



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

3781794
G43455
WP-626

Working Paper Series

WORKING PAPER NO. 626

INFLUENCES ON EGG CONSUMPTION OF
YOUNG CHILDREN

by

Sylvia Lane and Katherine Ralston

WAITE MEMORIAL BOOK COLLECTION
DEPT. OF AG. AND APPLIED ECONOMICS
1994 BUFORD AVE. - 232 COB
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL, MN 55108 U.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND
RESOURCE ECONOMICS

BERKELEY

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

University of California

378,794
643455
WP-626
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

WORKING PAPER NO. 626

INFLUENCES ON EGG CONSUMPTION OF
YOUNG CHILDREN

by

Sylvia Lane and Katherine Ralston

California Agricultural Experiment Station
Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics
May, 1992

INFLUENCES ON EGG CONSUMPTION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

by

Sylvia Lane and Katherine Ralston

INFLUENCES ON EGG CONSUMPTION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

[The primary objective of this inquiry was to ascertain effects of prices, household incomes, and other variables previously found to be relevant on egg consumption of young children (one to five years old) in the United States.¹ Eggs are of interest insofar as price effects are concerned because their price is a reference price in the United States, i.e., one most consumers remember and use as a base from which to gauge gains and losses from price movements in foods they purchase](Putler, 1988, p. 18, and Putler, 1987). With respect to income effects, eggs consumed by children in the United States are an inferior good in that the quantity consumed decreases as household incomes increase [Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII), 1985, Report No. 85-4, p. 7, and Table 1]. Eggs were also chosen for this analysis because of their characteristics. They are convenient in that they are relatively easy to acquire and prepare, require little or no chewing in the forms in which they are prepared, and are thus suitable for young children's diets. They contain almost perfect protein which can contribute importantly to meeting children's nutritional requirements and are viewed according to authorities on child nutrition as "good for children" (McWilliams, 1986a and 1986b; Maryland Department of Health, 1981; and Buttriss, 1987). In fact, they are in the authorized package of nutritionally required foods provided for eligible women, infants, and young children under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Arcia *et al.*, 19__) and are an important part of young children's diets in the United States no matter what their cultural backgrounds (CSFII, 1985, Report No. 85-4, and 1986, Report No. 86-3, p. 3).

TABLE 1
Percentage of Children Aged 1-5 Years,
Eating Eggs at Least Once, 4 Non-
consecutive Days, 1986

<u>Income Level</u>	
Under 131% of Poverty	67.0
131-300% of Poverty	54.6
Over 300% of Poverty	47.3

Note: The 1986 poverty threshold for a household of four was \$11,000. It ranged from \$5,360 for a one-person household to \$18,520 for an eight-person household. For larger households, \$1,880 was added for each additional member (CSFII 86-3, p. 161).

Source: Nationwide Food Consumption Survey CSFII, Report No. 86-3, p. 21.

Methodology

Data for this analysis were from the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey's CSFII conducted in 1985 and 1986 by the Nutrition Monitoring Division of the Human Nutrition Information Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Some comparisons also relied on data from the National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) of 1977-78 conducted by the Science and Education Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The methodology for the surveys is described in NFCS CSFII, 1985, Report No. 85-1, and 1986, Report No. 86-3, and in NFCS, 1977-78. The number and percentages of mothers eating eggs appear in the Appendix as do the correlation coefficients among the variables used. Probit and tobit were both used in the attempt to find significant variables explaining young children in a household eating eggs.

Model

The first equation estimated was

$$E = f(M, A, S, ch)$$

where

M = mother ate eggs.

A = child's age.

S = child's sex.

ch = whether a child attended a child-care providing facility outside of the home.

Coefficients and t-ratios for the estimation appear in Table 2.² The mother eating eggs was by far the most significant variable in the estimation for the child's egg consumption at any meal and then in estimations in which the dependent variables were the child eating eggs for breakfast, the child eating eggs for lunch, and the child eating eggs for dinner/supper (Tables 4, 6, and 8). Therefore, the next set of estimations was used to find which, among the independent variables considered, influenced the mother eating eggs at any meal, at breakfast, and/or at dinner/supper (Tables 3, 5, 7, and 9).

