.749	.280	.349	.120	.297	.148	1.379	.651	.204	.483	.126
Fall 1948	.039	.020	.675	.220	.299	.156	.340	.150	1.215	.410	.177	.563	.226

Spring 1949	.096	.017	1.110	.419	.413	.278	.147	.120	.928	.165	.132	.541	.271
Summer 1949	.089	.035	.718	.233	.237	.248	.215	.074	.997	.301	.223	.448	.167
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	.109	.075	1.394	.502	.653	.239	.281	.157	1.729	.953	.271	.391	.396
Spring 1948	.068	.051	.910	.358	.408	.144	.337	.154	.788	.161	.193	.380	.265
Fall 1948	.056	.044	.717	.238	.341	.138	.484	.213	1.019	.274	.241	.412	.307
Spring 1949	.111	.065	.877	.307	.354	.216	.282	.145	1.124	.372	.181	.489	.238
Summer 1949	.049	.022	.597	.199	.236	.162	.441	.076	1.588	.678	.365	.468	.238
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	.195	.135	1.239	.529	.524	.186	.335	.216	1.023	.280	.105	.496	.303
Spring 1948	.192	.109	1.089	.433	.475	.181	.429	.134	1.179	.501	.204	.433	.289
Fall 1948	.073	.067	.803	.311	.325	.167	.556	.192	1.504	.619	.274	.520	.422
Spring 1949	.212	.070	1.053	.447	.408	.198	.377	.160	1.857	1.043	.218	.535	.327
Summer 1949	.276	.064	.657	.184	.315	.158	.314	.105	2.030	1.047	.440	.444	.206
SAN FRANCISCO	Quantity per household (pounds)												1
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0.613	0.543	6.827	2.094	2.743	1.990	1.198	0.893	-------	2.787	1.497	1.099	-------
Spring 1948	.355	.295	6.017	1.557	2.189	2.271	1.153	.783	-------	2.435	1.927	1.090	-------
Fall 1948	.283	.258	5.775	1.112	2.111	2.552	1.317	.920	-------	2.528	1.320	.973	-------
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	.429	.429	4.285	1.775	1.689	.821	.689	.374	-------	.625	.537	.738	-------
Spring 1948	.920	.773	5.600	1.493	1.123	2.984	.979	.576	-------	.651	1.827	.716	-------
Fall 1948	.115	.115	2.608	.355	1.006	1.247	1.227	1.083	-------	.432	.589	.834	-------
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	.386	.357	6.388	2.101	3.063	1.224	.785	.589	-------	1.621	.349	1.075	-------
Spring 1948	.266	.210	5.928	1.598	2.421	1.909	1.085	.634	-------	1.449	.933	1.166	-------
Fall 1948	.267	.192	5.458	1.074	2.455	1.929	1.344	.740	-------	4.055	1.341	1.009	-------
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	.733	.619	7.228	1.923	2.970	2.335	1.806	1.377	-------	5.067	2.487	1.137	-------
Spring 1948	.219	.219	6.367	1.486	2.684	2.197	1.486	1.234	-------	2.763	1.898	1.149	-------
Fall 1948	.256	.234	6.145	1.206	2.353	2.586	1.461	1.074	-------	2.213	1.362	1.062	-------
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	.745	.645	7.864	2.394	2.874	2.596	1.054	.789	-------	2.787	1.891	1.263	-------
Spring 1948	.363	.325	6.376	1.850	1.915	2.611	1.112	.692	-------	3.585	2.873	1.165	-------
Fall 1948	.468	.468	6.633	1.467	1.862	3.304	1.505	1.116	-------	2.531	1.611	1.063	-------
	Expense per household (dollars)												
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	0.215	0.191	0.996	0.346	0.449	0.201	0.343	0.230	1.930	1.108	0.163	0.589	0.263
Spring 1948	.141	.120	.825	.270	.330	.225	.326	.196	1.975	1.100	.187	.575	.268
Fall 1948	.119	.105	.854	.205	.369	.280	.361	.228	1.958	1.220	.122	.516	.277
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	.157	.157	.572	.234	.251	.087	.184	.093	.711	.159	.057	.448	.073
Spring 1948	.314	.259	.740	.212	.181	.347	.298	.199	.940	.271	.206	.377	.197
Fall 1948	.044	.044	.391	.049	.165	.177	.361	.276	.674	.112	.062	.442	.039
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	.135	.119	.990	.334	.520	.136	.225	.156	1.511	.816	.032	.597	.238
Spring 1948	.109	.087	.817	.293	.344	.180	.329	.168	1.186	.326	.107	.622	.204
Fall 1948	.124	.082	.818	.204	.411	.203	.371	.191	1.631	.914	.113	.547	.324
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	.253	.215	1.073	.334	.498	.241	.542	.353	2.055	1.160	.215	.585	.331
Spring 1948	.097	.097	.876	.252	.394	.230	.397	.312	1.895	.969	.177	.605	.367
Fall 1948	.103	.096	.874	.211	.396	.267	.388	.247	2.130	1.300	.126	.552	.300
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	.264	.232	1.071	.381	.439	.251	.292	.200	2.777	1.810	.261	.655	.298
Spring 1948	.148	.132	.866	.321	.301	.244	.311	.157	3.334	2.354	.262	.617	.251
Fall 1948	.183	.183	1.028	.267	.376	.385	.424	.302	2.890	2.090	.154	.554	.254

[1] Includes expense for tea, cocoa, chocolate, not shown separately. Expense refers to purchases rather than use in week.

[2] Quantity and expense for alcoholic beverages were probably underreported.

[3] Includes leavening agents, catsup, chili sauce, prepared desserts, plain gelatin, pickles, olives, salt, vinegar, spices, extracts. For leavening agents, salt, vinegar, spices, and extracts expense refers to purchases rather than use in week.

TABLE 78.—FOOD OBTAINED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City and season	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
BIRMINGHAM		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948		0.34	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.58	0.21	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.05	0	0.64	0.02
Spring 1948		.38	.08	.04	.01	.22	.32	.15	.20	.03	.52	.01	0	.57	.02
Fall 1948		.31	.06	.04	.02	.11	.78	.40	.10	.18	.84	.01	0	.35	0
Spring 1949		.20	.06	.06	0	.22	.47	.16	.07	0	.42	.01	0	.38	(4)
Summer 1949		.26	.04	.03	.04	.24	.46	.23	1.19	.24	2.29	(4)	0	.08	.01
	Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	0.75	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.33	0.04	0.03	(4)	(4)	0.03	0	0.09	(4)
Spring 1948	.66	.07	.04	(4)	(4)	.12	.18	.03	.02	(4)	0.07	.01	0	.08	(4)
Fall 1948	.89	.07	.04	(4)	(4)	.07	.41	.08	.01	0.01	.12	(4)	0	.06	(4)
Spring 1949	.63	.02	.05	.01	0	.12	.24	.04	.02	0	.06	.01	0	.06	(4)
Summer 1949	.94	.06	.02	(4)	.01	.14	.25	.05	.12	.02	.23	(4)	0	.01	(4)
	Quantity per household														
BUFFALO		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948		0.03	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.01	0	0.25	0.10
Spring 1948		.08	.01	.01	.06	.01	.15	.08	.19	0	.18	.01	0	.16	0
Fall 1948		.07	.02	0	.08	.01	.16	.06	.24	.05	1.49	.01	0	.08	0
	Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	0.43	0.01	0	0	(4)	0.01	0.17	0.04	0.01	(4)	0.01	(4)	0	0.03	0.05
Spring 1948	.27	.03	(4)	(4)	0.02	.01	.08	.04	.02	0	.02	0.01	0	.02	0
Fall 1948	.37	.02	.01	0	.03	.01	.08	.02	.02	(4)	.12	.01	0	.01	0

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.39	0.25	0.40	0.53	0.19	0.02	0.03	1.02	0.02
Spring 1948	.04	.02	0	.09	.06	.68	.19	.34	.12	.42	.01	.02	.63	.08
Fall 1948	.04	.03	.02	.11	.08	.62	.31	.97	.52	4.73	.02	.02	.55	.03
Spring 1949	.01	.03	(4)	.10	.04	.94	.18	.64	.21	.23	.01	.01	.52	.03
Summer 1949	.06	.01	.02	.08	.05	.79	.98	1.45	(4)	2.49	(4)	.02	.38	.02
Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	0.67	0.03	0.01	(4)	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	(4)
Spring 1948	.85	.02	(4)	0	.03	.03	.41	.06	.04	.01	.06	(4)	.01	.08	0.05
Fall 1948	1.13	.01	.01	(4)	.04	.05	.36	.09	.08	.02	.29	.01	.01	.07	.02
Spring 1949	.84	.02	.01	(4)	.04	.02	.46	.06	.07	.01	.03	.01	(4)	.07	.01
Summer 1949	1.44	.02	(4)	(4)	.03	.03	.43	.27	.19	(4)	.34	(4)	.01	.05	.02
Quantity per household														
SAN FRANCISCO	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	0.08	0.01	(4)	0.04	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.47	0.01	0.22	0.06	0	0.14	(4)
Spring 1948	.05	(4)	0	.03	.05	.22	.15	.09	0	.24	.03	.06	.30	(4)
Fall 1948	.06	(4)	.02	.06	.01	.31	.13	1.16	.16	1.16	.04	0	.08	0.01
Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	0.42	0.03	0.01	(4)	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.04	(4)	0.01	0.06	0	0.02	(4)
Spring 1948	.56	.02	(4)	0	.02	.03	.14	.07	.02	0	.08	.01	.02	.04	(4)
Fall 1948	.71	.03	(4)	(4)	.03	.01	.20	.04	.15	.01	.13	.03	0	.02	0.01

[1] Includes value for beverages and miscellaneous foods not shown separately.
[2] Excludes bacon and salt pork.
[3] Includes bacon and salt pork.
[4] 0.005 or less.

TABLE 79.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (16 GROUP TOTALS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City and season	All foods [1]	Milk equivalent	Fats and oils [2]	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Eggs	Meat, poultry, fish [3]	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Dried fruits and vegetables, nuts	Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits, vegetables and juices	Prepared or partially prepared dishes, soups
										Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Quantity per household														
BIRMINGHAM		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948		12.08	3.24	7.74	5.23	1.65	9.37	4.80	8.61	4.85	6.89	1.47	0.11	5.26	1.29
Spring 1948		10.96	3.06	7.04	4.89	1.78	8.74	3.95	8.30	3.72	6.42	1.07	.05	4.27	.59
Fall 1948		11.21	3.15	6.48	5.40	1.69	9.32	4.50	7.80	4.76	10.28	.79	.06	2.60	.46
Spring 1949		11.54	3.37	6.71	6.14	1.84	9.91	4.22	7.70	4.32	9.01	1.40	.07	4.93	.78
Summer 1949		10.05	3.07	6.32	5.71	1.48	9.02	4.18	24.42	3.62	16.98	.83	.08	2.53	.40
	Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	17.88	2.48	1.40	0.90	1.00	1.08	5.30	0.75	0.74	0.34	0.95	0.43	0.05	0.78	0.30
Spring 1948	16.48	2.38	1.30	.82	.87	.99	4.91	.60	.81	.28	.94	.31	.02	.63	.16
Fall 1948	17.27	2.55	1.35	.73	.95	1.11	5.53	.64	.77	.33	1.26	.22	.02	.42	.14
Spring 1949	18.38	2.43	1.13	.77	1.12	1.05	5.66	.68	.95	.31	1.27	.36	.03	.76	.25
Summer 1949	16.75	2.12	.92	.66	.99	.89	4.91	.58	1.43	.25	1.58	.23	.03	.40	.13
	Quantity per household														
BUFFALO		*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948		14.01	2.48	2.93	7.22	1.49	10.44	3.89	10.23	7.22	7.24	0.60	0.23	8.08	1.42
Spring 1948		12.63	2.46	2.69	6.99	1.58	9.74	3.30	10.96	6.66	8.04	.52	.33	6.70	1.21
Fall 1948		12.70	2.41	2.82	7.52	1.31	9.87	3.51	10.80	7.05	13.43	.44	.24	4.52	1.39
	Money value per household (dollars)														
Winter 1948	20.38	3.24	1.34	0.49	1.50	0.95	6.13	0.81	0.96	0.35	1.02	0.23	0.09	1.10	0.36
Spring 1948	20.49	3.04	1.37	.46	1.48	.98	6.27	.64	1.05	.37	1.37	.22	.11	.92	.30
Fall 1948	20.20	3.17	1.27	.48	1.60	.99	6.56	.62	1.19	.33	1.12	.16	.09	.64	.36

	Milk	Cream	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Poultry	Fish	Other meats	Fats and oils	Potatoes
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL														
	Quantity per household													
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	13.80	2.33	2.85	5.78	1.63	8.66	3.48	11.28	6.46	5.76	0.81	0.38	8.48	1.07
Spring 1948	13.02	2.11	2.17	5.51	1.56	8.54	2.89	10.08	5.65	7.01	.58	.28	6.68	1.02
Fall 1948	11.96	2.24	2.09	6.14	1.35	8.41	3.16	12.78	5.98	12.17	.50	.17	5.02	1.24
Spring 1949	12.34	2.23	2.14	5.62	1.42	8.67	2.84	8.60	5.36	7.42	.69	.37	6.94	.95
Summer 1949	11.90	2.20	1.73	5.78	1.27	8.36	3.72	12.58	4.96	10.88	.42	.29	4.65	.74
	Money value per household (dollars)													
Winter 1948	18.20	3.11	1.43	0.44	1.19	0.81	4.87	0.69	0.95	0.37	0.78	0.33	0.13	1.23	0.29
Spring 1948	17.72	3.04	1.34	.37	1.13	.75	5.14	.49	1.06	.36	1.12	.21	.10	.92	.36
Fall 1948	17.63	2.79	1.27	.39	1.27	.74	5.27	.60	1.16	.29	.89	.21	.07	.75	.43
Spring 1949	17.95	2.77	1.14	.37	1.23	.69	5.33	.57	1.13	.32	1.11	.25	.14	1.03	.30
Summer 1949	17.98	2.62	1.08	.31	1.27	.67	4.93	.72	1.70	.27	1.30	.16	.14	.69	.34
SAN FRANCISCO														
	Quantity per household													
	Quarts	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	12.72	2.07	2.35	5.49	1.31	9.52	2.55	10.65	4.19	9.12	0.72	0.61	6.97	1.20
Spring 1948	13.80	2.27	2.36	5.56	1.58	10.27	2.57	11.23	4.24	12.26	.65	.42	6.32	1.16
Fall 1948	14.07	2.23	2.90	5.81	1.56	9.52	2.54	14.34	3.99	14.04	.72	.28	5.86	1.33
	Money value per household (dollars)													
Winter 1948	20.60	2.90	1.24	0.42	1.37	0.88	6.27	0.61	1.07	0.30	1.45	0.28	0.22	1.02	0.34
Spring 1948	22.14	3.13	1.31	.47	1.42	1.04	6.71	.70	1.34	.29	1.77	.25	.16	.87	.33
Fall 1948	22.05	3.24	1.21	.55	1.40	1.25	6.74	.58	1.42	.24	1.50	.30	.12	.87	.37

[1] Includes value for beverages and miscellaneous foods, not shown separately. [2] Excludes bacon and salt pork. [3] Includes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 80.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Households	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Quantity per household											
BIRMINGHAM													
All incomes:	*Number*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	139		5.79	8.22	4.87	8.93	12.08	7.91	1.65	1.34	10.89	4.96	5.13
Spring 1948	163		4.98	7.21	3.74	8.00	10.96	7.24	1.78	.98	9.92	4.77	4.31
Fall 1948	146		6.94	4.97	4.78	9.77	11.21	7.53	1.69	.70	9.67	5.06	4.86
Spring 1949	140		6.45	7.60	4.40	9.20	11.54	8.44	1.84	1.30	10.31	5.13	4.64
Summer 1949	159		7.94	8.03	3.67	29.16	10.05	7.11	1.48	.74	9.71	5.03	4.74
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	46		3.84	4.35	4.08	5.14	8.90	5.53	1.11	1.09	10.12	4.55	4.31
Spring 1948	59		3.60	4.87	3.05	5.45	9.05	5.92	1.33	.98	9.94	4.62	4.01
Fall 1948	47		5.67	3.04	4.26	6.04	9.08	7.37	1.14	.63	8.98	4.65	4.42
Spring 1949	36		4.80	5.37	3.38	5.86	9.56	6.01	1.34	1.17	9.79	4.75	3.62
Summer 1949	47		6.75	4.56	3.39	23.79	8.05	5.72	.98	.72	9.66	4.91	3.87
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	43		6.14	8.77	5.30	9.62	13.79	8.68	1.84	1.66	12.25	5.45	6.17
Spring 1948	46		5.51	7.66	4.30	9.63	12.76	7.73	2.08	1.17	10.98	5.41	4.96
Fall 1948	44		7.36	5.11	5.52	10.96	12.25	7.90	1.95	.94	11.03	5.67	5.57
Spring 1949	34		6.48	8.08	4.77	9.56	11.14	9.31	2.08	1.40	11.26	5.44	5.00
Summer 1949	38		8.06	8.54	4.01	37.42	9.39	7.24	1.59	.68	9.47	4.93	4.73
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	22		6.86	12.53	5.97	12.62	16.08	8.82	2.17	1.55	12.33	5.78	5.82
Spring 1948	26		5.97	10.47	3.77	10.18	13.22	8.73	2.35	1.07	10.04	4.85	4.66
Fall 1948	28		7.94	5.72	5.24	13.25	11.93	7.12	1.95	.82	10.26	5.41	5.57
Spring 1949	30		8.24	9.06	4.65	10.25	12.05	9.23	2.22	1.20	10.84	5.10	5.06
Summer 1949	33		9.81	10.76	3.72	29.44	12.26	7.89	1.92	.82	10.40	5.36	5.77
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	20		9.06	13.01	5.61	14.04	13.27	11.27	1.99	1.15	9.51	4.26	4.85
Spring 1948	20		6.26	8.84	4.08	11.20	11.02	7.83	1.94	.42	6.82	3.35	3.41
Fall 1948	21		8.21	8.00	4.09	11.99	14.09	8.47	2.24	.29	7.94	4.62	3.76
Spring 1949	31		6.77	7.98	4.68	11.18	14.41	9.07	1.90	1.37	9.62	5.05	4.84
Summer 1949	31		7.92	10.60	3.47	28.98	11.50	7.98	1.66	.70	9.20	4.79	4.84
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	8		4.02	3.60	2.19	4.08	7.15	6.60	1.37	1.06	7.55	4.08	3.13
Spring 1948	12		5.50	7.26	4.41	4.26	8.47	7.64	1.42	1.01	10.69	5.22	4.12
Fall 1948	6		5.00	5.00	3.67	6.63	6.91	4.64	.98	.49	8.49	3.62	3.70
Spring 1949	9		5.80	8.63	5.30	10.98	9.45	10.05	1.36	1.57	9.43	5.90	5.25
Summer 1949	10		7.04	5.35	4.10	22.58	10.17	7.89	1.32	.96	10.09	5.54	5.12