The equation estimated to ascertain some influences on the mother eating eggs was

$$M = f(y, y^2, wic, fs, ed, age, nw, s, r, ciie, cpic, che, cpib, cpigb, cpicf, cpiffc, cpiba)$$

where

y = income.

y^2 = income squared.

wic = whether the household participated in the supplementary food program serving women, infants and children.

fs = the mother in the household participated in the food-stamp program.
ed = the educational level of the food preparer.
age = the age of the food preparer.
nw = whether the food preparer was non-white.
s = the size of the household.
r = whether the household was rural.
cpie = the consumer price index for eggs.
cpic = the consumer price index for cereal.
cpich = the consumer price index for cheese.
cpib = the consumer price index for beef and veal.
cpigb = the consumer price index for ground beef.
cpip = the consumer price index for pork.
cpicf = the consumer price index for canned fish.
cpiffc = the consumer price index for fresh fish and chicken.
cpiba = the consumer price index for bacon, a common complement for eggs.

Values for the coefficients and t-ratios appear in Table 3.

Findings

The percent of children aged one through five years old reported as eating eggs on the surveyed day fell from 33 percent in 1977 to 28.5 percent in 1985, but 56.6 percent of the surveyed children ate eggs at least once in four consecutive days of the survey in 1986 (CSFII, 1985, Report No. 85-1, p.13, and 1986, Report No. 86-3, p. 21, and Table 1). Income, an explanatory variable for children, as indicated earlier in Table 1, was also a negatively significant variable in estimations explaining the mother eating eggs at any meal (Table 3). The lower the income level, the more likely the mother would be to eat eggs. The mother participating in the WIC program was

also a negative indicator even though shell eggs were part of the WIC package. The number of people in a household receiving food stamps was also negatively significant in the equation explaining the mother eating eggs at any meal, as were the food preparer's (generally mother's) level of education and whether the household was rural or not. Household size was significant and positive. None of the other variables was significant (Table 3). The mother eating eggs was again positive and highly significant in the equation explaining the young children eating eggs at breakfast. The children's age, sex, and whether they attended a child-care facility were negative and significant (Table 4). Variables that were significant at the five-percent level and negative in the equation, which explained, in part, the mother eating eggs for breakfast, were the household participating in the WIC program and the food preparer's educational level. Variables that were significant and positive were the food preparer being non-white and household size (Table 5).

The child eating eggs for lunch was again, as noted earlier, influenced by the mother eating eggs for lunch (the coefficient being positive and highly significant) and by the child's age, the coefficient being negative and significant, Table 6. The mother eating eggs for lunch was significantly affected by the household income, the sign of the coefficient being negative, by income squared, the coefficient for which was positive, and by the number in the household receiving food stamps and the food preparer's education level—the coefficients being negative for both (Table 7).

The child eating eggs for dinner/supper, once more, significantly depended on the mother eating eggs for dinner/supper (Table 8). The mother eating eggs for dinner/supper was significantly affected by the price of eggs, the coefficients for both being positive, and by the prices of canned fish and fresh fish—two substitutes for eggs (Table 9).

Referring to the elasticities in Tables 3-9, income elasticities for eggs were consistently negative as expected and previously explained. Price elasticities for eggs

were positive in all estimations. Price elasticities for bacon, a complementary good, were positive, but so were beef and veal and canned fish and fresh fish in the estimations for the mother at any meal (Table 3). This was also true for the estimations for the mother for breakfast (Table 5). For lunch, the elasticities for the prices of cheese, ground beef, and pork were positive, as well as those for eggs (Table 9). The price elasticity of bacon was negative. In dinner/supper estimations, price elasticities for eggs, cereal, bacon, and canned fish and fresh fish were positive (Table 9). All other price elasticities in all estimations were negative, as was to be expected.

Implications

Since the coefficients for the child's age were negative and significant in the equations explaining, in part, the children's egg consumption at any meal, for breakfast, and for lunch, the implication is that the older the child, the fewer the number of eggs the child will eat.

The child's attending a child-care facility where meals are served was negative and significant, at the five-percent level or above, only in the equation explaining, in part, the children's eating eggs for breakfast. If the child is going to the child-care facility, the child will be less likely to have eggs for breakfast perhaps because cold cereal, or even instant hot cereal, is faster to prepare or perhaps because the child will have breakfast at the child-care facility.

That income was a negative and significant variable affecting the mother's eating eggs at any meal and/or at lunch implies that eggs are an inferior good, in this case, for both the children and the mothers.

The coefficient for income squared being positive and significant at the five-percent level or above only in the equation for the mother's eating eggs for lunch (Table 7) implies the coefficient increases at a decreasing rate. The coefficient for this

variable is very small, leading to a surmise that, at relatively high income levels, it will be increasing hardly at all.

The household's participating in the WIC program being negative and significant for mothers' egg consumption at any meal and at breakfast indicates that (WIC being part of real income) real income increases tend to affect household egg consumption negatively as does income not including WIC benefits. The same implication applied to the number of household members receiving food stamps.