		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	139	17.88	0.80	0.74	0.36	1.29	2.48	4.48	1.08	0.43	1.96	2.32	1.03
Spring 1948	163	16.48	.67	.65	.30	1.24	2.38	4.07	.99	.31	1.73	2.21	.90
Fall 1948	146	17.27	.90	.60	.34	1.14	2.55	4.54	1.11	.20	1.70	2.39	.94
Spring 1949	140	18.38	.92	.87	.36	1.42	2.43	4.94	1.05	.36	1.95	1.94	1.02
Summer 1949	159	16.75	.98	.82	.29	1.82	2.12	4.09	.89	.22	1.69	1.76	1.04
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	46	12.12	.49	.37	.30	.69	1.62	2.74	.75	.34	1.46	1.97	.68
Spring 1948	59	13.07	.48	.41	.24	.84	1.90	3.19	.77	.29	1.49	2.04	.74
Fall 1948	47	13.75	.76	.35	.32	.58	2.03	3.87	.72	.18	1.34	2.12	.82
Spring 1949	36	12.88	.66	.54	.25	.78	1.81	3.25	.77	.28	1.53	1.65	.68
Summer 1949	47	11.96	.77	.48	.24	1.22	1.49	2.79	.58	.14	1.35	1.50	.68
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	43	19.46	.84	.78	.40	1.38	2.74	4.85	1.20	.49	2.17	2.52	1.16
Spring 1948	46	18.32	.67	.66	.32	1.37	2.70	4.31	1.11	.36	1.92	2.48	1.02
Fall 1948	44	18.25	.86	.64	.37	1.15	2.59	4.61	1.25	.27	1.87	2.58	1.06
Spring 1949	34	19.22	.92	.92	.40	1.42	2.33	5.51	1.20	.35	2.00	2.08	1.03
Summer 1949	38	17.64	1.03	.88	.30	2.18	2.11	4.27	.96	.21	1.61	1.83	1.05
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	22	22.93	.97	1.15	.42	1.78	3.48	5.21	1.43	.53	2.53	2.94	1.29
Spring 1948	26	20.03	.76	1.01	.27	1.66	3.06	5.14	1.31	.33	2.06	2.39	1.00
Fall 1948	28	18.98	1.05	.67	.38	1.54	2.76	4.49	1.31	.24	2.03	2.66	1.03
Spring 1949	30	20.26	1.23	1.02	.39	1.64	2.57	5.42	1.27	.36	2.30	1.93	1.15
Summer 1949	33	20.16	1.20	1.08	.33	2.18	2.66	4.92	1.16	.30	1.92	1.99	1.39
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	20	23.96	1.37	1.18	.39	2.17	3.24	7.35	1.27	.45	2.19	2.21	1.38
Spring 1948	20	17.62	1.01	.88	.36	1.83	2.71	4.92	1.08	.13	1.43	1.80	.77
Fall 1948	21	21.79	1.18	.93	.28	1.85	3.62	6.32	1.52	.11	1.77	2.44	.83
Spring 1949	31	21.06	.96	1.00	.41	1.84	3.26	5.63	1.07	.45	2.00	2.07	1.11
Summer 1949	31	19.61	1.05	1.01	.31	2.04	2.46	4.95	1.03	.24	2.05	1.84	1.23
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	8	13.51	.54	.38	.17	.60	1.44	3.39	.93	.35	1.52	1.87	.74
Spring 1948	12	16.50	.80	.71	.40	.71	1.61	3.70	.76	.38	1.97	2.33	1.18
Fall 1948	6	13.70	.70	.61	.38	1.16	1.70	3.13	.65	.16	1.66	1.80	.97
Spring 1949	9	22.08	.81	1.07	.43	1.90	2.26	5.70	.84	.48	2.10	2.16	1.64
Summer 1949	10	16.02	.93	.72	.32	1.48	2.19	4.22	.77	.29	1.69	1.79	.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Households	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Quantity per household											
BUFFALO			*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*		*Pounds*
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	100		6.16	10.66	7.33	10.74	14.01	9.94	1.49	0.63	7.11	3.10	4.36
Spring 1948	165		6.03	10.35	6.77	10.88	12.63	9.28	1.58	.61	6.70	2.99	3.80
Fall 1948	147		5.80	9.06	7.13	15.28	12.70	9.31	1.31	.53	7.06	3.08	3.98
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	14		3.47	5.99	8.11	6.54	11.68	7.76	1.41	.42	5.80	2.28	3.86
Spring 1948	27		5.84	7.34	7.59	9.50	9.40	7.92	1.51	.57	6.64	2.84	2.92
Fall 1948	26		5.11	9.48	6.68	12.56	11.07	8.97	1.33	.47	6.98	2.88	3.75
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	37		6.62	10.10	7.79	11.77	13.21	10.09	1.55	.64	7.09	3.40	4.56
Spring 1948	61		6.30	9.56	6.85	11.92	13.00	9.79	1.47	.83	7.58	3.16	4.39
Fall 1948	59		6.46	8.21	7.57	16.30	12.40	9.55	1.24	.65	7.52	3.21	4.28
3,000–3,999:													
Winter, 1948	30		7.29	13.59	7.60	12.18	16.79	11.47	1.50	.78	8.15	3.02	4.80
Spring 1948	37		6.15	12.19	7.00	10.92	15.75	9.05	1.62	.50	6.78	2.89	3.74
Fall 1948	35		5.60	10.13	7.82	15.83	14.77	9.98	1.55	.44	7.32	3.03	4.10
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	15		5.63	11.01	5.81	10.68	13.59	9.03	1.48	.66	6.85	3.29	3.93
Spring 1948	20		5.90	12.23	5.87	12.29	11.80	9.69	1.61	.46	5.90	3.42	4.02
Fall 1948	19		4.90	9.55	5.98	15.82	11.63	9.11	1.20	.44	5.54	2.92	3.23
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	4		4.70	8.82	4.12	5.28	10.35	8.06	1.14	.09	5.15	3.10	2.55
Spring 1948	20		5.34	11.51	5.87	8.08	10.90	9.53	1.88	.32	4.75	2.45	3.07
Fall 1948	8		6.11	8.04	5.05	12.79	13.76	6.21	1.02	.45	6.46	3.41	3.62
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	100	20.38	0.83	1.03	0.41	1.64	3.24	5.79	0.95	0.26	2.12	1.72	1.08
Spring 1948	165	20.49	.95	1.08	.43	1.66	3.04	5.96	.98	.27	2.03	1.72	.95
Fall 1948	147	20.20	.73	.85	.40	1.69	3.17	6.19	.99	.22	2.20	1.71	.90
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	14	14.89	.49	.60	.39	1.02	2.49	4.38	.89	.15	1.54	1.22	.77
Spring 1948	27	16.26	.83	.85	.47	1.25	2.02	4.87	.93	.20	1.68	1.65	.64
Fall 1948	26	17.77	.66	.74	.35	1.27	2.74	5.61	1.00	.18	1.97	1.61	.73
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	37	20.20	.82	1.01	.43	1.68	3.09	5.96	1.02	.26	1.97	1.80	1.00
Spring 1948	61	21.29	.97	1.04	.42	1.79	3.20	6.22	.92	.33	2.24	1.75	1.06
Fall 1948	59	20.30	.77	.84	.40	1.77	3.07	6.31	.92	.25	2.20	1.71	.90
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	30	23.04	.98	1.26	.50	1.85	3.79	6.64	.94	.36	2.45	1.79	1.28
Spring 1948	37	21.18	.95	1.20	.44	1.70	3.74	5.76	.99	.20	2.29	1.72	.98
Fall 1948	35	22.06	.73	.97	.45	1.84	3.62	6.71	1.16	.18	2.46	1.72	1.09

4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	15	21.42	.89	1.03	.29	1.86	3.29	5.14	.92	.25	2.42	1.86	1.27
Spring 1948	20	24.04	1.15	1.32	.38	1.95	3.15	6.72	1.02	.40	1.95	1.92	1.12
Fall 1948	19	20.60	.77	.86	.34	1.82	3.15	6.34	.92	.25	1.97	1.73	.83
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	4	17.26	.88	.94	.22	1.06	2.93	5.12	.70	.04	1.91	1.62	.73
Spring 1948	20	19.05	.89	1.06	.42	1.44	2.52	6.28	1.19	.15	1.52	1.52	.88
Fall 1948	8	18.54	.73	.81	.41	1.58	3.34	4.54	.78	.22	2.44	1.92	.86

MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL

Quantity per household

			Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	113		5.62	10.79	6.53	11.56	13.80	8.17	1.63	0.72	6.22	2.90	3.84
Spring 1948	166		5.40	9.09	5.80	11.01	13.02	8.16	1.56	.51	5.34	2.63	3.27
Fall 1948	159		5.75	10.26	6.09	15.53	11.96	8.08	1.35	.49	5.58	2.83	3.53
Spring 1949	149		5.41	8.76	5.47	11.42	12.34	8.25	1.42	.48	5.32	2.77	3.19
Summer 1949	147		4.37	7.26	5.12	18.10	11.90	7.84	1.27	.47	4.96	2.77	4.23
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	18		3.63	9.28	5.53	9.24	8.47	6.07	1.26	.52	5.38	2.04	2.72
Spring 1948	22		4.62	5.92	5.37	8.95	8.72	5.46	1.16	.30	4.64	1.85	2.38
Fall 1948	24		3.94	7.98	4.96	9.66	7.91	5.63	1.38	.23	3.84	2.13	2.45
Spring 1949	11		4.85	9.24	5.94	11.28	10.82	9.06	1.78	.28	5.60	2.42	3.29
Summer 1949	12		5.12	7.13	4.91	18.36	11.49	6.67	1.24	.66	4.37	2.54	2.92
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	32		5.84	10.06	7.96	10.62	14.04	7.74	1.65	.70	6.76	3.22	3.62
Spring 1948	52		4.77	8.84	6.26	10.30	12.71	7.92	1.53	.52	5.42	2.68	3.11
Fall 1948	51		5.35	10.53	7.58	15.81	12.48	8.29	1.40	.58	5.97	3.11	3.64
Spring 1949	31		5.80	9.70	6.68	12.42	14.52	8.46	1.75	.54	6.58	2.77	3.74
Summer 1949	27		4.02	6.94	5.10	17.45	11.88	8.11	1.24	.24	5.01	2.35	3.27
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	32		6.87	12.11	6.45	14.04	16.04	9.76	1.87	.82	6.79	3.06	4.84
Spring 1948	47		5.82	9.66	5.72	11.45	14.09	8.47	1.62	.49	5.71	2.65	3.71
Fall 1948	36		6.95	11.72	5.88	17.69	14.00	9.33	1.48	.55	6.56	2.97	4.34
Spring 1949	38		5.20	7.08	5.91	12.23	12.36	8.63	1.25	.44	6.00	2.76	3.28
Summer 1949	40		4.32	6.05	5.60	17.71	11.72	8.23	1.36	.46	5.74	3.14	3.84
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	24		5.53	11.42	5.89	11.55	14.80	7.86	1.50	.77	5.83	2.92	3.82
Spring 1948	33		6.57	11.27	5.69	13.95	15.54	9.56	1.82	.57	5.51	3.16	3.45
Fall 1948	31		6.86	11.90	5.89	20.93	13.28	9.06	1.40	.55	5.83	3.26	3.60
Spring 1949	51		5.91	10.22	5.01	11.38	12.81	8.32	1.41	.56	4.72	3.12	3.36
Summer 1949	52		5.05	9.07	5.04	20.26	12.83	8.29	1.32	.53	4.77	2.94	3.95
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	7		4.43	9.85	5.02	10.47	12.81	9.37	1.80	.82	4.67	2.76	3.17
Spring 1948	12		4.66	7.77	5.24	8.08	11.39	9.07	1.46	.78	4.32	2.30	3.41
Fall 1948	17		4.95	6.54	4.02	8.60	9.39	6.47	.84	.37	4.30	1.91	2.90
Spring 1949	18		4.07	6.25	3.47	8.20	8.14	6.35	1.03	.37	3.23	2.02	1.53
Summer 1949	16		2.32	5.11	4.35	12.89	9.67	5.86	.97	.51	3.94	2.14	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES (11 FOOD GROUPS): *Quantity and money value of foods used at home in a week, by income*—Continued

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years, in 4 cities, separate seasons]

City, income (dollars), and season	Households	All foods [1]	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes [2]	Other vegetables and fruits [3]	Milk equivalent	Meat, poultry, fish [4]	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts [5]	Grain products [6]	Fats and oils [7]	Sugar, sweets [8]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL—continued		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes:	*Number*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	113	18.20	0.78	0.89	0.40	1.81	3.11	4.52	0.81	0.35	1.72	1.81	0.90
Spring 1948	166	17.72	.84	.86	.44	1.82	3.04	4.84	.75	.23	1.57	1.70	.74
Fall 1948	159	17.63	.61	.76	.35	1.83	2.79	5.00	.74	.25	1.74	1.67	.85
Spring 1949	149	17.95	.81	1.02	.38	1.93	2.77	5.05	.69	.22	1.68	1.46	.81
Summer 1949	147	17.98	.61	1.08	.37	2.42	2.62	4.61	.67	.21	1.64	1.43	1.09
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	18	11.99	.53	.59	.29	1.16	1.83	3.04	.64	.28	1.22	1.33	.45
Spring 1948	22	11.81	.63	.60	.33	1.42	2.06	2.90	.52	.12	1.13	1.10	.46
Fall 1948	24	11.84	.42	.55	.24	1.16	1.88	3.33	.72	.10	1.10	1.18	.50
Spring 1949	11	16.36	.72	.92	.38	1.75	2.58	5.09	.87	.13	1.54	1.19	.62
Summer 1949	12	14.55	.68	.97	.31	2.02	2.50	3.31	.65	.24	1.19	1.24	.62
2,000–2,999:													
Winter 1948	32	17.83	.78	.81	.49	1.65	3.16	4.20	.88	.29	1.72	1.97	.73
Spring 1948	52	17.30	.76	.80	.41	1.59	2.85	4.74	.77	.20	1.59	1.76	.66
Fall 1948	51	18.02	.56	.80	.42	1.68	2.95	5.03	.76	.27	1.78	1.85	.81
Spring 1949	31	18.16	.77	1.03	.42	2.09	2.79	5.11	.85	.20	1.92	1.35	.78
Summer 1949	27	16.38	.56	1.00	.32	2.23	2.64	4.54	.66	.10	1.64	1.16	.71
3,000–3,999:													
Winter 1948	32	22.05	.97	1.03	.43	2.35	3.68	5.58	.87	.42	2.08	1.88	1.30
Spring 1948	47	18.91	.88	.94	.54	1.96	3.36	5.27	.78	.24	1.78	1.68	.88
Fall 1948	36	20.10	.70	.70	.33	2.41	3.18	5.89	.80	.35	2.11	1.78	1.00
Spring 1949	38	17.53	.77	.89	.37	1.98	2.69	5.02	.59	.20	1.88	1.40	.79
Summer 1949	40	18.28	.58	.84	.38	2.58	2.48	4.81	.70	.20	1.86	1.57	.98
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	24	18.63	.80	1.06	.37	1.88	3.31	4.59	.76	.38	1.68	1.90	.91
Spring 1948	33	20.77	1.07	1.04	.45	2.53	3.67	5.39	.84	.27	1.62	2.13	.78
Fall 1948	31	20.41	.75	.92	.35	2.12	3.17	5.70	.84	.26	1.93	1.95	1.00
Spring 1949	51	20.13	.97	1.21	.40	2.04	3.16	5.35	.69	.29	1.57	1.75	1.01
Summer 1949	52	20.32	.74	1.35	.39	2.66	2.97	5.33	.69	.25	1.67	1.59	1.09
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	7	17.35	.59	.90	.27	1.74	2.93	4.86	.88	.44	1.49	1.68	.98
Spring 1948	12	17.33	.72	.82	.39	1.28	2.72	5.46	.76	.36	1.31	1.38	.94
Fall 1948	17	14.26	.58	.54	.32	1.60	2.14	4.04	.43	.23	1.38	1.06	.90
Spring 1949	18	13.25	.62	.82	.28	1.38	1.95	4.04	.53	.19	1.23	1.12	.46
Summer 1949	16	13.24	.38	.92	.38	2.00	1.86	2.90	.51	.20	1.30	1.14	.51
SAN FRANCISCO		Quantity per household											
All incomes:			*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Quarts*	*Pounds*	*Dozens*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Winter 1948	158		7.16	10.48	4.29	11.23	12.72	9.16	1.31	0.62	5.48	2.62	2.90
Spring 1948	167		8.58	11.13	4.39	11.99	13.80	9.74	1.58	.50	5.52	3.00	3.01
Fall 1948	157		7.97	9.39	4.15	18.58	14.07	9.08	1.56	.70	6.22	2.90	2.86

Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	14		5.38	7.54	3.62	7.90	10.82	7.59	1.10	.63	6.11	2.29	1.69
Spring 1948	15		7.07	10.96	4.05	14.27	12.80	7.76	1.51	.52	5.40	2.36	2.53
Fall 1948	13		5.87	6.68	3.79	16.30	11.16	6.87	1.46	.57	5.42	2.20	1.90
2,000-2,999:													
Winter 1948	34		7.69	8.41	4.67	10.91	12.70	9.04	1.33	.48	4.74	2.50	2.67
Spring 1948	36		9.20	9.32	4.59	11.16	13.46	8.89	1.58	.50	4.79	2.91	2.69
Fall 1948	40		8.18	9.26	4.20	21.35	13.31	8.68	1.61	.88	6.61	3.04	2.70
3,000-3,999:													
Winter 1948	44		7.40	11.42	5.02	11.21	14.48	9.63	1.44	.64	7.00	2.92	3.27
Spring 1948	49		9.32	12.02	5.36	10.82	15.02	10.10	1.67	.50	6.93	3.35	3.36
Fall 1948	45		8.58	9.03	5.26	19.18	16.01	10.03	1.80	.80	7.37	3.15	3.42
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	50		7.66	12.95	4.11	12.82	12.60	10.40	1.34	.74	5.26	2.83	3.25
Spring 1948	46		8.70	13.01	3.86	13.22	13.33	10.99	1.63	.48	5.28	3.05	3.17
Fall 1948	38		7.58	10.80	3.56	17.40	15.15	9.16	1.44	.49	4.68	2.79	2.72
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	16		5.35	7.12	2.58	9.94	9.94	5.61	1.99	.47	3.04	1.70	2.32
Spring 1948	21		6.60	8.19	3.17	11.83	13.30	9.00	1.34	.54	4.11	2.71	2.77
Fall 1948	21		8.25	9.53	2.97	15.55	11.16	9.04	1.21	.58	6.27	2.72	2.80
		Money value per household (dollars)											
All incomes:													
Winter 1948	158	20.60	1.16	1.06	0.33	1.82	2.90	5.95	0.88	0.25	1.90	1.67	0.86
Spring 1948	167	22.14	1.21	1.18	.34	2.03	3.13	6.28	1.04	.22	1.97	1.84	.99
Fall 1948	157	22.05	.97	.94	.29	2.27	3.24	6.36	1.25	.28	2.04	1.71	.78
Under 2,000:													
Winter 1948	14	15.07	.77	.57	.27	1.24	2.56	4.31	.75	.19	1.93	1.46	.36
Spring 1948	15	17.91	1.09	1.09	.31	1.81	2.88	4.71	.94	.29	1.69	1.47	.84
Fall 1948	13	16.12	.62	.70	.22	1.81	2.86	4.49	1.18	.29	1.66	1.27	.43
2,000-2,999:													
Winter 1948	34	18.94	1.22	.85	.33	1.76	2.58	5.69	.91	.17	1.64	1.57	.69
Spring 1948	36	20.13	1.29	.91	.37	1.96	2.93	5.82	1.03	.21	1.80	1.80	.78
Fall 1948	40	21.60	.91	.93	.30	2.28	3.09	6.03	1.27	.34	2.24	1.89	.69
3,000-3,999:													
Winter 1948	44	22.09	1.13	1.19	.38	1.87	3.18	6.18	.97	.26	2.32	1.80	.91
Spring 1948	49	22.73	1.26	1.23	.39	1.88	3.42	6.29	1.11	.20	2.26	1.97	.92
Fall 1948	45	23.84	1.02	.90	.37	2.29	3.67	6.85	1.41	.24	2.37	1.76	.80
4,000 and over:													
Winter 1948	50	23.97	1.35	1.32	.33	2.01	3.12	7.06	.89	.30	1.99	1.86	1.14
Spring 1948	46	25.59	1.23	1.42	.32	2.26	3.12	7.25	1.08	.23	2.15	1.91	1.32
Fall 1948	38	23.65	1.06	1.09	.25	2.50	3.36	6.72	1.21	.26	1.76	1.70	.91
Not classified:													
Winter 1948	16	14.49	.89	.80	.22	1.73	2.45	3.83	.66	.27	1.02	1.14	.62
Spring 1948	21	19.69	.94	1.04	.26	2.16	2.99	6.02	.89	.23	1.41	1.70	.87
Fall 1948	21	19.99	1.04	.93	.23	2.08	2.56	6.49	.98	.27	1.66	1.56	.86

[1] Includes expense for alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea, leavening agents, salt, vinegar, spices, extracts, not shown separately.

[2] Includes canned potatoes, potato chips and sticks.

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

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

[5] Includes chocolate and cocoa; dry equivalent of cooked beans and peas and shelled equivalent of nuts.

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

[7] Includes bacon and salt pork.

[8] Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks and canned puddings.

APPENDIX B. METHODS USED IN COLLECTING THE DATA

Sample Design

1948 Survey of Urban Families in the United States

Coverage and size of sample.—The 1948 urban survey was designed to be representative of all housekeeping families of two or more persons living in urban communities in the United States. Housekeeping families were defined as those in which at least 2 persons each ate 10 or more meals from the family food supply in the week preceding the interview. Boarders and household help counted as members of the household.

The sample was planned to provide classification of families by income only. In determining the size of the sample, an examination was made of such measures of variability as were available from the food consumption data of previous surveys that included national urban coverage—the Consumer Purchases Study and Family Spending and Saving in Wartime. Such considerations, together with the amount of funds available, led to plans for a sample designed to yield at least 1,500 schedules scattered as widely as administratively feasible.

Selection of cities.—The mechanics of selection within the sample design, together with cost and other administrative factors, yielded 68 urban places. The cities were selected from all urban places (population of 2,500 or more) stratified by geographic locality and size. Income was not used as a stratifying factor because estimates of average income were not available for all cities. However, average rent may serve as an indicator of income, and was examined along with other data to check on the representativeness of the cities actually selected as the sample.

The five geographic localities [40] introduced as strata were census divisions or combinations of census divisions as follows: (1) New England and Middle Atlantic, (2) North Central, (3) South Atlantic, (4) South Central, (5) Western. Within each geographic stratum, urban places were ranked according to size, the size strata were delineated in such a way as to have approximately the same number of persons in each, and within each geographic-size stratum places were selected with probability proportionate to size.[41]

The preferred measure of size for the purpose of defining these strata would have been the number of occupied dwelling units in each urban place at the time of the survey, since the dwelling unit is the concept closest to the survey definition of a household for which there are census data. No such data were available. As of 1947, however, the number of occupied dwelling units was available for geographic regions, but not for urban places. The desired number of schedules was therefore distributed among the regions in proportion to the number of occupied dwelling units reported for each, but within each region the schedules were distributed to the size strata according to the estimated 1947 population.[42]

In all, 70 cells were thus set up to form the regional and size-of-city strata, each of which contained on the average an estimated 340,500 occupied dwelling units or about 1.2 million persons. Because cells could not be exactly equal in size, the desired number of schedules was allocated to each cell in proportion to its estimated population. Seven of these cells were further divided into two approximately equal subcells. These were cells made up predominately of places with less than 10,000 estimated 1947 population. This device was introduced to take into account greater between-city variation in marketing practices of these small places. Of the 77 cells or subcells thus formed, 17 were filled by 8 cities large enough to fill 1 or more cells: New York, 6; Chicago, 3; Los Angeles and Philadelphia, 2 each; Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit, 1 each. From the remaining 60 cells, selection was made at random, with each urban place having a probability of selection proportionate to its estimated population, thus providing for the selection of 68 urban places. The number of schedules expected from each urban place was the number allocated to the corresponding cell or cells.

The method of selection thus described insures the desired regional-size distribution of the urban places to be included in the samples. One further restriction, however, was set on the sample of cities. After selection was made from each cell in a geographic stratum, the number of selections from each State was compared with the number expected on the basis of 1947 population. If the distribution of cities actually drawn in each stratum differed from the expected State distribution by more than one city, a new drawing of cities for that stratum was made. The greatest number of drawings required for any one stratum was 50; the least number was 4. A list of the 68 cities thus selected follows.

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[40] Before these geographic strata were used, investigation was made of the location of such population groups as Negro, Chinese, Italian, etc., that are believed to maintain distinct patterns of food consumption. The distribution by State of white persons from 10 countries having the greatest number of natives in the United States in 1940 (over 70 percent of all foreign born) was examined in relation to the geographic strata selected. Nonwhite groups were similarly examined. It was decided that the geographic localities selected were adequate to take these factors into account.

[41] The samples described in this publication were designed so that ratios rather than quotas were used. This procedure tended to compensate for errors in estimates of population in blocks, cities, and so forth.

[42] There was better basis for estimating the size of urban places in 1947, for which data were not directly available, in terms of population than of dwelling units. Population and number of dwelling units are highly correlated, especially within geographic regions. 1947 population figures were available for 34 metropolitan districts and for all States. The population changes from 1940 to 1947 in these areas were applied to the 1940 population figures of the appropriate urban places to provide the estimated population by which they were ranked and grouped into the size-strata. Regional urban totals which were available for 1947 provided a check on the reasonableness of the estimates for the smaller units.

NORTH AND WEST

California:
Chico.
Gilroy.
Inglewood.
Los Angeles.
San Francisco.
Colorado:
Alamosa.
Connecticut:
Hartford.
Illinois:
Berwyn.
Champaign.
Chicago.
South Beloit.
Indiana:
Bluffton.
Indianapolis.
Rensselaer.
Iowa:
Iowa City.
Kansas:
Parsons.
Maine:
Gardiner.
Massachusetts:
Boston.
Lowell.
Pittsfield.
Michigan:
Detroit.
Lansing.
Minnesota:
Minneapolis.
Missouri:
St. Louis.
Springfield.
New Jersey:
Jersey City.
Pennsauken.
Woodbridge.
New York:
Albany.
Buffalo.
New York.
Scarsdale.
Seneca Falls.
North Dakota:
Williston.
Ohio:
Bexley.
Canton.
Cleveland.
Jackson.
Toledo.
Oregon:
Portland.
Pennsylvania:
Brockway.
Glassport.
Hamburg.
Philadelphia.
Pottsville.
Wilkes Barre.
Rhode Island:
Cranston.
Utah:
Salt Lake City.
Washington:
Yakima.
Wisconsin:
Milwaukee.
Superior.

SOUTH

Arkansas:
Fort Smith.
Delaware:
Seaford.
Florida:
Haines City.
Miami.
Georgia:
Atlanta.
Dalton.
Louisiana:
New Orleans.
Maryland:
Baltimore.
Mississippi:
Forest.
Kosciusko.
North Carolina:
High Point.
Oklahoma:
Oklahoma City.
Tennessee:
Memphis.
Texas:
Austin.
Huntsville.
Marshall.
Virginia:
Roanoke.

As stated above, data were not available to permit the use of income as a basis for stratification. It was felt that rental values in 1947, because of rent controls and generally unsettled conditions of the postwar economy, could not be used as a substitute. However, since the relationship between income and rental value was probably closer in 1940 than in 1947, the average urban rental values in 1940 as reported in the census for all urban places was compared with those for the sample as an indication of the representativeness of the sample with respect to income. For the urban United States as a whole, the two averages are less than a dollar apart, with the slightly larger differences in the various geographic strata compensating for each other, as is shown in the following data:

Geographic stratum	Average rental value of urban dwelling units, 1940 [1]	
	Based on all urban places	Based on sample places [2]
All United States	$27	$28
New England-Middle Atlantic	32	38
North Central	26	29
West	26	24
South Atlantic	21	20
South Central	17	18

[1] United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Housing: 1940. Vol. 2, pt. 1, table 68. 1943.
[2] Average for each sample place as reported in the census weighted by the reciprocal of its probability of being selected.

Selection of blocks within sample cities.—With the sample cities and the expected number of schedules determined, the next step was to select the blocks in those cities from which the dwelling units to be visited would be selected. The sampling plan adopted called for one visit per block, on the average. The number of blocks to be selected, then, was to equal the expected number of visits. The number of visits in each city, in turn, was estimated from the number of schedules desired. It was recognized that some of the households that would be visited would be ineligible, either because they were nonhousekeeping or were 1-person households, and some of the eligible households would be unwilling or unable to provide the requested information. An allowance was made for these factors. Similar studies in the past suggested that it would be reasonable to expect 80 percent of the households visited to be eligible and 85 percent of those eligible to participate.[43] The allowance was made for each sample urban place. Thus, if a city was expected to yield 21 schedules (as, for example, was the case for Pennsauken, N. J., with an estimated 1947 population of 20,655 representing a population group of 1,214,000 in the fifth smallest size-cell of the New England and Middle Atlantic geographic stratum), 31 visits would be required, which, in turn, would require the selection of 31 blocks.

Blocks were numbered on maps of the cities. A number between 1 and n—the denominator of the sample rate determined by dividing the total number of blocks in the city by the number required for the sample—was selected at random, and the block with that number was the first sample block. Successive sample blocks were those indicated by successively adding n to the random number.

Additional procedures were introduced in the 32 largest cities, for which additional information was available from 1940 Census Block Statistics, supplement to the first series, housing bulletins. In these cities the average number of dwelling units and the average rental value were computed for sample blocks and for all blocks that had dwellings in 1940. If the discrepancy between the sample and the city as a whole was more than 2 dwelling units or more than $2 in average rental value, the sample of blocks was discarded and a new one drawn, using the same n value but a different random starting number. (Between 1 and 6 such drawings were required in the various cities to meet these conditions.)

[43] No substitutions were to be made in the field for vacancies, ineligible households, or eligible nonresponding households.

Census Block Statistics also provided information which was used to assure adequate representation of those blocks on which there were no dwellings ("zero blocks") in 1940, but on which construction might have occurred in the meantime.

In all 68 cities, interviewers were instructed to check to discover any boundary changes that might have occurred between the times when available maps were made and the time of the survey.[44] Any of the original sample blocks that fell outside the corrected boundaries were not used in the survey. If blocks had been added, the interviewer was to revise the map, number the new blocks, and select a sample of these additions at the original sampling rate. In 20 of the urban places extra blocks were found and in 18 of these there were enough such blocks so that one or more were included in the sample.

Selection of sample dwelling units and households.—In each urban place dwelling units in all sample blocks were listed by interviewers in specified order and then numbered consecutively from block to block. A within-block sample ratio of dwelling units was given to the interviewer together with a randomly chosen starting number for each list. To provide for an average of one visit per block, the denominator of the sampling rate of dwelling units was equal to the average number of dwelling units per block, computed by dividing the estimated total number of dwelling units [45] as of 1947 by the total number of blocks.

Some descriptive information was requested of the household or households occupying each dwelling unit drawn for the sample. Such information, entered on a record card (p. 194), provides the basis for appraising the representativeness of the sample (see pp. 179 to 182). The households that were found to be eligible—those with 2 or more members who ate at least 10 meals at home the preceding week—were asked to provide the information on their food consumption during the 7 days preceding the interview and on their income and expenditures on food during 1947.

History of visits.—In all, 2,053 households were visited in 2,084 dwelling units. Two percent of the dwelling units were vacant; fewer than 1 percent contained more than one household. Fourteen percent of the households were ineligible to be interviewed because they were nonhousekeeping (4 percent) or were one-person housekeeping units (10 percent). Eligibility could not be determined for about 1 percent. Of the households known to be eligible, 1,558 (89 percent) provided acceptable 7-day food lists, 2 percent could not be reached in three visits, and 9 percent were unwilling or unable to participate in the study. These results are summarized as follows:

Status of dwelling units and households visited	Number	Percent
Total dwelling units	2,084	100
Vacant	50	2
Occupied	2,034	98
Households [1]	2,053	100
Eligibility undetermined	30	1
Ineligible	280	14
Single-housekeeping	200	10
Nonhousekeeping	79	4
Nonresident	1	(2)
Eligible	1,743	100
Not contacted	31	2
Not willing or able to participate	154	9
Participated, providing acceptable 7-day food lists	1,558	89

[1] There were 10 dwelling units with more than 1 household.

[2] 0.5 percent or less.

[44] This was done by checking the city limits through the surveyor's office, tax collector's office, Chamber of Commerce, mayor's office, or other reliable source.

[45] Estimated by dividing the estimated 1947 population by the 1940 average household size.

Surveys of Families in Four Cities, Separate Seasons

Coverage and size of samples.—The four-city seasonal surveys were planned to provide data that would permit comparisons of family food consumption in cities in different regions and in different seasons. In the first season, all housekeeping families of two or more persons were to be covered in each city. Housekeeping families were defined as in the urban survey as those in which at least 2 persons each ate 10 or more meals a week from the family food supply. By restricting the subsequent seasonal surveys to a more homogeneous group of housekeeping families, those consisting of 2 adults, no more than 2 children between 2 and 15 years of age and no others, it was thought that smaller samples could be used.

Administrative considerations, funds available, and an examination of the variability in the consumption of certain food items in previous studies led to the decision to plan a collection of 250 schedules in each of 4 cities in the winter of 1948, and of 150 schedules to cover the more restricted group of families in subsequent seasonal surveys.

Selection of cities and seasons.—The criteria used in selecting the four cities were size—at least one-fourth million population in 1940, geographically wide separation, and the location of previous dietary surveys. These considerations led to the choice of the following:

1. Birmingham, Ala., in the South; 1940 population, 268,000.
2. Buffalo, N. Y., in the Northeast; 1940 population 576,000.
3. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., considered as one unit, in the central part of the United States; 1940 combined population, 780,000.
4. San Francisco, Calif., in the West; 1940 population 635,000.

Each of these cities was included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics studies of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934–36 and Cost of Living in the United States, 1918–19. In addition, in Birmingham, a food consumption study had been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1946 using similar collection procedures. Funds were available to provide for the collection of schedules from the restricted group of families in the spring and fall of 1948 in these 4 cities, following a winter collection from all 2-person housekeeping families, and from the restricted group in 2 cities in the spring and summer of 1949. The cities selected for the 1949 collections were Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Selection of blocks within the four cities.—To provide for the collection of 250 schedules in the winter 1948 sample, it was estimated that 339 visits would have to be made in each city. This estimate was based upon an allowance of 18 percent for ineligible families (about 16 percent single consumers and 2 percent nonhousekeeping 2-or-more-person families) and an allowance of 10 percent for nonparticipation of eligible families. These allowances are somewhat less than those used in the urban survey (see p. 175). In that survey, procedures involving collection by interviewers who frequently covered more than one city were such that revisions of these estimates on the basis of preliminary collection results would have been very expensive. Hence the best presurvey estimates available were used although they might lead either to overcollection or undercollection. On the other hand, in the four-city surveys a sampling plan was feasible that was specifically designed to avoid any overcollection during initial visits and to provide supplements if necessary for the desired number of schedules.

In drawing the blocks from which the sample dwelling units to be visited were selected, representation of all the blocks in each city was imposed with respect to (1) location, (2) average rental value per dwelling unit, and (3) population density, through stratification by these criteria.

The latest data available for use in defining these strata were from the 1940 census. Several devices and procedures were introduced to take account of the population increases and changes in the cities between 1940 and the survey period, but the basic assumption was made that a

sample of blocks representative in 1940 would also be representative in 1948 and 1949.

The boundaries of the geographic strata were determined by the map parts of Census Block Statistics. One map part or several adjacent ones were considered a geographic stratum. Thus, Birmingham was divided geographically into 12 units, Buffalo into 3, Minneapolis and St. Paul into 19 (10 in Minneapolis and 9 in St. Paul), and San Francisco into 9.

The categories of rental value were defined in such a way as to have one-third of the dwelling units in each. The data were provided in the Housing Series of the 1940 Census, volume 2, table 18. The following shows the rental values which differentiated low, middle, and high rental:

City	Maximum rental of lowest third	Minimum rental of highest third
Birmingham	$10.00	$22.00
Buffalo	22.50	34.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul	24.50	37.50
San Francisco	26.50	40.50

Population density was defined as the number of dwelling units per block as given in Census Block Statistics. In Birmingham, four strata were used, defined as those blocks with number of dwelling units falling in the following ranges: 1–10, 11–25, 26–50, 51 and over. In Buffalo and San Francisco the ranges of the strata were 1–19, 20–59, 60–99, 100 and over; and in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 1–9, 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–59, 60–99, 100 and over.

Blocks were drawn at random with replacement after selection of each block so that a block could be drawn more than once and each had an equal chance for selection. Blocks were drawn until the requirements for each stratum of the three categories were satisfied.

Blocks that had no dwelling units in 1940, "zero blocks," were included so that the sample would also represent areas built up since the 1940 census. They were selected with regard to geographic distribution only.

Care was taken to examine the city boundaries to determine whether any changes had taken place between the census and survey periods. Such changes had occurred only in Birmingham, and the blocks that had been added were given their proportionate chance to be included in the sample.

As indicated previously, in order to prevent possible overcollection the lowest reasonable limit was used for each approximation that had to be made in designing the sample. To allow for the possibility that the sample of blocks drawn as described above might not provide the required 250 schedules, supplementary sets of blocks, about 10 percent of the size of the original and selected in the same way, were to be used if needed. If any part of a supplementary set was needed, the entire set was used.

Supplementary sets of blocks drawn by the same procedures were also used in the seasonal surveys in each of the four cities. Families meeting the restricted eligibility requirements interviewed in the 1948 winter survey were visited in the spring. Those participating in the spring were revisited in the fall. In each season additional sets of blocks were needed in order to obtain the required number of schedules. New samples in spring 1949 in Birmingham and Minneapolis-St. Paul were made up of the same blocks as in the winter 1948 sample plus some of spring 1948 supplementary sets in the same order.

Selection of dwelling units.—The selection of a block for the sample automatically determined the rate $\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ of sampling dwelling units on that block.[46] A random starting number between 1 and n was provided for each block that had dwelling units in 1940, and every nth dwelling unit (starting at a specified point and following a prescribed route pattern) was selected for the sample. The blocks that had no dwellings in 1940 were considered as a continuum with the blocks in specified order. The sampling rate for these was 1/12 in Buffalo and 1/6 in the other cities. In the 1949 surveys, in which, as has been said, the same blocks were used as in the 1948 samples, random starting numbers different from those used in the 1948 surveys were chosen.