The highest level of significance for the independent variables affecting the mother's egg consumption at any meal, as well as in the equations for breakfast (it was third highest for lunch), was the food preparer's (almost invariably the mother) level of education which was negative. This implies that the more educated the mother, the fewer eggs were eaten for breakfast (or for lunch); this was not the case for dinner. The food preparer's level of education was not significant in the dinner/supper equation.

Household size being positive in the any-meal and breakfast equations, but negative and insignificant in the lunch and dinner equations, implies the larger the household size, the more likely its occupants are to eat eggs at breakfast. That strong positive effect accounts for the positive significance of the variable in the equation for "at any meal."

The food preparer being non-white was only statistically significant at the five-percent level and, in this case, positive, in the breakfast equation. Relatively more non-white mothers prepare and eat eggs at breakfast. If the household was rural, the mother was less likely to eat eggs at any meal, but this variable was not significant in the equations for the separate meals.

Price effects were only significant in the mother's egg consumption at the dinner/supper equation. In this equation, the consumer price index for canned fish and fresh fish was both a positive and significant variable. Therefore, these are important

substitutes for eggs in the mothers' diets. The consumer price index for eggs was also positive and significant in the mother's egg consumption at the dinner/supper equation, implying that, for this case, eggs are a Giffen good. As income decreases, mothers (and probably their children) will eat more eggs for dinner/supper even though the prices of eggs are increasing. The likely reason is that eggs are still relatively less expensive than their substitutes.

The positive price elasticities not only for the eggs but for their complement, bacon (denoting both to be Giffen goods)³ and the positive price elasticities for cereal, and canned and fresh fish in the dinner/supper estimations) point to the surmise that these are substitutes for even more relatively high-priced foods.

Conclusions

Widespread concerns about cholesterol resulted in notable decreases in the quantity of shell eggs sold to consumers between 1977 and 1985, but, as noted earlier, over half of the children in households surveyed were reported as having eaten eggs in four nonconsecutive days of the survey in 1986. The mother eating eggs was the most significant variable explaining the children eating eggs. The child's age significantly affected the child's egg consumption negatively (except for dinner/supper) leading to the surmise that older children eat fewer eggs than younger children in the age group studied. Children who attend child-care facilities that serve meals apparently ate fewer eggs at home for breakfast.

Income significantly and negatively affects the mother eating eggs at any meal, but, in this case, it was only for breakfast. Eggs are an inferior good both for children and their mothers. The household's participation in the WIC program or the number in the households receiving food stamps affected egg consumption of the mothers negatively. Apparently, the negative income effect of the programs was significant. This was an inferior good. The food preparer's educational level affecting mother's

egg consumption significantly and negatively probably stemmed from the more educated mothers being more concerned about cholesterol—a previously noted finding (Putler, 1987). Rural household mothers eating fewer eggs has no rationale that we could find in the literature. The food preparer being non-white and the household size being insignificantly positively associated with the mother eating eggs at breakfast indicated that the larger and non-white household may still be the largest consumers of larger breakfasts.

The most interesting finding is that eggs for mothers' consumption at dinner/supper seem to be a Giffen Good (Marshall).

Footnotes

¹Eggs in this disquisition invariably refer to fresh shell eggs.

²Variables described as significant are at or above the five-percent level in a two-tailed distribution.

³A Giffen good is one with a negative income elasticity (an inferior good) and a positive price elasticity, i.e., as prices rise, the quantity rises instead of decreasing as it should according to demand theory. Such goods were first identified by Sir Robert Giffen, a Victorian economist, and his classic case is the 1845 Irish famine. The poor (almost all of Ireland at the time) faced with higher and higher prices of meat, of which they ate very little even in "good" times, ate a greater and greater quantity of potatoes—their dietary staple. Their incomes decreased while the price of potatoes on which they relied more and more went up and up. This is a typical famine reaction. When households could no longer pay the price of a necessary quantity of potatoes that would enable them to subsist, they starved.