History of visits.—In the 1948 winter survey in the 4 cities, the number of dwelling units visited ranged from 355 in Birmingham to 508 in San Francisco. The number of households visited, and the number found eligible, both those meeting the broader size and housekeeping requirements and the more restricted size group upon which seasonal comparisons were based, together with the number participating, are shown in table 81.

In the seasonal surveys, as has been explained above, families that participated in the winter 1948 survey and that met the size requirement were asked to participate in the spring and fall collections. In only 1 of the cities, San Francisco, were as many as 150 of those participating in the winter survey found to be of the selected family type. Moreover, as was to be expected, some of these families moved away, changed in size, or refused to cooperate a second or a third time. Hence, supplementary samples were drawn in each season in all cities. Similarly in 1949, when new samples were drawn in 2 cities in the spring, some families repeated in the summer collection, but supplementary samples were needed. The number of visits to repeat families and to newly visited families is shown in table 81 for each city and each season. The extent to which the more stringent eligibility conditions restricted the group in the seasonal samples may be seen in this table. Whereas only 16 percent of all households visited were ineligible, because they were nonhousekeeping or 1-person households, from about one-half to two-thirds of the households visited failed to meet the size and housekeeping requirements for inclusion in the seasonal samples.

It is of some interest to note the response rate in successive seasons in the different cities and also the extent to which a group of families fails to maintain certain eligibility conditions over time. Table 82 shows, for each of the seasonal surveys, the percent of families in each of the original and supplementary samples that either moved away, became ineligible, or refused to participate in succeeding seasons. In general, first collection response improved with successive seasons when the same supervisor was in charge. In San Francisco, a new supervisor began with the spring collection, and in Buffalo, a new one began in the fall. The overall survival, however, was low even though nonresponse dropped off sharply in successive interviews. The mobility of the population and the fact that many households no longer met the rather stringent eligibility requirements accounted for the difference.

[46] It was that value of $\frac{1}{n}$ equal to 1, 1/3, 1/6 . . . 1/96 that would provide 5 to 10 visits on the basis of 1940 Census Block Statistics. The block density classes are described above.

TABLE 81.—*History of visits by season of collection, 4 cities*

City and status of dwelling units and households visited	Winter survey, 1948 [1]	Seasonal survey, 1948 [1]								Seasonal survey, 1949 [2]			
		Winter	Spring			Fall				Spring	Summer		
			Repeat (2d collection)	New	All	Repeat (3d collection)	Repeat (2d collection)	New	All		Repeat (2d collection)	New	All
BIRMINGHAM	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Dwelling units	355	355		102	457			42	499	407		72	479
Vacant	3	3		1	4			0	4	13		0	13
Occupied	352	352		101	453			42	495	394		72	466
Households	357	357	140	101	458	124	39	42	500	415	140	79	494
Eligibility undetermined	15	15	6	4	25	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0
Moved away between seasons			3		3	8	4		15		13		13
Ineligible	43	184	5	56	245	15	6	18	284	267	9	32	308
Eligible	299	158	126	41	185	101	29	22	174	148	118	47	173
Nonparticipating	32	18	2	2	22	5	1	0	28	8	5	1	14
Participating	267	140	124	39	163	96	28	22	146	140	113	46	159
BUFFALO													
Dwelling units	457	457		332	789			112	901				
Vacant	5	5		4	9			2	11				
Occupied	452	452		328	780			110	890				
Households	456	456	100	328	784	66	99	112	896				
Eligibility undetermined	28	28	2	2	32	0	0	3	35				
Moved away between seasons			2		2	2	7		11				
Ineligible	58	271	9	192	472	7	7	62	548				
Eligible	370	157	87	134	278	57	85	47	302				
Nonparticipating	112	57	21	35	113	3	22	17	155				
Participating	258	100	66	99	165	54	63	30	147				
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL													
Dwelling units	367	367		247	614			91	705	490		93	583
Vacant	4	4		3	7			1	8	6		0	6
Occupied	363	363		244	607			90	697	484		93	577
Households	364	364	113	245	609	88	78	90	699	499	149	96	595
Eligibility undetermined	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Moved away between seasons			5		5	3	4	0	12		6		6
Ineligible	51	219	14	157	390	10	14	57	471	334	18	58	410
Eligible	311	143	94	88	212	75	60	33	214	165	125	38	179
Nonparticipating	58	30	6	10	46	2	4	3	55	16	12	4	32
Participating	253	113	88	78	166	73	56	30	159	149	113	34	147
SAN FRANCISCO													
Dwelling units	508	508		218	726			183	909				
Vacant	11	11		7	18			2	20				
Occupied	497	497		211	708			181	889				
Households	502	502	158	221	723	96	71	183	906				
Eligibility undetermined	12	12	3	7	22	0	0	4	26				
Moved away between seasons			11		11	5	7		23				
Ineligible	114	280	23	121	424	22	14	111	571				
Eligible	376	210	121	93	266	69	50	68	286				
Nonparticipating	88	52	25	22	99	5	7	18	129				
Participating	288	158	96	71	167	64	43	50	157				

[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.

TABLE 82.—*Survival rates of families eligible for participation on first visit and loss rates for specified causes, 4 cities, by season of first collection* [1]

[Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children, aged 2–15 years]

City and season of first collection	All eligibles of first collection	Participants			Eligible nonparticipants			Moved away between—		Became ineligible between—	
		1st collection	2d collection	3d collection	1st collection	2d collection	3d collection	1st and 2d collections	2d and 3d collections	1st and 2d collections	2d and 3d collections
BIRMINGHAM											
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Winter 1948	158	88.6	[2] 78.5	60.8	11.4	1.3	3.2	1.9	5.1	3.2	9.5
Spring 1948	41	95.1	68.8	----	4.9	2.4	----	9.8	----	14.6	----
Fall 1948	22	100.0	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
Spring 1949	148	94.6	76.4	----	5.4	3.4	----	8.8	----	6.1	----
Summer 1949	47	97.9	----	----	2.1	----	----	----	----	----	----
BUFFALO											
Winter 1948	157	63.7	[3] 42.0	34.4	36.3	13.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	5.7	4.5
Spring 1948	134	73.9	47.0	----	26.1	16.4	----	5.2	----	5.2	----
Fall 1948	47	63.8	----	----	36.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL											
Winter 1948	143	79.0	61.5	51.0	21.0	4.2	1.4	3.5	2.1	9.8	7.0
Spring 1948	88	88.6	63.6	----	11.4	4.5	----	4.5	----	15.9	----
Fall 1948	33	90.9	----	----	9.1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Spring 1949	165	90.3	68.5	----	9.7	7.3	----	3.6	----	10.9	----
Summer 1949	38	89.5	----	----	10.5	----	----	----	----	----	----
SAN FRANCISCO											
Winter 1948	210	75.2	[4] 45.7	30.5	24.8	11.9	2.4	5.2	2.4	11.0	10.5
Spring 1948	93	76.3	46.2	----	23.7	7.5	----	7.5	----	15.1	----
Fall 1948	68	73.5	----	----	26.5	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Percentages have been computed from the data of table 81. Because each was rounded independently, combinations may not add precisely.

[2] Excludes 3.8 percent (of 158) not shown separately for whom eligibility could not be determined for the second collection.

[3] Excludes 1.3 percent (of 157) not shown separately for whom eligibility could not be determined for the second collection.

[4] Excludes 1.4 percent (of 210) not shown separately for whom eligibility could not be determined for the second collection.

Appraisal

In appraising the data presented in this report, several approaches have been used. First, the representativeness of the samples was examined through comparing information on the characteristics of the households visited with information on similar characteristics of comparable population groups from census data. If the sample of households visited was found to be representative it was assumed that the eligible households were also. Some analysis was also made to determine the extent of bias, if any, introduced by nonparticipation or by nonreporting of income. Second, the reliability of some of the items from the surveys has been measured in terms of the sampling errors involved in the data. Third, the data on food consumption obtained from the participating families were examined for consistency and for conformity with patterns of consumption that have become well-established in family surveys. Finally, a rough comparison was made with the national aggregative data on quantities of foods available for consumption in the United States.

Relatively little information is available on the response error in food consumption survey data. The method and schedule form (food list) used in collecting the data are described later (pp. 189 to 200). The comparison of the survey data with the national aggregative data offers some evidence that the response error for groups of households was not large.

Representativeness of the Samples

1948 survey of urban families in the United States

Comparison of sample with census data.—Since the 68 sample cities were selected from all urban places in the United States stratified according to geographical locality and size, it is to be expected that the distribution by region and by city size of dwelling units visited in the survey should be in fair agreement with corresponding census distributions. Table 83 shows that there is close agreement with respect to both characteristics of stratification.

Census and survey data also show close agreement on tenure and color. In 1950, 50.5 percent of the dwelling units were owner occupied and 8.7 percent were occupied by nonwhite households (*17, table 3*). The survey results were within three-fourths of a percentage point for both items.

Other comparisons one is tempted to make must be observed with caution, for the data examined are not strictly comparable. For example, the 3.8 percent of dwellings that were vacant as reported in the census of 1950 included structures whether habitable or not. For the survey, only habitable structures were considered dwelling units, and 2.4 percent of them were vacant. Another comparison shows that there is a higher percent-

age of college-trained women in the survey sample than in the census figures, which is to be expected from the fact that census data refer to all females 14 years and older, whereas the survey data are for the homemakers in the dwelling units visited.

TABLE 83.—COMPARISON OF URBAN SURVEY WITH CENSUS DATA: *Distribution of households by geographic locality, size of urban place, and family income*

Geographic locality, size of urban place, and income (1947 before taxes, dollars)	Census, 1947 [1]	Survey, 1948 [2]
Geographic locality:	*Percent*	*Percent*
All	100. 0	100. 0
New England and Middle Atlantic	34. 0	34. 8
North Central	31. 2	31. 0
West	13. 5	12. 9
South	21. 3	21. 3
Size of urban place (population):		
All	100. 0	100. 0
2,500–9,999	[3] 38. 9	14. 7
10,000–49,999		25. 0
50,000–249,999	20. 3	20. 8
250,000–999,999	20. 3	18. 8
1,000,000 and over	20. 5	20. 7
Income:		
All	100. 0	100. 0
Under 1,000	6. 4	3. 6
1,000–1,999	13. 3	12. 6
2,000–2,999	22. 1	24. 2
3,000–3,999	21. 4	23. 4
4,000–4,999	14. 0	14. 5
5,000–5,999	9. 0	7. 7
6,000–9,999	10. 8	9. 9
10,000 and over	3. 1	4. 1

[1] United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. Population Characteristics. Ser. P–20, No. 11, table 1, February 1948; and Consumer Income, series P–60, No. 5 (*15*).

[2] Places classified on the basis of their 1950 population.

[3] Breakdown not available in 1947. Distributing the 38.9 between the first and second classes in proportion to the 1950 population would result in 15.3 and 23.6, respectively.

The comparison of the income distribution of the families in the survey with the distribution from the census sample survey of incomes in 1947 also must take into account the lack of exact comparability in coverage and definition. For the purpose of this comparison (table 83), a distribution of survey families was made using money income *before* deduction of Federal income tax. The census data refer to families of two or more persons regardless of housekeeping status, whereas the food survey covered only housekeeping families of two or more persons.[47] In the census survey, the term "family" refers to "a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together," (*15*, p. 6) whereas in the food survey, the "economic family" consisted of related or unrelated persons who pooled incomes or shared in family funds for their support. Sons and daughters who lived with their parents but whose income and food expenditures were not known to the parents were not considered as family members. (See Glossary, Family, economic.)

So far as the income distribution is concerned, these two differences, the one in coverage and the other in definition, probably tend to work in opposite directions The exclusion in the food survey of nonhousekeeping families probably tended to decrease, relatively, the number of low-income families, whereas the failure to include in the economic family all sons and daughters living at home probably increased, relatively, the number shown in the lower income ranges. Another slight difference in the definition of income may be noted. The census definition included gross receipts from roomers and boarders, whereas the food survey definition included net receipts from boarders and gross receipts from roomers. About 15 percent of the food survey families received some income from boarders.

Considering these points of noncomparability, the two distributions would seem to be in substantial agreement. The census distribution shows more families with very low income (under $1,000) and more with relatively high income (over $5,000) than the food survey. The median income from the census study, $3,349, was slightly less than the median from the food survey, $3,411.

Effect of nonparticipation of eligible families.—Since in this study as in most surveys of this type, a certain percentage of families were either not reached after three or more visits or were unable or unwilling to participate in the survey, it is desirable to review the characteristics of these nonparticipating families and appraise, if necessary, the effect of their nonparticipation on the final survey results. Comparision of several characteristics of the participating and nonparticipating families is provided by information obtained on the record card from all households.

Of the 1,743 eligible households, 185, or 11 percent, did not provide the information for the food list. (See p. 176.) Of these nonparticipating households, 17 percent were not reached; 11 percent were out of town during the collection period and 6 percent were not reached in 3 visits. Another 3 percent were away during part of the survey period and could not be interviewed. The largest group (78 percent) indicated that they preferred not to participate; illness in the family was given as the reason by 18 percent and being otherwise too busy by 19 percent, while 41 percent stated unwillingness or failed to keep an appointment with the interviewer. For another 2 percent the reason was not reported.

The comparisons of all eligible households, the participating, and the nonparticipating households with respect to a number of characteristics are shown in tables 84 through 86. Some characteristics, such as tenure, the rental value of the dwelling unit, and the age of the homemaker, do not seem to be associated with participation. However, with regard to other characteristics, the non-

TABLE 84.—*Tenure and rental value of dwelling units of participating and nonparticipating eligible households, urban survey*

Tenure	All eligibles	Participants	Nonparticipants	Nonparticipants as a percent of eligibles
	Percent distribution			
All reported [1]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	9. 5
Owned	51. 6	51. 6	52. 5	9. 7
Rented	48. 4	48. 4	47. 5	9. 4
	Average rental value (dollars)			
All reported [2]	52	52	54	
Owned	63	62	66	
Rented	41	40	42	

[1] Excludes dwelling units of 4 participating and 22 nonparticipating households not reporting this item.

[2] Excludes dwelling units of 40 participating and 41 nonparticipating households not reporting this item.

[47] It has been estimated from the survey data that more than 96 percent of all the urban families in the United States in 1947 were "housekeeping" families.

respondents were quite different from those that provided schedules (the probability is less than 5 percent that such differences could occur by chance). Some of these differences are as follows:

Response was best in the South and poorest in the West.

Response was better in places with less than 50,000 population than in larger cities.

Response was better among nonwhite than among white households.

Larger families and those with children (probably the same families) tended to respond better than smaller ones.

Households with homemakers employed away from home were less likely to respond than others.

Households whose homemakers had more formal education were less likely to respond than others.

Response was better from households whose heads were laborers, operatives, and craftsmen than from professional, clerical, or entrepreneurial households.

In spite of such differences between the participating and nonparticipating households, the latter form such a small proportion of all eligibles that the averages and distributions shown in these tables for all eligibles and for those participating are substantially the same. Whatever differences exist are attributable to bias and not to sampling error, but they are no larger than might be expected from sampling error alone. It may be inferred that since nonresponse does not materially distort data dealing with these factors that may affect consumption, it will not introduce bias into the consumption data. There-

TABLE 85.—*Characteristics of participating and nonparticipating eligible households, urban survey*

Characteristic	All eligibles	Participants	Nonparticipants	Nonparticipants as a percent of eligibles
	Percent distribution			
Geographic location:				
All	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 6
New England and Middle Atlantic	35. 9	35. 6	38. 4	11. 4
North Central	30. 8	30. 9	29. 7	10. 2
West	11. 9	11. 5	15. 7	13. 9
South Atlantic	10. 4	10. 6	9. 2	9. 3
South Central	11. 0	11. 4	7. 0	6. 8
Size of urban place, 1950 population:				
All	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 6
2,500–9,999	14. 5	14. 7	13. 0	9. 5
10,000–49,999	26. 0	26. 3	24. 3	9. 9
50,000–249,999	20. 6	20. 4	21. 1	12. 7
250,000–999,999	18. 7	18. 5	20. 5	11. 7
1,000,000 and over	20. 2	20. 1	21. 1	11. 1
Color:				
All reporting [1]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 6
White	90. 2	89. 4	97. 8	11. 2
Nonwhite	9. 8	10. 6	2. 2	2. 4
Age of persons eating at home:				
All reporting [2]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	
16 years or more	73. 0	72. 4	79. 3	
2–15 years	22. 8	23. 3	17. 9	
Under 2 years	4. 2	4. 3	2. 8	
Number of persons eating at home (count of household members):				
All	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 6
2	30. 9	29. 3	44. 1	15. 2
3	27. 5	27. 5	27. 4	10. 6
4	20. 3	21. 0	14. 5	7. 6
5	11. 0	11. 4	7. 5	7. 3
6 or more	10. 3	10. 8	6. 5	6. 7
	Average number of household members			
All reporting [3]	3. 51	3. 57	2. 08	
White	3. 50	3. 55	3. 08	
Nonwhite	3. 66	3. 66	3. 68	

[1] Excludes 6 participating and 6 nonparticipating households not reporting this item.

[2] Excludes 39 persons in 5 participating households and 2 persons in 1 nonparticipating household that did not report this item.

[3] The 12 households not reporting color are included with white households.

TABLE 86.—*Characteristics of homemakers and household heads of participating and nonparticipating eligible households, urban survey*

Characteristic	All eligibles	Participants	Nonparticipants	Nonparticipants as a percent of eligibles
	Percent distribution			
Employment of homemaker:				
All reporting [1 2]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	10. 1
Employed away from home	22. 3	21. 5	29. 9	13. 5
Not employed away from home	77. 7	78. 5	70. 1	9. 1
Formal education of homemaker (years of school completed):				
All reporting [1 3]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	7. 4
Elementary: 0–4 years	6. 9	6. 9	6. 5	6. 0
5–8 years	28. 0	28. 1	26. 8	7. 1
High school	46. 8	47. 0	45. 6	7. 2
College or more	18. 3	18. 0	21. 1	8. 6
Age of homemaker:				
All reporting [1 4]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	8. 9
Under 20 years	. 9	. 9	1. 3	12. 5
20–29 years	19. 5	20. 0	14. 6	6. 6
30–39 years	26. 4	26. 5	25. 2	8. 5
40–49 years	22. 4	22. 0	26. 5	10. 5
50 or more years	30. 8	30. 6	32. 4	9. 4
Occupation of head of household:				
All reporting [5]	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	8. 4
Craft	24. 0	24. 4	19. 8	6. 9
Entrepreneurial	14. 2	13. 9	17. 1	10. 1
Operative	12. 3	12. 8	7. 7	5. 3
Clerical	11. 5	10. 8	18. 4	13. 5
Professional	10. 5	10. 4	12. 1	9. 6
Labor (exfarm)	8. 3	8. 8	2. 9	2. 9
Other	7. 7	7. 4	9. 2	7. 9
Retired	4. 4	4. 3	6. 4	12. 0
Unemployed	7. 1	7. 2	6. 4	7. 5

[1] Excludes 5 participating and 2 nonparticipating households whose homemakers were not family members.

[2] Excludes 9 nonparticipating homemakers for whom this item was not reported.

[3] Excludes 14 participating and 60 nonparticipating homemakers for whom this item was not reported.

[4] Excludes 8 participating and 32 nonparticipating homemakers for whom this item was not reported.

[5] Excludes 15 participating and 44 nonparticipating heads of household for whom this item was not reported.

fore it has not been considered necessary to appraise the effect of nonparticipation on the food data or to suggest any adjustments to the data to allow for bias in these respects.

Effect of nonreporting of 1947 incomes.—As part of the problem of bias, another group of households may be considered. These are the 147 households that provided food consumption data but did not report on 1947 income. It is only when the food data are classified by income that their omission could distort the results; in the sections of the tables referring to all households the data from these schedules are included, and no bias is introduced.

Of the 147 households not reporting their 1947 income, 95 had not been asked for their income, since they had not been in existence in 1947 or had not pooled their incomes (see p. 203). As might be expected, these households showed characteristics of recent establishment. They had fewer members, more than half being 2-member households, and a preponderance of tenants (77 percent); their homemakers were younger (62 percent under 30 years of age); and there were proportionately fewer older children. More of the heads were engaged in clerical and fewer in entrepreneurial occupations and fewer were retired than among all eligible households.

The remaining 52 of the 147 households not reporting their 1947 income were unable or unwilling to provide income information. These households were more like the nonrespondent eligibles than like the other participants. They were in the larger urban places, and relatively more of them were in the West. The household members had a larger proportion of adults; their homemakers had more formal education, and more of them were employed away from home than those in the other participating households. They were similar to both participating and nonparticipating eligibles with regard to tenure, but the average rental value of their dwellings was higher. They had a larger proportion of nonwhite households than the nonrespondent eligibles. Their households were larger than those of both the nonrespondents and other participants, and their homemakers were older; almost half were entrepreneurial households.

In spite of these differences, there were too few households not reporting income—less than 10 percent of all households providing schedules—to influence materially the data on characteristics used as indicators of consumption. Thus with the exclusion of those households not reporting income, the data for participants in tables 84 to 86 are changed relatively little. A further check on this point is provided by the similarity of averages and distributions for income for a week of those reporting and not reporting annual income. Income for the week in 1948 was available for 60 percent of those not reporting annual income.

The inference from the above analysis is that no material distortion was introduced into the food data classified by income through the omission of those households not reporting income. Comparison of consumption quantities (foods and nutrients) for all participants with quantities for those reporting their 1947 income indicates only insignificant differences. However, when the food data for those participants reporting income were compared with the data for those not reporting income, some significant differences were found. Significantly smaller quantities of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, milk, grain products, fats and oils, and sugars and sweets were consumed by those not reporting than by those who did report 1947 income. When food quantities were summed in terms of nutrients, on the other hand, differences were slight.

Surveys of Families in Four Cities, Separate Seasons

Comparison of sample with census data.—In order to appraise the representativeness of the samples of dwelling units and households visited in each of the four cities in the various seasons, survey and census data for five characteristics were compared. The characteristics compared are vacancies, ownership, color, rent (for winter 1948 only), and household size (table 87). The comparisons cannot be precise since census figures are based on 1940 data, adjusted (except for Buffalo) to 1947, and on 1950 data, whereas the survey data relate to 1948 and 1949. Moreover, definitions of the characteristics are not always exactly the same. For example, as indicated above, vacancy rates are not strictly comparable because of differences in the definition of a dwelling unit. The percent of dwelling units occupied by nonwhite households according to the census was compared with the percent of nonwhite households in the survey samples, and the census data for average number of persons living in the occupied dwelling units were compared with the survey data for the average number of persons eating from the household food supply.[48] The rental figures were limited to tenants because owners' estimates of rental values tend to be particularly unreliable in or following periods of rent control.

Comparisons were made also between census and survey data with respect to two of the stratifying factors used in drawing the blocks in each city from which the sample dwelling units were selected—location in the city and the population density of the blocks drawn. The sample design, it will be recalled, imposed representation of all blocks in the city with respect to location and population density through stratification by these factors on the basis of 1940 census data. Representation of sample dwelling units with respect to these factors in 1948 and 1949 could not be assured directly but could be approximated by allowing for population growth through the device of applying a sampling ratio for the selection of dwelling units from each block drawn, which would yield a given number of visits on the basis of 1940 Census Block Statistics and, in total, the desired number in the survey period (see p. 177). The extent to which the resulting samples of dwelling units appear to be consistent with trends in city population shifts as indicated by the 1940 and 1950 census data has been checked.

These comparisons reveal some differences between the census and sample data, but the differences are not so great as to suggest extensive or serious bias in any of the city samples. A summary of the points of difference between the samples in each city and the census data follows:

Birmingham.—In general, there is fairly close agreement between the census and survey data as shown in table 87 except for the vacancy and ownership rates in the 1948 samples. The survey vacancy rates are low and ownership rates high in the three 1948 samples as compared with census data. Perhaps associated with these differences is the fact that in the 1948 samples there were relatively more households from lower density blocks—50 or fewer dwelling units—than in the 1940 census. (Because of the changing city boundaries comparison was not made with the 1950 census data.) Also, the geographic distribution of dwelling units in the samples shows a heavier concentration of dwellings in the strip through the center of the city between the western and eastern boundaries. About 40 percent of the dwelling units were in this area according to the 1940 census, and an average of about 48 percent in the survey samples.

Buffalo.—No significant differences were found between the census and the survey data in Buffalo. It may be pointed out that there was an increase in the proportion of nonwhite households from the winter season (2.9 percent) to the spring (3.7 percent) and to the fall (5.3 percent), a trend also indicated by the census data.

Minneapolis-St. Paul.—The proportion of nonwhites in the survey samples in this city was a little higher than in the census, but this is of minor importance, for the percentage of nonwhites was small. The proportion of owner-occupied dwelling units was higher in all the

[48] A tabulation of the spring 1949 survey data indicates that about 3 percent more persons lived in a dwelling unit than ate from the household food supply.

TABLE 87.—COMPARISON OF DATA FROM CITY SURVEYS WITH CENSUS DATA: *Characteristics of dwelling units and households*

Source of data	Vacant dwelling units	Owner occupied dwelling units	Nonwhite		Rent (median) paid by tenants	Persons (mean)	
			Dwelling units	Households		Living in dwelling units	Eating in households
	Percent (based on all dwelling units)	*Percent (based on occupied dwelling units)*	*Percent (based on occupied dwelling units)*	*Percent (based on all households)*	*Dollars (based on dwelling units occupied by tenants)*	*Number (based on occupied dwelling units)*	*Number (based on all households)*
BIRMINGHAM							
Census 1947 [1]	2.3	44.4	39.6		17	3.6	
Census 1950 [2]	3.0	46.8	35.0		22	3.4	
Survey:							
Winter 1948	.8	54.9		35.4	16		3.2
Spring 1948	.9	52.6		39.6			3.2
Fall 1948	.8	52.8		39.7			3.2
Spring 1949	3.2	49.5		41.4			3.2
Summer 1949	2.7	48.9		40.1			3.2
BUFFALO							
Census 1940	3.7	32.2	3.2		25	3.8	
Census 1950	1.2	43.6	5.1		32	3.2	
Survey:							
Winter 1948	1.1	41.9		2.9	30		3.3
Spring 1948	1.1	41.5		3.7			3.3
Fall 1948	1.2	41.3		5.3			3.3
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL							
Census 1947 [1]	2.5	54.3	1.2		34	3.4	
Census 1950 [2]	1.5	53.7	1.6		39	3.1	
Survey:							
Winter 1948	1.1	59.7		2.8	35		3.2
Spring 1948	1.1	57.8		2.8			3.2
Fall 1948	1.1	56.8		2.7			3.2
Spring 1949	1.2	58.5		2.2			3.1
Summer 1949	1.0	59.9		2.2			3.1
SAN FRANCISCO							
Census 1947 [1]	2.3	36.7	4.9		38	3.0	
Census 1950 [2]	3.0	36.7	8.4		40	2.7	
Survey:							
Winter 1948	2.2	41.2		6.4	35		2.8
Spring 1948	2.5	40.4		8.0			2.7
Fall 1948	2.2	38.5		8.6			2.7

[1] 1940 city data adjusted by the ratio of 1947 to 1940 metropolitan district data.
[2] United States Census of Housing: 1950, vol. 1, pts. 1 and 4, tables 17 and 21. 1953.

seasonal samples than in the census. As in Birmingham, there was also some divergence between the distribution of dwelling units by block population density in the samples and the 1940 census, proportionately more sample dwelling units in blocks having 20 or fewer dwelling units per block. Associated with this overrepresentation of blocks of low dwelling unit density is the overrepresentation of blocks with dwelling units in 1940 as compared with "zero" blocks. The sample design, it will be remembered, provided a somewhat different procedure for the sample selection of zero blocks than those with dwelling units (see p. 177). Some of the geographic differences, significant only for the 1949 samples, appeared to be explained by an overrepresentation of Minneapolis in the sample as compared with the 1940 census, and by a real population shift, as evidenced by the greater similarity of the samples to the 1950 than to the 1940 census distribution.

San Francisco.—In San Francisco, as in the other cities there was some evidence that the ownership rate in the sample was a little higher than in the census, but the data for other household characteristics were similar to the census data. The geographic distribution of dwelling units, while differing significantly from the 1940 census, was similar to the 1950 census figures, indicating that a real population shift had occurred. As in Minneapolis-St. Paul, there was some underrepresentation of "zero" blocks in the sample. While the distribution of blocks with dwelling units according to population density classifications used in the sample design was similar to the census, the average density within these classes showed significant differences between the census and the sample data. This suggests that in setting up the classes for stratification, finer groupings might have been used.

Effect of nonparticipation of eligible families.—With the reasonableness of the sample of households as representative of all households in the city established, the assumption has been made that those eligible for inclusion in the various seasonal samples were also representative of all eligible households in each city. As in the urban study there is then the further question, Were those households that actually provided schedules representative of all eligible households? If nonparticipating households were significantly different from those participating, and also very numerous, some bias may have been introduced through such nonparticipation.

In the urban sample, it will be remembered, there were some differences in the characteristics of the participating and nonparticipating families, but the latter were too

TABLE 88.—*Characteristics of participating and nonparticipating eligible households, 4-city surveys*

Survey and season of collection	Birmingham			Buffalo			Minneapolis-St. Paul			San Francisco		
	All eligible	Participating	Nonparticipating	All eligible	Participating	Nonparticipating	All eligible	Participating	Nonparticipating	All eligible	Participating	Nonparticipating
Owners [1]												
Winter survey [2]	*Percent* 57.2	*Percent* 57.4	*Percent* 55.6	*Percent* 42.9	*Percent* 40.1	*Percent* 56.6	*Percent* 62.4	*Percent* 61.9	*Percent* 64.8	*Percent* 46.0	*Percent* 46.5	*Percent* 44.2
Seasonal survey: [3]												
Winter 1948	51.3	52.2	42.9	33.9	31.3	44.0	56.1	55.8	57.1	43.1	44.9	37.0
Spring 1948	52.8	54.0	41.2	35.2	30.8	45.6	55.2	53.6	61.4	43.8	41.9	47.2
Fall 1948	57.7	60.7	39.1	36.2	32.2	41.1	54.2	51.6	62.3	41.9	39.5	45.2
Spring 1949	43.1	42.3	57.1	-------	-------	-------	58.1	55.5	85.7	-------	-------	-------
Summer 1949	42.8	41.8	53.8	-------	-------	-------	59.8	57.5	71.4	-------	-------	-------
Nonwhite households												
Winter survey [2]	*Percent* 34.4	*Percent* 36.7	*Percent* 15.6	*Percent* 3.0	*Percent* 3.1	*Percent* 2.8	*Percent* 2.3	*Percent* 2.8	*Percent* 0	*Percent* 5.6	*Percent* 6.6	*Percent* 2.3
Seasonal survey: [3]												
Winter 1948	39.9	42.1	22.2	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	0	4.8	6.3	0
Spring 1948	46.2	49.1	23.8	4.0	5.4	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	5.3	7.8	1.0
Fall 1948	42.8	44.5	33.3	5.7	6.8	4.6	2.3	1.9	3.6	5.9	9.6	1.6
Spring 1949	35.8	36.4	25.0	-------	-------	-------	3.0	3.4	0	-------	-------	-------
Summer 1949	39.3	41.5	14.3	-------	-------	-------	2.2	2.0	3.1	-------	-------	-------
Persons eating at home per household [4]												
Winter survey [2]	*Number* 3.4	*Number* 3.5	*Number* 2.8	*Number* 3.6	*Number* 3.8	*Number* 3.1	*Number* 3.5	*Number* 3.7	*Number* 2.9	*Number* 3.1	*Number* 3.2	*Number* 3.0
Seasonal survey: [3]												
Winter 1948	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
Spring 1948	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
Fall 1948	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
Spring 1949	2.6	2.6	2.2	-------	-------	-------	2.4	2.4	2.4	-------	-------	-------
Summer 1949	2.6	2.6	2.4	-------	-------	-------	2.4	2.5	2.4	-------	-------	-------
Households with employed homemakers [5]												
Winter survey [2]	*Percent* 14.0	*Percent* 12.7	*Percent* 25.0	*Percent* 11.9	*Percent* 11.7	*Percent* 12.5	*Percent* 22.2	*Percent* 17.4	*Percent* 46.9	*Percent* 27.7	*Percent* 26.0	*Percent* 33.3
Seasonal survey: [3]												
Winter 1948	17.3	15.1	45.5	12.8	12.1	14.0	21.8	18.8	33.3	30.5	31.0	28.1
Spring 1948	15.3	12.3	53.8	17.6	17.7	17.4	24.2	22.9	28.9	31.4	31.7	30.8
Fall 1948	18.8	15.1	47.4	19.1	16.4	21.8	30.5	30.2	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.5
Spring 1949	28.4	27.9	37.5	-------	-------	-------	30.3	30.9	25.0	-------	-------	-------
Summer 1949	25.4	25.2	28.6	-------	-------	-------	31.8	32.7	28.1	-------	-------	-------

[1] Percentage based on all occupied dwelling units.
[2] Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons.
[3] Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children aged 2–15 years.
[4] At least 10 meals in a week.
[5] Percentage based on only those households that included a homemaker.

few—about 10 percent of all those eligible—to cause any significant differences between all eligible households and participating households. However, as has been shown in the section on the history of visits, there was a greater loss through nonparticipation in the seasonal samples than in the urban sample. In all four cities combined, about 20 percent of nonrespondent eligibles were never reached by the interviewer (their eligibility was determined through information given by neighbors); others indicated that they did not want to answer personal questions, or were too busy, or that there was illness in the family. In any event, the nonresponse rates were as follows:

City	Range of first collections [1]	Cumulative, all seasons, 1948 [2]
	Percent	*Percent*
Birmingham	0–11	16
Buffalo	26–36	51
Minneapolis-St. Paul	9–21	26
San Francisco	24–26	45

[1] Source: Table 82.
[2] Source: Table 81.

Hence, differences in characteristics between those participating and nonparticipating, if appreciable, become of more importance than in the urban sample. Such differences, for certain household characteristics—ownership of dwelling unit, proportion nonwhite, size of household, and employment status of the homemaker—are shown in table 88. A summary of the comparisons for each city follows:

Birmingham.—There were differences between the eligible participating and nonparticipating families with respect to the proportion nonwhite (the proportion was smaller for the nonparticipating), with respect to household size (the nonparticipating households tended to be the smaller), and with respect to the households with employed homemakers (there were more among the nonparticipating than among the participating households). But when the scheduled families are compared with all those eligible, it would appear that no appreciable differences have been introduced. It will be remembered that the nonresponse rate was relatively low in Birmingham.

Buffalo.—The nonresponse rates in Buffalo, on the other hand, were relatively high so that, aside from those who became ineligible between collections or moved away, only from about one-half to two-thirds of the eligibles participated in the three seasonal samples. Nevertheless, when the scheduled families are compared with all eligibles, although the scheduled families had somewhat smaller proportion of owners, relatively more nonwhites, and larger households, these differences are not great enough to indicate serious bias in the sample.

Minneapolis-St. Paul.—The same directional differences cited above for Buffalo appeared in Minneapolis-St. Paul—fewer owners, more nonwhites, larger households, and more households with employed homemakers, relatively, among the participants than among the nonparticipants. Again, however, with the possible exception of households with employed homemakers, the differences were not so great nor the nonparticipants so numerous as to cause any very large differences to appear between the scheduled and all eligible families with respect to these characteristics.

San Francisco.—Nonparticipation in San Francisco, while not so great proportionately as in Buffalo, was greater than in Birmingham or Minneapolis-St. Paul. However, this fact, in conjunction with such differences as appeared between participants and nonparticipants—there were relatively more nonwhites and slightly larger households among the former than the latter—did not cause serious divergence between the averages for all eligibles and for the participating households.

No serious bias is evident from these comparisons between all participating and all eligible families. However, with the relatively low survival rates and the differences existing in the characteristics of households available for these comparisons, it is possible that when households are distributed by family income, some cell averages may be biased. It has not been feasible to check on this, aside from noting the general consistency in the income-consumption relationships appearing in this and earlier food consumption surveys.

Sampling Reliability

A description of the variation in food consumption of different groups and subgroups of families has been given in the text of this report. Variation, or the extent of dispersion about the means, in conjunction with the size of the samples involved, is a factor in the measurement of the reliability of the sample means as estimates of means for the total population covered (all housekeeping families, two or more persons in urban places, or such families in the winter in the specified cities, or families of specified type in the separate seasons). It is with this aspect of variation that this section is concerned.

The formulas used for measures of variation should take into account the design of the sample. Certain features of the design of the survey of urban families, such as stratification (for region and city size), systematic selection (of blocks within a city), and clustering (of dwelling units on a block), preclude an accurate and inexpensive method of measuring variation. An approximation can be made, however, if the sample is assumed to be random. It cannot be determined whether the approximation is an overestimate or underestimate because stratification and systematic selection tend to make a sample more reliable, and clustering tends to make it less reliable than a purely random sample of the same size. In interpreting the results, the further assumption must be made that the net effect of making these approximations is in the same direction and of the same order of magnitude for all foods and for each food for families in each income class.

The formula used for the estimate of the standard deviation of the population is $\bar{\sigma}=\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X^2}{N-1}-\frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{N(N-1)}}$ where X is the quantity of the food consumed by each household and N is the number of households. The formula used for the standard error of the mean is $\sigma_{\bar{x}}=\frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\sqrt{N}}$.

The standard error of a mean indicates the reliability of that mean. The mean computed from the sample, plus or minus a standard error, is expected to include the "true" population mean 2 times out of 3, and the sample mean plus or minus 2 standard errors is expected to include the population mean 95 percent of the time. The standard error of the mean varies directly with the standard deviation and inversely with (the square root of) the number of households in the cell. Tables 89 and 90 show 2 times the standard error expressed as a percentage of the mean for all food groups and a few food items.