References

- Arcia, Gustavo J., Luis A. Crouch, and Richard A. Kulka. "Impact of the WIC Program on Food Expenditures," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (72) February, 1990, pp. 218-226.
- Buttriss, J. *Diet and the Under Fives*. Nutr-Food-Sci. London: Forbes Publications, September/October, 1987, pp. 10-12.
- Donaldson, Louise. "The Differential Impact of Food Inflation upon the Poor," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (58) February, 1976, pp. 71-75.
- Marshall, Alfred. *Principles of Economics*. 3d edition. London: MacMillan and Co., Ltd., 1985.
- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. *Exploring Foods Workbook*, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, MD, 1981.
- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. *Picture Recipes for Beginning Cooks*. Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Annapolis, MD, 1979.
- McWilliams, Margaret. *The Parents' Nutrition Book*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1986a.
- McWilliams, Margaret. *Nutrition for the Growing Years*. 4th ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1986b, p. 173.
- NFCS. U.S. Department of Agriculture Science and Education Administration Preliminary Report No. 1, August, 1979.
- Putler, Daniel S. "The Effect of Health Information on Shell Egg Consumption." Paper presented at the meetings of the American Agricultural Economics Association in East Lansing, Michigan, August, 1987.
- Putler, Daniel S. *Reference Price Theory: A Behavioral Analysis of Consumer Response to Price Changes*. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of California, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Berkeley, December, 1988.
- USDA, Human Nutrition Information Service: Nutrition Monitoring Division. Nationwide Food Consumption Survey Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals. NFCS, CSFII Report Nos. 85-1, 85-4; and 86-3.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1: Mother's Egg Consumption Observations*

	<i>Consumed Eggs</i>	<i>Did Not Consume Eggs</i>
Any meal	782	2,449
Breakfast	633	2,598
Lunch	103	3,128
Dinner/supper	53	3,178
	<i>Percent Consumed</i>	<i>Percent Not Consumed</i>
Any Meal	24.2	75.8
Breakfast	19.6	80.7
Lunch	3.2	96.8
Dinner/Supper	1.6	98.4

*Total number in sample = 3,231.

TABLE 1a: Variable Correlations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Income	1.000									
2. Education of food preparer	0.158	1.000								
3. Age of food preparer	0.142	-0.145	1.000							
4. Family is non-white	-0.207	-0.069	0.169	1.000						
5. Family receives food stamps	-0.412	-0.058	-0.073	0.097	1.000					
6. Number eligible for food stamps	-0.321	-0.085	0.015	0.086	0.901*	1.000				
7. Number eligible for WIC	-0.001	0.011	0.044	-0.051	-0.199	-0.195	1.000			
8. Family receives WIC	-0.098	-0.013	-0.139	0.149	0.238	0.242	-0.614	1.000		
9. Child attends child care with meals	-0.006	-0.066	-0.014	-0.100	-0.049	-0.069	0.016	-0.080	1.000	
10. Total egg consumption of food preparer	-0.096	-0.130	-0.009	0.066	0.017	0.009	-0.027	0.017	-0.019	1.000

*The only variables significantly correlated were family receives food stamps and number in family eligible for food stamps. This was as expected and, therefore, only the "number on food stamps" variable was used in the estimated equations.

TABLE 3: Mother's Egg Consumption, Any Meal

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Income (\$1,000's)	-0.0336	-2.994	-0.0305	0.0105	-2.8902	-0.4987
Income Squared	0.0005	1.446	0.0004	0.0003	1.3624	0.1039
WIC	-0.0707	-2.146	-0.0670	0.0311	-2.1569	-0.1958
Number on Food Stamps	-0.0274	-2.443	-0.0247	0.0104	-2.3654	-0.0805
Food Preparer's Education	-0.0488	-5.669	-0.0461	0.0081	-5.6893	-0.8363
Food Preparer's Age	-0.0036	-0.985	-0.0032	0.0035	-0.9092	-0.1554
Food Preparer is Non-white	0.0926	1.745	0.0965	0.0496	1.9447	0.0677
Household Size	0.0410	2.380	0.0361	0.0160	2.2529	0.2933
Household is Rural	-0.1250	-2.125	-0.1113	0.0553	-2.0120	-0.0499
Egg CPI	0.0057	0.494	0.0063	0.0107	0.5917	1.0190
Cereal CPI	-0.0420	-0.592	-0.0413	0.0668	-0.6189	-8.1898
Cheese CPI	-0.0091	-0.055	-0.0135	0.1555	-0.0867	-2.3432
Bacon CPI	0.0437	0.833	0.0433	0.0492	0.8792	7.9680
Beef and Veal CPI	0.0148	0.093	0.0227	0.1487	0.1530	3.7730
Ground Beef CPI	-0.1239	-1.320	-0.1240	0.0880	-1.4090	-19.7275
Pork CPI	-0.0217	-0.296	-0.0234	0.0687	-0.3405	-4.2691
Canned Fish CPI	0.1681	1.099	0.1632	0.1434	1.1382	27.0393
Fresh Fish CPI	0.0016	0.072	0.0023	0.0212	0.1064	0.4523
Chicken CPI	-0.0301	-1.175	-0.0284	0.0240	-1.1842	-5.4847