The mean quantities of the major categories of food used by all families in each of the 4 cities (winter 1948) are not as reliable (from a sampling point of view) as for all urban families (spring 1948). The variability of the mean quantity of a given category for families in any 1 of the 4 cities is, in general, 2 or 3 times as great as for urban families in the nationwide survey. Thus, the figure for milk equivalent, 3.0 for all urban families (table 89), indicates that in 95 times out of 100 the true mean is expected to be within 3.0 percent of the sample mean; for Birmingham the corresponding figure is 7.4 percent, for Buffalo 6.4 percent, for Minneapolis-St. Paul 6.9 percent, and for San Francisco 7.7 percent. Whereas the range for the 11 food groups is from 2.9 to 6.7 percent for all urban families, it is from 6.1 to 15.0 percent for the 4 cities. This difference is chiefly a result of the size of the samples. The urban sample was about 6 times as large as the samples in any of the cities.

TABLE 89.—*Sampling reliability*[1] *for urban survey of quantities of selected foods used at home per household in a week, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring (April–June) 1948]

Food	Income								
	All	Under $1,000	$1,000–$1,999	$2,000–$2,999	$3,000–$3,999	$4,000–$4,999	$5,000–$7,499	$7,500 and over	Not classified
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	3. 3	24. 3	9. 7	6. 7	6. 7	9. 5	8. 7	10. 7	11. 5
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	5. 2	32. 8	20. 7	12. 6	8. 2	11. 6	11. 8	11. 7	17. 8
Oranges, fresh	7. 9	46. 1	33. 6	18. 6	12. 0	19. 5	19. 5	18. 5	28. 8
Lemons and limes, fresh	13. 5	63. 7	57. 7	18. 0	24. 7	25. 9	21. 2	29. 4	59. 6
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	3. 9	23. 1	11. 2	7. 5	8. 1	11. 7	10. 2	14. 9	13. 3
Other vegetables and fruits	3. 9	22. 4	11. 9	8. 6	8. 1	8. 9	8. 8	14. 9	12. 2
Milk equivalent	3. 0	17. 0	9. 1	5. 8	5. 5	7. 9	8. 9	13. 2	10. 9
Meat, poultry, fish	2. 9	21. 8	7. 9	5. 5	6. 2	7. 7	7. 3	10. 2	10. 2
Beef, total	4. 0	31. 8	13. 0	7. 7	7. 2	10. 6	11. 4	16. 5	13. 7
Ground	6. 7	58. 8	20. 8	12. 1	12. 9	20. 0	22. 8	32. 4	24. 8
Rib roast	23. 2	.....	68. 4	47. 5	46. 2	69. 9	65. 3	80. 0	77. 9
Eggs	3. 4	19. 0	9. 0	6. 7	7. 1	10. 0	9. 3	13. 0	12. 5
Dry beans and peas, nuts	6. 7	39. 6	21. 8	11. 7	14. 4	17. 0	21. 7	26. 4	19. 9
Grain products	3. 6	25. 9	10. 0	6. 9	7. 0	10. 2	10. 5	15. 9	12. 2
Baked goods	3. 7	20. 0	10. 3	7. 6	7. 0	10. 4	10. 9	15. 8	12. 7
Bread, white enriched	5. 0	30. 0	12. 8	10. 1	9. 6	15. 5	14. 9	24. 4	18. 5
Cake	10. 2	60. 5	27. 6	20. 1	19. 9	35. 1	29. 7	50. 4	31. 4
Fats and oils	3. 0	21. 1	8. 6	5. 8	6. 2	7. 8	8. 6	14. 7	10. 5
Sugar, sweets	3. 4	23. 5	9. 0	6. 3	7. 0	10. 0	10. 1	16. 1	12. 0

[1] The chances are 95 out of 100 that the true mean is not farther away from the sample mean than the specified percent.

TABLE 90.—*Sampling reliability*[1] *for 4-city surveys of quantities of food groups used at home per household in a week,*[2] *all families and selected family types, winter 1948*

Food group	Birmingham		Buffalo		Minneapolis-St. Paul		San Francisco	
	All families [3]	Selected families [4]	All families [3]	Selected families [4]	All families [3]	Selected families [4]	All families [3]	Selected families [4]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	7. 9	11. 3	7. 1	11. 1	7. 2	11. 9	7. 5	9. 1
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	11. 2	15. 4	8. 1	12. 0	7. 0	11. 5	11. 7	11. 7
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	8. 7	10. 7	8. 8	13. 0	9. 7	15. 7	8. 6	10. 8
Other vegetables and fruits	9. 2	13. 4	7. 3	10. 2	7. 1	11. 0	7. 7	8. 9
Milk equivalent	7. 4	10. 1	6. 4	10. 7	6. 9	10. 0	7. 7	9. 6
Meat, poultry, fish	6. 7	9. 2	6. 6	8. 5	6. 6	11. 3	8. 3	8. 5
Eggs	9. 6	11. 5	6. 3	10. 0	7. 8	14. 3	7. 8	9. 3
Dry beans and peas, nuts	11. 5	16. 9	14. 1	19. 0	13. 3	20. 0	15. 0	20. 3
Grain products	6. 1	6. 8	7. 1	9. 8	8. 0	11. 6	9. 1	9. 5
Fats and oils	6. 8	8. 4	6. 5	9. 4	7. 0	10. 9	6. 9	8. 3
Sugar, sweets	7. 6	11. 7	7. 0	11. 2	8. 5	15. 6	9. 8	12. 5

[1] The chances are 95 out of 100 that the true mean is not farther away from the sample mean (from appendix tables 69 and 80) than the specified percent.

[2] Based on purchased quantities used per household.

[3] Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons.

[4] Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over, and 0, 1, or 2 children aged 2–15 years.

The assumption that the selected family types were more homogeneous in their food consumption than were all family types was one of the considerations leading to the decision to collect 150 schedules for the seasonal surveys as compared with 250 for all families, winter 1948. The standard deviations were indeed, smaller for the selected families, but the average consumption figures were also smaller. The resultant variability relative to the mean is about the same for selected families as for all.

Whether variability is measured in terms of the absolute value of the standard error of the mean or in terms of the value relative to the mean depends upon its use. The latter provides a more direct basis for evaluating the reliability of the mean values published in the tables, and the absolute method is the basis for testing significance of differences between means, for example, for families in different cities or in different seasons.

In general, to provide equally reliable averages on an absolute basis, about two-thirds as many schedules are required from families of the types selected for the seasonal surveys as would be required from families of all types (table 91). However, when equal reliability is on a relative-to-mean basis about the same number of schedules are required whether for all or the selected family types. For example, if 300 schedules were used to determine average milk consumption of all families in Birmingham, 210 (300×70 percent) would be required to determine the average for the selected types in order to have the same standard error of the mean, but 282 (300×94 percent) would be required to have the same standard error as a percent of its mean.

TABLE 91.—*Size of sample of selected family types relative to size of sample of all family types required to provide equal sampling reliability, by food group*

[Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in 4 cities, winter 1948]

Food group	Equal standard error				Equal ratios of standard error to mean			
	Birmingham	Buffalo	Minneapolis-St. Paul	San Francisco	Birmingham	Buffalo	Minneapolis-St. Paul	San Francisco
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	82	66	79	55	103	93	118	85
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	72	45	91	58	100	85	119	81
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	57	42	57	54	81	81	116	84
Other vegetables and fruits	71	53	76	52	111	75	107	77
Milk, equivalent	70	62	52	48	94	108	93	85
Meat, poultry, fish	66	39	85	35	100	63	133	56
Eggs	51	51	107	39	72	85	154	68
Dry beans and peas, nuts	75	53	58	62	108	94	94	112
Grain products	43	36	42	30	64	71	91	63
Fats and oils	63	55	79	46	79	82	119	81
Sugar, sweets	88	63	84	49	120	100	162	88

For the seasonal comparisons, the more pertinent percentages are those based on the absolute values of the standard error (table 91). The results justify the assumption that about 150 families of the selected types are the equivalent, in sample reliability, of the approximately 250 families of all types. The 150 schedules are more economical in terms of filling schedules and processing them. Against these gains, however, must be charged the added collection costs of visiting a larger total number of households to obtain the 150 selected than the 250 from all family types, the waste of collecting some data merely for determining eligibility, and the limitation in coverage of the total population. The importance of the various factors will determine in future studies whether the smaller number of schedules from the selected family types is preferable to the larger number from all housekeeping families.

Consistency Within the Survey Data

Another method of appraising the survey data is to observe the regularity in the consumption or expenditures of subgroups of families providing schedules and to test relationships between subgroups against patterns of consumption known from previous family surveys. To measure and analyze some of these relationships and compare the results with earlier studies in order to discover possible trends has been one of the major purposes of the study. These findings are in the text. It is merely pointed out here that in conforming to the generalized patterns established by other surveys, a "reasonableness check" on the representativeness of the sample is provided.

Total food expense and consumption of major foods by income class.—The general tendency for food expense to increase with income while the proportion of income spent for food decreases has been confirmed by studies made at many times and many places.[49] The relative smoothness and regularity of the income-food expenditure relationships found in the urban survey, whether in dollar or percentage terms, are shown in table 92. The same general tendency may be observed in the four-city data (appendix tables 56 and 60).

A "reasonableness check" is also obtained from observing the relationships between income and the consumption of major food groups which have become well established from repeated surveys in the United States. In general, consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, meat, eggs, and dairy products has been found to increase with income while consumption of flour and cereals decreases. Quantities of potatoes, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets increase little, if at all, with income. That these generalizations are borne out in the present surveys is indicated for urban families in part II, pages 40 to 43 and for both urban and city samples by the tables in appendix A.

[49] This has been formalized as "Engel's law."

TABLE 92.—TOTAL FAMILY FOOD EXPENSE, BY INCOME: *Expenditures per family and percent of income spent for food, year 1947 and 1 week, spring 1948*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States]

Family income, 1947, after Federal tax (dollars)	Families	1947 annual			Spring 1948, 1 week		
		Total food expense	Money income (after taxes)	Proportion of income spent for food	Total food expense	Money income (before taxes)	Proportion of income spent for food
	Number	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Percent*
All classes	1,558	[1] 1,150	[1] 3,606	31.9	25.57	79.72	32.1
Under 1,000	53	592	610	97.0	13.76	18.60	74.0
1,000–1,999	204	745	1,555	47.9	17.12	38.00	45.1
2,000–2,999	410	1,027	2,505	41.0	22.35	54.94	40.7
3,000–3,999	351	1,208	3,485	34.7	27.06	77.52	34.9
4,000–4,999	167	1,371	4,421	31.0	30.07	94.36	31.9
5,000–7,499	154	1,442	5,861	24.6	31.36	128.52	24.4
7,500 and over	72	1,997	11,766	17.0	44.08	258.93	17.0
Not classified	147				26.80	79.44	33.7

[1] Average based on the 1,411 families that could be classified by income.

On the whole, there is considerable regularity in the income-consumption relationships shown in these survey data. The coefficients of determination for linear, logarithmic functions for most of the major food groups were found to be high for grouped data (p. 43). With samples of families of the size used in these studies, such regularity in income-consumption relationships would not be expected for many individual food items or for some combinations of foods.

Total food expense of families of different sizes.—Another generalization from various earlier food studies is that within a given income class, as family size increases, food expenditures per person decrease, although expenditures for the family increase and percentage of income spent for food also increases (*9*). Tabulations of total food expense by household size and income show that this generalization holds true for the urban survey. Table 93 presents data on this point for two income classes. The samples in the separate city studies were too small to permit similar analysis by income and family size.

TABLE 93.—FOOD EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES: *Expenditures per family and per family member and percent of income spent for food, selected income classes*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring 1948]

Income (dollars) and household size	Families	Total food expense in a week		
		Per family		Per family member
		Average	Proportion of income	
2,000–2,999:	*Number*	*Dollars*	*Percent*	*Dollars*
2 persons	120	17. 73	33. 4	8. 65
3 persons	113	21. 59	39. 8	7. 63
4 persons	90	25. 14	46. 2	6. 76
5 or more persons	87	26. 91	45. 7	5. 24
3,000–3,999:				
2 persons	81	21. 77	27. 7	10. 13
3 persons	88	25. 83	32. 7	8. 52
4 persons	91	28. 04	38. 3	7. 34
5 or more persons	91	31. 95	40. 3	6. 53

Comparisons With National Food Supply

In addition to the comparisons of data on characteristics of survey families with census data, and of general patterns of food consumption in this and previous studies, one other check of the urban survey data with an outside source may be made, although because of lack of exact comparability, the check can be only a rough one. This comparison (table 94) is with annual estimates published by the United States Department of Agriculture of the per capita consumption of all major food commodities derived as residuals from data on production, stocks, foreign trade, military takings and nonfarm utilization, but adjusted to consumption at the retail level (*13*). These estimates, too, are subject to a certain amount of error, but in spite of this and the lack of strict comparability, a comparison of the quantities of broad food groups and of these quantities summed in terms of nutrients might reveal any tendency on the part of survey families to greatly underreport or overreport the quantities of foods used. Such a comparison may thus serve as a rough test of the response error in the survey data since the sampling error was not large.

Because the 1948 food survey covered only urban families during the spring of the year, two sets of adjustments in the survey data must be made before comparability in coverage with the national supply estimates can be even approached. The seasonal is the first such adjustment.

TABLE 94.—COMPARISON OF SURVEY AND NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY DATA: *Quantities of 11 food groups used per person per year and amounts of 9 nutrients per person per day, 1948*

Food group and nutrient	Unit	Survey [1]	National food supply [2]	Food supply as a percent of survey
Food group:				
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.	Pounds	107	111	104
Citrus fruits, tomatoes.	do	142	116	82
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.	do	122	109	89
Other vegetables and fruits.	do	246	223	91
Milk equivalent	Quarts	272	241	89
Meat, poultry, fish	Pounds	133	156	117
Eggs	Dozens	29	31	107
Dry beans and peas, nuts.	Pounds	18	17	94
Grain products	do	182	169	93
Fats and oils	do	64	64	100
Sugar, sweets	do	94	108	115
Nutrient:				
Food energy	Calories	3, 250	3, 210	99
Protein	Grams	98	94	96
Calcium	do	1. 09	1. 02	94
Iron	Milligrams.	16. 6	16. 9	102
Vitamin A value	International Units.	9, 100	8, 200	90
Thiamine	Milligrams.	1. 96	1. 89	96
Riboflavin	do	2. 43	2. 30	95
Niacin	do	17. 0	19. 1	112
Ascorbic acid	do	134	120	90

[1] Source: Table 53 (this report) and table 5, Seasonal Patterns of Food Consumption, City Families, 1948 (*21*). The estimates for the year for urban families in these reports were adjusted to those for the total population by means of ratios derived from Family Food Consumption in the United States, Spring 1942 (*18*).

[2] Source: Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909–52 (*13*).

It was based on the indexes derived from the four-city surveys (table 53). The second adjustment, that of estimating consumption for the total population, is far from precise. For lack of other data, it was based on 1942 relationships between urban consumption and that of the total population. With changes in rural income and spending patterns, this relationship may have changed appreciably. However, since the urban component is the largest part of the total (approximately 60 percent), an error in the estimate of the rural segment will be relatively less important in the estimate of the total.

An important difference in the two sets of data for which no quantitative adjustment has been made has to do with food eaten away from home, that is, in restaurants, at fountains, at ball games, in hospitals, and so on. The national food supply includes all food used by civilians in the United States regardless of where eaten. The survey data are estimates of food eaten by housekeeping families at home per person with a person counted as the equivalent of 21 meals at home. This procedure thus implies that consumption per average meal at home is equal to consumption per average meal away from home. There is some indication, however, that for certain foods (especially meat, poultry, fish, grain products, potatoes, and "other" vegetables and fruits) consumption per meal away from home may be greater than that at home and that for other

foods (especially eggs, citrus fruits and tomatoes, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables) the reverse may be true. Furthermore, the waste of such foods as fats and bread in restaurants may make the estimates of consumption away from home slightly higher, although it can also be conjectured that restaurant managers and cooks may make more complete use of fats than do many housewives. Since between-meal snacks of ice cream, soft drinks, candy, nuts, and so forth, eaten away from home, are not included in the survey consumption data (except in estimates of total food expense), it might be expected that for such foods the national supply estimates would be higher than the survey estimates.

Another important difference in the 2 sets of data has to do with the form in which the foods are measured in the 2 estimates. The survey data are in the form reported by families—including such items as readymade bread, potato chips, salad dressing, and the like. These and other foods on the market that are mixtures of 2 or more ingredients are usually reported under 1 food group. For example, bread is reported under grain products and its flour equivalent (60 percent) included in the food group total, but no transfer has been made of the milk, fat, or sugar in bread to the milk, fats, or sugar groups. In the national supply or disappearance estimates, the figures for milk and fats include amounts used for all purposes. Estimates of sugar consumption in the national supply data include the amounts of sugar used in bakery products and ice cream, both of which appear in other food groups in the survey data; but the national supply estimates for sugar exclude sugar in condensed milk and in processed fruits and vegetables to avoid duplication.

Although no quantitative adjustments are possible, if the probable direction of adjustments suggested above are considered when the percentage differences between the 2 sets of data are examined it will be seen that the differences are reduced for those 3 food groups in which the 2 estimates are farthest apart—citrus fruits and tomatoes, meat, poultry, and fish, and sugar and sweets. For some of the other groups adjusted differences might be somewhat greater than those shown in table 94.

When food consumption data from the two sources are reduced to measurements of nutritive value, however, there is remarkably close agreement between the supply and survey estimates. In the nutritive value calculations differences in the form in which foods are reported are automatically taken into account through the use of proper composition values for individual foods. For example, the nutritive value of bread takes into account not only its flour content but also the amounts of sugar, fat, and milk used in its preparation. Two of the nutrients in which there is the least agreement between the two sets of estimates are niacin and ascorbic acid—niacin because of the differences in meat, poultry, and fish and ascorbic acid because of differences in citrus fruits and tomatoes.

In view of the lack of exact comparability of the data, however, and the errors to which both sets are subject, none of the differences found seem sufficiently large to provide evidence of gross underreporting or overreporting of consumption by families in the urban survey.

Collection Procedures

Interview method with food list.—The information from both the urban (68-city sample) survey and the 4-city seasonal surveys was obtained though personal visits by trained interviewers with household members, usually the homemaker. The interviewer requested the homemaker to recall the quantities of foods used during the week and the amounts paid for purchased items. In requesting the information the interviewer used a detailed food list and made entries on this schedule.[50] Certain supplementary sections provided information needed for analysis and interpretation of the food consumption data. The basic schedule used is reproduced in full on pages 195 to 200.[51]

Selection and training of interviewers.—While differences in the scope of the urban and the 4-city surveys involved certain differences in the administration of the field work, the same standards with respect to the training of interviewers were maintained. Since the success of surveys of this nature depends in large part on the interviewers' skill in drawing out the necessary information from the person interviewed, considerable care was taken in the selection of the interviewers and in their subsequent training.

Training schools for the interviewers, lasting a week, were conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture staff members—in Buffalo, Minneapolis, Birmingham, and San Francisco for the seasonal surveys, and in seven selected cities throughout the country for the urban survey. Instructions and practice were given in the sampling phases of the survey, in interviewing, and in recording in correct form on the schedule. Manuals of instructions for interviewers, prepared in the Washington office, were used in the training schools and served as reference tools for interviewers during the collection periods.

In the urban survey, supervision of the interviewers was centralized in the Washington office, and more responsibility was given to them than to the interviewers in city surveys. The latter reported directly to supervisors from the Department staff working in offices set up in each of the cities. Accordingly, minimum requirements with respect to education and experience were somewhat greater for the interviewers in the urban than in the 4-city surveys.

Schedule collection.—Except for the differences involved in the individual administrative setups and in the sampling designs of the 2 surveys, actual schedule collection proceeded in similar fashion in the nationwide urban study and the 4-city seasonal studies.

In the nationwide survey, the 24 selected interviewers, after their week's training, were sent to 1 or more cities in the general locality of their homes. Although in large cities, such as New York, 1 or more interviewers worked in the same city throughout the collection period, many of the interviewers covered 3 or occasionally more of the smaller communities.

The first steps in the fieldwork involved the selection of the dwelling units according to the sampling plans described above. These consisted of checking on changes in the city boundaries and adding new blocks to the sample if necessary, prelisting the dwelling units in the sample blocks, and drawing the sample units from these lists through the use of starting numbers and nth numbers assigned in the Washington office.

After the dwelling units in the sample were determined, the families to be visited were sent a letter addressed to the "homemaker in this residence" explaining the purpose of the survey and asking for the family's cooperation. The assigned dwelling units were then visited and the information obtained at the first visit if possible. Frequently, however, return visits were necessary, either to find someone at home, to complete the first interview, or to interpret conflicting data evidenced from later edit of the schedule. All schedules were reviewed by the interviewer and an attempt made to obtain missing information, either by revisit or telephone call, before sending the

[50] For discussion of the food list (list-recall) as compared with other survey techniques see Nutrition Surveys: Their Techniques and Value (*5*); and Collection Methods in Dietary Surveys (*7*).

[51] Additional information was obtained in 2 of the seasonal surveys of the 4 cities. In the winter survey the homemaker was asked to recall her food consumption for 1 day—the 24 hours preceding the interview. In the fall survey the family menus for 1 day were obtained. Findings from these special sections are not included in this report. Those for the homemaker's food are published in Nutritive Content of Homemaker's Meals, Four Cities. Winter 1948 (*2*).

schedule to 1 of the 4-city field offices for editing and coding.

Although supervision of the interviewers in the urban sample was centralized in the Washington office, several staff members served as traveling "trouble-shooters" and interviewers during field collection. Toward the end of the collection period they assisted in making revisits to those families that had been unwilling to give the necessary information. For example some families who had been willing to provide information on the week's food consumption had been unwilling to give the requested information on income. Through such special revisits, many schedules, otherwise satisfactory, were completed.

In the 4-city seasonal surveys, usually 5 interviewers were employed in each city. In the 3 cities that were also included in the urban survey, these interviewers collected schedules in both surveys. Since the sample blocks were assigned by the supervisors, the duties of the interviewers with respect to sampling involved only the listing of dwelling units in those blocks and the selection of the nth dwelling unit for visit. A letter was sent to eligible participating families, thanking them for their cooperation, and requesting similar cooperation in the next seasonal phase of the study. Review and editing of the schedules were done in the offices by editors.

Period covered by the surveys.—For the urban survey, schedule collection was planned for April, May, and June 1948. A very few schedules were collected before and after these months. The dates of collection are shown in table 95. Further analysis of the collection dates of the schedules indicates that collection proceeded at approximately the same pace in all parts of the country and at all income levels.

The periods covered by the 4-city seasonal surveys are summarized in table 96.

TABLE 95.—DATES OF COLLECTION, URBAN SURVEY: *Distribution of food lists by week of collection, by income*

[Urban housekeeping families of 2 or more persons in the United States, spring 1948]

Income (dollars)	All food lists	Week of food report [1]													
		March 12–April 2	April 3–9	April 10–16	April 17–23	April 24–30	May 1–7	May 8–14	May 15–21	May 22–28	May 29–June 4	June 5–11	June 12–18	June 19–25	June 26–July 16
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
All incomes	100	2	4	6	8	8	6	10	13	7	8	10	10	6	2
Under 1,000	100	2	2	6	18	8	6	6	8	6	8	12	8	6	1
1,000–1,999	100	2	3	9	7	7	6	7	12	9	7	9	14	8	(2)
2,000–2,999	100	3	6	4	8	8	7	10	12	8	9	10	9	4	2
3,000–3,999	100	2	4	7	7	8	5	10	13	6	7	11	11	7	2
4,000–4,999	100	2	2	7	11	6	6	12	18	8	5	8	9	5	1
5,000–7,499	100	1	3	6	6	8	9	12	14	8	8	12	6	4	3
7,500 and over	100	0	1	6	4	6	12	18	10	10	8	10	8	1	6
Not classified	100	1	3	6	8	9	5	8	14	5	10	10	8	9	4

[1] A food list was classified as covering a given week if 4 or more days fell within the dates specified above.
[2] 0.5 or less.

TABLE 96.—DATES OF COLLECTION, 4-CITY SURVEYS: *Distribution of food lists by closing date of food report* [1]

Family type and city	All food lists	Winter 1948, week ending— Jan. 23	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
All families: [2]														
Birmingham	100	6	10	14	12	15	17	12	11	3				
Buffalo	100				9	13	6	11	10	13	13	10	11	4
Minneapolis	100	2	6	6	7	8	11	12	12	12	16	8		
San Francisco	100	5	8	12	15	14	14	12	12	6	2	(3)		
Selected families: [4]														
Birmingham	100	6	10	10	12	14	20	9	14	5				
Buffalo	100				5	13	4	15	12	10	18	5	14	4
Minneapolis	100	1	8	6	6	4	12	11	4	19	21	8		
San Francisco	100	8	8	11	14	11	14	14	12	6	1	1		

Family type and city	All food lists	Spring 1948, week ending— Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	June 4	June 11	June 18	June 25	July 2
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Birmingham	100	18	10	13	16	14	9	8	6	3	1	1	1	
Buffalo	100			9	13	11	6	8	15	13	19	6		
Minneapolis	100	1	7	11	8	10	10	12	15	8	10	5	3	
San Francisco	100	2	7	6	3	10	10	8	15	11	9	7	7	5

Family type and city	All food lists	Fall 1948, week ending— Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Birmingham	100	26	29	23	14	8				
Buffalo	100	16	15	20	16	16	17			
Minneapolis	100	18	21	20	11	14	12	4		
San Francisco	100	14	13	17	12	10	10	15	7	2

Family type and city	All food lists	Spring 1949, week ending— Apr. 8	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Birmingham	100	11	9	11	10	18	16	10	9	6			
Minneapolis	100	4	3	8	10	9	7	10	11	15	16	5	2

Family type and city	All food lists	Summer 1949, week ending— July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Birmingham	100	18	19	14	25	18	6	
Minneapolis	100	8	18	19	23	18	12	2

[1] Date of the last meal of the 21-meal report period.
[2] Housekeeping families of 2 or more persons.
[3] 0.5 or less.
[4] Housekeeping families of 2 persons 16 years or over and 0, 1, or 2 children aged 2–15 years.

APPENDIX C. SCHEDULE FORMS

The schedule forms reproduced on the following pages are those used in the nationwide urban survey. The schedules used in the four-city surveys included some slight modifications.

FH 636 (3/5/48)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
Washington 25, D. C.

Schedule No._____

DO NOT FILL
1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

Budget Bureau No. 40-R 1776
Approval expires 12/31/48

Food Habits of Urban Families

RECORD CARD - URBAN SAMPLE

A. Identification:

1. Interviewer _____

2. Season: Winter ___
Spring ✓
Fall ___

3. City_____ State_____

4. Block No. _____

5. Assignment No. _____

6. Address_____

7. Apartment number or other identification for dwelling unit

_____

_____

8. Date_____

B. Eligibility:

1. Do you prepare some meals at home? Yes ☐ No __

2. How many persons usually eat 2 or 3 meals a day at your family table? Encircle number 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 more

C. Family Composition:

Encircle the number of persons who are:

1. 16 years or older..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 more
2. 2 - 15 years..... 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 more
3. Under 2 years..... 0 1 2 3

D. Movement of schedules:

	Placement to:	Date	Sent by
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

FOR ALL FAMILIES

E. Economic data:

1. Homemaker (if member of family)

a. Employed away from home at present?

(1) Yes___ No___
(2) If Yes, full time ___
part time ___

b. Highest grade or years of school completed: Encircle

Elementary school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Grad.
High school 1 2 3 4
College and other 1 2 3 4 more

2. Home:

	Monthly rental value or rent
Owned by family.....	$_____
Rented, unfurnished...	$_____
Rented, furnished.....	$_____

3. Family head:

a. Place employed (steel mill, bank, shoe store, etc.)_____

b. Present occupation (mechanic, sales clerk, doctor, etc.)_____

FOR NON PARTICIPATING ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

F. Homemaker:

1. If a relative, relationship to family head

_____

2. If not a relative, person in charge of family food (hired cook, neighbor, etc.)_____

3. Approximate age:

Under 20 years___ 20 - 29 years___
30 - 39 years___ 40 - 49 years___
50 years or older___

G. Reason for not participating:

1. Not reached:

a. Family out of town for duration of collection period ___

b. No answer at 3 visits ___

2. If reached, reason given by family for not cooperating_____

_____

_____

3. a. From whom was information obtained?_____

b. Approximate age of informant from observation

(1) Under 10 years ___
(2) 10 - 15 years ___
(3) 16 years or more___

c. Comments of interviewer_____

_____

FE 634 (3/1/48)

A. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

1. City_____
2. Block 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_____
7. Computor_____
8. Coder_____

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

Food Habits of Urban Families

FOOD LIST

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

DO NOT FILL

B. CLASSIFYING DATA

1. Schedule no..... ___
2. Race..... ___
3. Urbanization..... ___
4. Season..... ___
5. Household size..... ___
6. Income: 1947..... ___
7. Last week..... ___
8. Exp. food at home, person-week..... ___
9. _____ ___
10. _____ ___

Budget Bureau No. 40-R 1777
Approval expires 12/31/48

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)	Group (h)	Food (i)	Quantity of food in pounds (j)	Expense for bought food (k)
MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE										
1. Milk: Whole: Plain__ Vit. D___ Other_____	xx				$ for			01100A		$
2. Buttermilk___ skim___ chocolate___.....	xx				for			01		
3. Dry: Whole___ skim___ other_____	xx				for			01		
4. Evaporated, unsweetened.....	xx									
5. Condensed, sweetened.....	xx									
6. Cream: Light__ heavy__ other_____ Sweet___ sour___.....	xx									
7. Ice cream.....	xx									
8. Cheese: Cottage: With cream__ no cream__...	xx									
9. American (store).....	xx									
10. Cream (soft, white).....	xx									
11. Blue___ grated__ Swiss__ other_____	xx									
FATS, OILS										
12. Butter.....	xx									
13. Margarine.....	xx									
14. Lard.....	xx									
15. Other shortening.....	xx									
16. Salad, cooking oil.....	xx									
17. Salad dressing__ French__ mayonnaise__.....	xx									
18. Bacon: Rind on___ rind off___.....	xx									
19. Salt pork.....	xx									
19a. Cracklings___ pork skins___.....										
EGGS, MEAT, POULTRY, FISH										
20. Eggs: Whole: Small___ average___ X 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.....										
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.....										
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_____...										
44. Poultry: Chicken: Live__ dressed__ drawn__ boned__ selected parts_____..										
45. Turkey__ duck__ guinea__ other_____.. Live__ dressed__ drawn__ boned__ selected parts_____..										
46. Fish: Salmon__ tuna fish__ sardines__ mackerel__ herring__ Live__ drawn__ dressed__ steak sliced__ fillet__.....										
47. Other fish_____.. Live__ drawn__ dressed__ steak sliced__ fillet__.....										

Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
EGGS, MEAT, POULTRY, FISH (Contd.)	
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__ other__	
51. Peas: English, green yellow: Whole__ split__ cow, field__ blackeye__ other__; lentils__	
52. Soybeans	
53. Peanut butter	xx
54. Peanuts: In shell__ shelled__	xx
55. Nuts: Almonds__ coconut__ pecans__ walnuts__ other nuts__: In shell__ shelled__	xx
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__	
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__ Brussel 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
78. Okra	

Food (a)	Fresh frozen canned dried cured ready-cooked (b)
79. Peas, English: In pod__ shelled__	
80. Field peas: In pod__ shelled__ mixed__	
81. Peppers: Sweet__ hot__ pimiento__	
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__	
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__ capers__	
93. Soups: Ready-to-serve__	
94. Condensed__	
95. Dehydrated__	
96. Bouillon cubes: Vegetable__ beef__ chicken__	
97. Mixtures chiefly vegetables: Cole slaw__ potato salad__ chow mein dinner__ chop suey dinner__ other__	
OTHER FRUIT	
98. Watermelon	
99. Cantaloup__ other melon__	
100. Pineapple__ juice__	
101. Strawberries__ juice__	
102. Blackberries__ blueberries__ cranberries__ dewberries__ raspberries__ other berries__ berry juice__	
103. Apples__ sauce__ butter__ juice__ cider__	
104. Avocados	
105. Bananas	
106. Cherries__ juice__; maraschino cherries__	
107. Figs__ juice__	
108. Grapes, muscadines__ juice__	
109. Peaches__ nectarines__; nectar__ juice__	
110. Pears__ nectar__	
111. Plums__ juice__	
112. Prunes__ juice__	
113. Raisins__ currants__	
114. Rhubarb: Trimmed__ not trimmed__	
115. Apricots__ dates__ persimmons__ mixed fruit__ other fruit__ fruit juice__	

Food (a)	Enriched, not enriched (b)
SUGARS, SWEETS	
116. Sugar: White	xx
117. Brown sugar___ maple sugar___	xx
118. Sirup: Corn	xx
119. Cane___ maple___ other___	xx
120. Molasses___ sorghum___	xx
121. Honey	xx
122. Jellies___ jams___ preserves___	xx
123. Candy: Chocolate___ marshmallows, whip___ other___	xx
124. Prepared desserts: Plain gelatine___ sweet gelatine___ chocolate puddings___ other puddings___ ice cream mix___ icing-rennet___ other___ Dry___ Ready prepared___	xx
GRAIN PRODUCTS	
125. Bread: White (Wt.: 1 loaf___)	
126. Bread crumbs___ cracker meal___	
127. Whole wheat (Wt.: 1 loaf___)	
128. Rye___ pumpernickel___ other bread___ (Wt.: 1 loaf___)	
129. Rolls___ biscuits___ muffins (Wt.: 1 doz.___)	
130. Crackers, not sweet	
131. Cake___	xx
132. Pie___	xx
133. Sweet buns___ cookies___ doughnuts___ other___	xx
134. Flour: White, plain	
135. White self-rising	
136. Whole-wheat	
137. Soy: Flour___ flakes___ grits___	
138. Prepared flour mix: Biscuit___ rolls___ corn muffin___ other muffin___ pancake___ pie crust___ apple pie___ gingerbread___ chocolate cake___ other___	
139. Buckwheat___ rye___ potato___ other flour or meal___	
140. Corn meal: White: Whole ground___ degerminated___	
141. Yellow: Whole ground___ degerminated___	
142. Grits: Whole ground___ degerminated___	
143. Hominy (big): Dry___ ready cooked___	
144. Corn: Popping___ popped___	
145. Rice: White___ converted___ brown___	
146. Rolled oats, oatmeal	
147. Farina___ wheat cereal___ barley___ baby cereal___	
148. Cornstarch___ tapioca___ other uncooked cereal___	
149. Ready-to-eat cereal: Flaked: Bran___ corn___ rice___ wheat___ Puffed: Corn___ oats___ rice___ wheat___ Shredded wheat___ bran___ wheat germ___ Other___	
150. Macaroni___ spaghetti___ noodles___: Dry___ ready cooked___	
151. Mixtures, chiefly grain products: Spaghetti in tomato sauce___ rice in tomato sauce___ macaroni and cheese dinner___ chow mein noodles___ scrapple___ sandwiches___ other___ Dry___; ready cooked: Frozen___ canned___ other___	xx

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)	Group (h)	Food (i)	Quantity of food in pounds (j)	Expense for bought food (k)
ACCESSORIES										
152. Chocolate	xx				$ for			05400A		$
153. Cocoa	xx				for			05400B		
154. Soft drinks: Bottled___ powdered___	xx				for			06		
155. Beer___ wine___ whisky___ rum___ gin___ brandy___ cordial___	xx				for			12		
156. Yeast: Compressed___ dry___	xx				for			03		
157. Coffee: Bean, ground___ concentrate___ substitute___	xx				for			13		
158. Tea___ mate___	xx	xx	xx		for			13030A		
159. Baking powder___ cream of tartar___	xx	xx	xx		for			13		
160. Baking soda	xx	xx	xx		for			13040C		
161. Salt	xx	xx	xx		for			13050A	xx	
162. Vinegar	xx	xx	xx		for			13050B	xx	
163. Spices, herbs	xx	xx	xx		for			13050C	xx	
164. Extracts, flavors, meat sauces specify___	xx	xx	xx		for			13	xx	
VITAMIN AND MINERAL PREPARATIONS		Expense for purchases			DO NOT FILL: Totals:					
165. Cod, other fish liver oils	xx	$			At home: Food			9998		$
166. Vitamin capsules	xx				Beer, etc.			9997		
167. Mineral preparations: Iron___ calcium___ other___	xx				Food and drink away			9995		
168. Mineral and vitamin capsules	xx				Total food and drink			9999		
					Vitamin and mineral prep.			9996		

D. FOOD NOT EATEN BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
that was included in the report just given

	Quantity: No. units	Quantity: Unit
1. Fat:		
a. Fat in the drippings can:		
(1) How much fat was on hand? (a) At beginning of week		
(b) At end of week		
(2) How much fat was sold to the butcher during week?		
b. Fat not in the drippings can:		
(1) How much salt pork cooked with beans, greens and other vegetables was left not eaten on plates, serving dishes, and cooking utensils during week?		
(2) How much other fat meat and drippings was drained down the sink, lost through spoilage, given away, and used for soap during week? (a) Fat meat		
(b) Drippings		
2. Food other than fat:		
a. Was any other food in the family's supplies you just listed for me given away, fed to animals or pets, lost through spoilage, or not used for any other reason?	Yes ___	No ___
b. If yes, what were the foods? Give complete description. How much did they add up to during the week? For food mixtures, list important foods and their quantities or proportion each food is of total.		

Food (1)	Specify: Gift, animal, other (2)	Check whether quantity given is for: Cooked food (3)	Uncooked food (4)	Quantity: Number units (5)	Unit (6)
1. Milk: Whole___ skim___ evaporated___ other ___					
2. Bread ___					
3. Cereal ___					
4. Potatoes ___					
5. ___					
6. ___					
7. ___					
8. ___					
9. ___					

E. FOOD EXPENDITURES IN 1947

Food and drink to be used at home or carried from home in packed meals by family members, household help, boarders, and guests. Include food and drink purchased and eaten in room when away from home.

(1) Item	(2) Estimated weekly expenditures: Preceding week	(3) (4) (5) (6) Enter time period	(7) Total for year
a. Staple groceries (cereals, flour, fats, canned goods, sugar, jellies, seasonings, etc.)			
b. Meat, poultry, fish			
c. Milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs			
d. Vegetables, fruit			
e. Bread, other baked goods			
f. Infant foods			
g. Ice cream, candy, nuts, etc.			
h. Food packed to take home from restaurants			
i. Alcoholic drinks			
j. Soft drinks and other food at home			
k. Total food at home (a - j)			$
l. Number of weeks	XX		

F. MONEY VALUE OF FOOD RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENSE IN 1947

	Total value for year
1. Meals received as pay__gift__relief__(No. meals__per week (month) for __ periods)	$
2. Other food and drink received as pay __ gift __ relief __	
3. Food raised for family use	

	Quantity: No. units	Unit	Total value		Quantity: No. units	Unit	Total value
a Vegetables			$	e Meat, game, fish			$
b Fruit				f Milk, cream			
c Eggs				g Other ___			
d Poultry							

4. Total value (1 through 3) $

G. VEGETABLES AND FRUIT PRESERVED FOR FAMILY USE IN 1947

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

Food	Canned: No. units	Unit	Frozen: No. units	Unit	Dried: No. units	Unit	Brined: No. units	Unit
Vegetables:								
1 Tomatoes, tomato juice, catsup, etc.			x	x	x	x		
2 Greens							x	x
3 Sauerkraut			x	x	x	x		
4 Beans								
5 Peas							x	x
6 Corn							x	x
7 Potatoes, sweetpotatoes			x	x	x	x	x	x
8 Pickles, relishes (not tomato)			x	x	x	x		
9 Vegetable soup, other vegetables								
10 ___								
Fruit:								
11 Jellies, jams, preserves, butters			x	x	x	x	x	x
12 Other fruit								
13 ___								
14 ___								

AT HOME AND EXPENSE FOR FOOD

Family members by relationship to head and other persons in household (1)	Sex (2)	Age (3)	Wt. (4)	Ht. (5)	Adults only activity code (6)	During last 7 days: Number of meals — Obtained from family food supplies (7)	Received as gift or pay (8)	Bought and eaten away from home (9)	Expense for food away from home — Meals (10)	Between meal food and drink; supplements to carried meals (11)
At time of interview:										
1. Family members:									$	$
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10. Hired help, guests, etc:										
Others:										
11. Family members:			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
12.			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
13.			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
14. Hired help, guests, etc:			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
15. Total (1-14)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx				$	$
Roomers and boarders eating meals during last 7 days										
16.					xx					
17.					xx					
18.					xx					
19. Total (15-18)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx					

I. INCOME: (✓) Last week ___ last month ___

1. Wages, salary: a. Total		$
b. Take-home pay	$	
c. Deductions	$	
2. Net income from self-employment		
3. Gross receipts from roomers, boarders		
4. Net receipts from real estate		
5. Interest, dividends		
6. Pensions, allotments, contributions		
7. Other		
8. Total (1-7)		$

Family member no., Sec. I (use separate line for each job) (1)	Type of: Occupation (mechanic, sales clerk, doctor) (2)	Place employed (steel mill, bank, shoe store) (3)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10. Total		

Food away from home

Number of weeks in family: Total (12)	At home (13)	Away from home (14)	Meals at work or school — Number: Meals per week (15)	Weeks in year (16)	Total meals (17)	Usual price per meal (18)	Total expense (19)	Meals while living in another community — Traveling, on vacation: Number (20)	Expense (21)	Board at school, college, or at work: Number (22)	Expense (23)	Other meals eaten out: Number (24)	Expense (25)	Between meal food and drink; supplements to meals from home (26)
1.									$		$		$	$
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														
9.														
10.														
11.														
12.														
13.														
14.														
15.			xx	xx		xx	$		$		$		$	$

J. MONEY EARNINGS FROM EMPLOYMENT IN 1947

Number pay-periods employed wk. ___ 2 wk. ___ 1/2 mo. ___ mo. ___ (4)	Earnings from employment while in family during 1947 — Money wages and salaries (other than military pay) — Before payroll deductions: Each period (5)	Total year (6)	After payroll deductions — Take home pay: Each period (7)	Total year (8)	Deductions — Withholding tax: Each period (9)	Total year (10)	Social security: Each period (11)	Total year (12)	Savings bonds: Each period (13)	Total year (14)	Other: Each period (15)	Total year (16)	Net income from self employment (17)
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9.													
10.			xx	$	xx	$	xx	$	xx	$	xx	$	$
xx													

K. MONEY INCOME OF FAMILY OTHER THAN EARNINGS DURING 1947

Item (1)	Amount in 1947 (2)
1. Receipts from roomers and boarders:	
(a) Persons rooming and boarding — No. of persons ____ No. of weeks__ months__ Rate per week__ month__ Meals per week ____ Gross receipts ____	
(b) Persons boarding only — No. of persons ____ No. of weeks__ months__ Rate per week__ month__ Meals per week ____ Gross receipts ____	
(c) Persons rooming only — No. of persons ____ No. of weeks__ months__ Rate per week__ month__ Gross receipts ____	
(d) Total of gross	$ ____
2. Net receipts from real estate, rent less expenses(if a net loss enter in item 15)	____
3. Interest received from bonds, savings accounts, mortgages, loans, etc.	____
4. Dividends received from stocks and cooperatives	____
5. Net income from business (or farm) owned but not operated by a family member (if a net loss, enter in item 15)	____
6. Receipts based on military service, including mustering-out pay, disability pensions, allowances for rehabilitation and education (tuition, books, personal allowances) and unemployment benefits	____
7. Dependency allotments and contributions from persons in armed forces	____
8. Contributions for support received from other persons not in family (other than those in armed forces)	____
9. Unemployment insurance payments (not connected with military service)	____
10. Pensions, retirement benefits, and workmen's compensation (includes Federal old-age and survivors' insurance payments, government retirement benefits, industrial pensions, etc.)	____
11. Periodic payments received from insurance (including war insurance) annuities and trust funds	____
12. Cash received as public social assistance and relief	____
13. Alimony, receipts from car pool, other (specify) _____	____
14. Total (1 through 13)	____
15. Net loss	____
16. Total (14 minus 15)	____
17. Other money receipts: Inheritance, bequests, lump sum settlements from property insurance, terminal leave allowance (specify) _____	____

APPENDIX D

Earlier Reports on the 1948–49 Food Consumption Surveys

The previous reports on the 1948–49 food consumption surveys, which were issued in processed form as soon as the analyses of the data were completed, are listed here since they may be useful to those interested in obtaining more detailed information on some particular phase of the study. Reports marked with an asterisk can be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, from the Home Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Preliminary Reports

*1. Family food consumption in Birmingham, Ala., winter 1948.
*2. Family food consumption in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., winter 1948.
*3. Family food consumption in San Francisco, Calif., winter 1948.
*4. Family food consumption in Buffalo, N. Y., winter 1948.
5. Food consumption of urban families (68 cities) in the United States, spring 1948.
6. Nutritive value of family diets, four cities, winter 1948. Part I. Average values for families classified by income.
7. Family food consumption in four cities, winter 1948. A summary report.
*8. Family food consumption in Birmingham, Ala., winter, spring, fall, 1948.
*9. Family food consumption in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., winter, spring, fall, 1948.
*10. Family food consumption in San Francisco, Calif., winter, spring, fall, 1948.
*11. Family food consumption in Buffalo, N. Y., winter, spring, fall, 1948.
12. Nutritive value of diets of urban families, United States, spring 1948 and comparison with diets in 1942.
13. Nutritive value of family diets, four cities, winter 1948. Part II. Distribution of families classified by nutritive content of diets.
14. Food consumption of urban families with children and of families with no children, United States, spring 1948.
15. Home food preservation by city families, 1947.

Commodity Summaries

*1. Meat selections of city families.
*2. Fats and oils consumed by city families.
*3. Grain products consumed by city families.
*4. Eggs and poultry in city diets.
*5. Sugars and sweets in city diets.
*6. Dairy products in city diets.
*7. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes consumed by city families.
*8. Citrus fruit consumed by city families.
*9. Fruit selections of city families.
*10. Vegetable selections of city families.
*11. Meat: Variations in consumption and interrelationships with other foods.

Special Reports

*1. Food consumption trends in Birmingham, Ala., 1935, 1946, and 1948.
2. Nutritive content of city diets . . . A summary report including some previously unpublished data.
*3. Seasonal patterns of food consumption, city families, 1948.

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.

Composition of household.—Households were classified into two groups according to composition: (1) Those with no children under 16 years of age and (2) those with 1 or more children under 16 years. The number of adults was not specified.

Education of homemaker.—Highest grade or years of school completed was recorded. In the 3 classifications used in this report, elementary school includes those reporting no formal education as well as those whose highest grade was 8 or less; high school includes those completing from 9 to 12 years; and college, 13 years or more.

Employment of homemaker.—Any part- or full-time work away from home at the time of the interview.

Equivalent person.—See Household size.

Family, economic.—The economic family was defined to include all persons who pooled their incomes or shared in family funds for their support. Sons and daughters or other relatives who lived in the home and paid a definite amount for room and board and whose earnings were not known to the homemaker were considered as roomers and boarders and not as family members.[52]

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.

Flour equivalent.—The weight of flour, cereals, meal, pastes, and prepared mixes and approximately 60 percent of the weight of commercially baked goods and approxi-

[52] In food consumption surveys conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1950, 1952, and 1953, unmarried sons and daughters living at home have been counted as family members and every effort made to obtain information on their income and expense for food away from home. Married sons and daughters have also been treated in a similar fashion if they shared in certain major household expenditures, principally food, housing, and automobiles.

mately 20 percent of the weight of canned cooked mixtures chiefly grains.

Food expense, week.—The sum of expenditures for the purchased food and drink items used during the survey week (minus a share of the total food expense proportional to the number of meals boarders had of the household total) and the expense for family food and drink away from home. The latter was the respondent's estimate of expenditures made by family members (but not for boarders, guests, or hired help) for (1) meals bought and eaten away from home, such as meals at school, work, and shopping, and (2) between-meal food and drink eaten away from home, which included such items as soft drinks, ice cream, candy, nuts, chewing gum, hamburgers, and alcoholic beverages. Some underreporting of expense for some of these items, especially alcoholic beverages, probably occurred.

Tips and sales tax were included in the estimates for expense for food away from home; but in entering the expense for food used at home interviewers were instructed to exclude sales tax from price or total cost.

Food expense, 1947.—Estimates of amount spent for food and drink by family members in 1947. See Money value of food in 1947.

Food from all sources.—Purchased, home-produced, and food received as gift or pay.

Food group.—One or more foods having similar use in the diet or similar nutritive content. In this report foods used during the week have been classified into 16 groups, chiefly according to use in the diet and food marketing practices. The items found in each group may be determined by inspecting tables 33–44. Another classification has been used in several other tables, table 48 for example, in which items have been combined into the 11 food groups used by the United States Department of Agriculture in many earlier surveys, in its family food plans, and in summarizing quantities of foods in the national food supply. Foods were classified into these 11 groups chiefly because of similarity in nutritive value. Differences or likenesses between the two sets of groups may be determined most easily from the two summary tables 46 and 48 and their footnotes.

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 pp. 195 to 200.)

Food, quantities used at home in a week.—Food "used" was interpreted to mean food used in an economic sense and included food eaten, thrown away as waste, or fed to pets. Purchased food as well as food that was home-produced, received from welfare agencies, or as a gift or instead of payment for goods or services was included. Food "used" covered that served at home to family members, hired help, boarders or guests, or food carried from home in packed meals.

If food was prepared but not eaten during the survey week (7 days preceding interview), it was not recorded. If, however, a portion of a home-prepared dish, such as a cake, was eaten during the period, that portion of each of the ingredients used was reported. Also, the homemaker was reminded to include that portion of food prepared before the period covered that was eaten during the survey week. Food that was canned at home during the survey week was not listed except for that quantity eaten during the week.

Food that was given away, for example, given to neighbors or donated to church suppers or shipped to persons in the armed services or war-torn areas, was not recorded.

Quantities of foods were entered on the schedule in the form in which they were brought into the kitchen. For many mixed dishes, this was not necessarily the form in which they were eaten. For example, flour that was used to make bread or cake at home appeared on the schedule as flour, but purchased baked goods were entered as bread or cake. It also should be noted that some of the eggs, fat, and milk used by families may have entered the kitchen in baked goods and therefore appear in tabulations as baked goods and not as eggs, fat, or milk. Likewise, some of the sugar used by families entered the kitchen in ice cream, canned fruits, baked goods, or in soft drinks.

The basic detailed tables for this report relate to *purchased quantities used during a week.* For a given family, the quantity of a purchased food item used during the week is not necessarily equal to the quantity purchased that week. Some of the food may have been purchased prior to the schedule period and some of that purchased during the schedule period may not have been used until after the period. It is likely, however, that for a sizable group of urban families the averages will be about the same for purchases and for purchased items used during the week.

Food obtained without direct expense.—Includes foods raised for home use and those obtained by hunting, fishing, and collecting wild fruit and nuts, or food received as a gift or as payment for services rendered. For the week's data, average quantities were valued at average prices paid by families of like income. See also Money value of food in 1947.

Grain products (flour equivalent).—Includes the weight of flour, meal, cereals, pastes added to the dry equivalent of prepared or partially prepared dishes and soups chiefly grain products, and approximately 60 percent of the weight of bakery products.

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.

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

Household composition.—See Composition of household.

Household size.—The total number of meals served to all persons in the household from family food 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 which these approximated were entered by editors.

For use in classifying households as in table 46, the following intervals were used:

2-person households	Less than 2.46 equivalent persons.
3-person households	2.46–3.45 equivalent persons.
4-person households	3.46–4.45 equivalent persons.
Households of 5 or more persons	4.46 or more equivalent persons.

Income, 1947.—The family's 1947 money income after deduction of Federal income tax was used for classification in major tables in this report. The total for all members of the economic family was built up from the following categories of income:

a. *Money wages and salaries* (other than military pay).—Wages, salary, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, cash bonuses, and cash received in addition to wages and salary as employee's share of business profits. Reimbursement for traveling expenses and payment in kind, such as living quarters and meals were not included. If respondent reported "take-home" pay, sufficient information on withholding tax, social security, and other deductions was obtained so that computation could be made of total wages and salary before any deductions.

b. *Net income from self-employment.*—Net earnings only, excluding business expenses. Goods brought from the store by a proprietor were given a money value and this sum was added to money earnings.

c. *Receipts from roomers and boarders.*—An estimate of *net* receipts from roomers and boarders. Information

was obtained on the number of roomers and boarders, the weeks or months involved, the rate of payment, and the number of meals served to boarders per week. The cost of boarders' food was estimated by multiplying the number of boarder meals by the average cost of food per person per meal for the entire household for 1947.

d. *Net receipts from real estate rent, less expense.*—Cash rent less expenses incurred in connection with the property, such as taxes, repairs, insurance, interest on mortgage on the property, and depreciation. Money received as net profit or loss from the sale of property was not included.

e. *Interest received from bonds, savings accounts, mortgages, and loans.*

f. *Dividends received from stocks or cooperatives.*

g. *Net income from business (or farm) owned but not operated by a family member.*—Net cash income from a going business or enterprise which was owned by the family or a family member but managed by a person not in the family.

h. *Receipts based on military service.*—Mustering-out pay, disability pensions, allowances for rehabilitation, and education and unemployment benefits for veterans.

i. *Dependency allotments and contributions from members of Armed Forces.*—Money received by the family from a person who was serving in the Armed Forces during 1947 but who was not a family member by definition of survey.

j. *Contributions for support received from persons not in the family (other than those in the Armed Forces).*—Cash gifts or contributions received more or less regularly during the year from sons and daughters or other persons, related or otherwise, who were not members of the economic family when the gifts were made.

k. *Unemployment insurance payments, pensions, retirement benefits, and workmen's compensation.*

l. *Periodic payments received from insurance, annuities, and trust funds.*

m. *Cash received as public social assistance and relief.*

n. *Alimony, net gains from gambling, prize money,* and other income not covered by other items previously listed.

Terminal leave allowances and payments received by enlisted men for unused leave, large gifts or inheritances of money received by the family during the year from a source outside the economic family, and lump-sum settlements from insurance policies were recorded but were not included as income.

Deduction for Federal income tax was estimated in the office on the basis of tax regulations for 1947 and the information concerning income and family composition supplied on each schedule.

Participating households not requested to furnish 1947 income information were (1) those living as families at the time of interview but whose principal members were members of other families or lived as single individuals at some time during 1947 (for example, newly married couples) and (2) those who at the time of interview shared in a common food and housekeeping fund but did not pool incomes and did not depend upon family income for support (i. e., not economic families by survey definition).

Families that were not classified by income were those not requested to furnish 1947 income information and those unable or unwilling to tell their incomes to the interviewers.

Income, last week or month.—The definition of income used for the preceding week or month differed from the income reported for the year 1947 in two respects: (1) Gross rather than net receipts from boarders were included and (2) no deductions for Federal income tax were made. Information on the previous week's or month's income was requested of all families furnishing the week's food consumption data except those who did not constitute an economic family by definition of the survey.

Either a week or month was used as the reporting period. Before tabulation, all entries for a month were converted to the corresponding weekly figure by dividing by 4.3.

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:

Fluid milk	0.47
Evaporated milk	.94
Condensed milk	1.11
Nonfat milk solids (dry skim)	4.57
Dry whole milk	3.53
Cream	.33
Ice cream	.56
Cottage cheese (based on protein only)	2.63
American, Swiss, bleu, and grated cheese	3.20
Cream cheese and cream cheese spreads	.88

Money value of food in 1947.—Expense for food at home and away from home in 1947 covered the same items as the estimate of food expense for the week. In many instances, the previous week's expenditures (usually the homemaker's estimate because the detailed lists were seldom added during the interview) was used as a basis for building up an annual figure. Instructions to interviewers stated, however, that homemakers should consider separately periods in 1947 when the family situation was different from that of the survey week, as when there were more or fewer persons (because of births, deaths, guests, boarders, or absence of family members on vacation or at school), when illness of considerable length required special diet, or when the entire family was away from home on vacation. Availability of garden produce and of home-canned foods was also to be considered.

Estimates of the money value of food raised for family use were made by the respondent on the basis of prices the family would have paid for produce of similar quality at the usual place of purchase. The estimate was derived for the following groups of foods: Vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry, meat, game and fish, milk and cream, "other."

The value of meals received as pay, gift, or relief was estimated on the basis of local retail prices at likely place of purchase. Guest meals for which family members might have entertained in return (i. e., the usual "give and take" of entertaining) were not included. Estimates of food and drink (not meals) received in payment for services rendered, and gifts from friends or relief agencies were also made.

Information on expenditure for food in 1947 or for food received without direct expense was not requested of those families not asked to report on income (see Income, 1947).

Not classified by income.—Households that were not economic families for all 1947 and households that refused to give income information. See appendix B, page 182.

Selected family types.—Households of 2 adults 16 or more years of age and 0, 1, or 2 children 2 to 15 years of age.

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

Vegetables and fruit preserved for household use in 1947.—The estimates of vegetables and fruit preserved for household use in 1947 include food that, before preservation, was bought, produced at home, or received as a gift, or in payment for services rendered. Information was obtained on the quantities of vegetables and fruits preserved by canning, freezing, drying, and brining. The preserved food may have been processed in the family home, in cooperation with a neighbor, at a community or commercially owned frozen food locker plant. It did not include foods purchased in a frozen state and held in refrigerators or freezers. Because the quantities of frozen, dried, and brined food were negligible, they were not included in this report.

Information on home preserving was not requested of those families not requested to give other annual data (see Income, 1947).

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