TABLE 2: Children's Egg Consumption, Any Meal

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Mother Eats Eggs	1.4489	25.908	1.3000	0.0494	26.3010	0.5235
Child's Age	-0.0784	-4.146	-0.0721	0.0169	-4.2567	-0.3628
Child's Sex	-0.0200	-0.379	-0.0170	0.0471	-0.3618	-0.0412
Child Care with Meals	-0.1444	-1.828	-0.1257	0.0711	-1.7694	-0.0287
Constant	-0.8102	-8.333	-0.7107	0.0882	-8.0593	

TABLE 5: Mother's Egg Consumption, Breakfast

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Income (\$1,000's)	-0.0132	-1.054	-0.0119	0.0119	-1.0031	-0.2095
Income Squared	-0.0001	-0.223	-0.0001	0.0004	-0.2564	-0.0246
WIC	-0.0843	-2.269	-0.0819	0.0357	-2.2953	-0.2563
Number on Food Stamps	-0.0131	-1.129	-0.0119	0.0110	-1.0830	-0.0414
Food Preparer's Education	-0.0389	-4.301	-0.0372	0.0086	-4.3144	-0.7226
Food Preparer's Age	-0.0035	-0.902	-0.0031	0.0037	-0.8621	-0.1654
Food Preparer is Non-white	0.1304	2.356	0.1315	0.0523	2.5116	0.0989
Household Size	0.0546	3.058	0.0495	0.0168	2.9549	0.4314
Household is Rural	-0.0826	-1.343	-0.0762	0.0583	-1.3070	-0.0366
Egg CPI	0.0072	0.607	0.0075	0.0112	0.6676	1.2981
Cereal CPI	-0.0234	-0.312	-0.0228	0.0715	-0.3188	-4.8392
Cheese CPI	-0.0705	-0.405	-0.0644	0.1647	-0.3907	-11.9813
Bacon CPI	0.0642	1.166	0.0610	0.0522	1.1672	12.0279
Beef and Veal CPI	0.0328	0.197	0.0311	0.1572	0.1978	5.5275
Ground Beef CPI	-0.1419	-1.449	-0.1362	0.0928	-1.4679	-23.2082
Pork CPI	-0.0532	-0.695	-0.0502	0.0726	-0.6922	-9.8275
Canned Fish CPI	0.1971	1.228	0.1853	0.1519	1.2194	32.8995
Fresh Fish CPI	0.0153	0.641	0.0152	0.0226	0.6712	3.2578
Chicken CPI	-0.0288	-1.075	-0.0277	0.0254	-1.0897	-5.7289

TABLE 4: Children's Egg Consumption, Breakfast

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Mother Eats Eggs	1.3904	23.318	1.2502	0.0533	23.4465	0.4365
Child's Age	-0.0667	-3.423	-0.0629	0.0178	-3.5325	-0.3388
Child's Sex	-0.0279	-0.514	-0.0249	0.0495	-0.5023	-0.0644
Child Care with Meals	-0.1810	-2.186	-0.1614	0.0761	-2.1209	-0.0394
Constant	-0.9046	-9.033	-0.8250	0.0924	-8.9283	

TABLE 7: Mother's Egg Consumption, Lunch

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Income (\$1,000's)	-0.0596	-3.509	-0.0574	0.0166	-3.4499	-1.4763
Income Squared	0.0015	3.137	0.0014	0.0005	3.0712	0.5146
WIC	0.0279	0.632	0.0266	0.0431	0.6185	0.1223
Number on Food Stamps	-0.0617	-2.820	-0.0600	0.0214	-2.8002	-0.3069
Food Preparer's Education	-0.0444	-3.040	-0.0438	0.0144	-3.0431	-1.2476
Food Preparer's Age	-0.0035	-0.523	-0.0033	0.0066	-0.5014	-0.2553
Food Preparer is Non-white	0.0604	0.620	0.0633	0.0957	0.6614	0.0698
Household Size	-0.0081	-0.252	-0.0085	0.0318	-0.2662	-0.1082
Household is Rural	-0.2217	-1.872	-0.2183	0.1163	-1.8768	-0.1538
Egg CPI	-0.0004*	-0.002	0.0011	0.0213	0.0495	0.2675
Cereal CPI	-0.1184	-0.911	-0.1188	0.1274	-0.9325	-36.9897
Cheese CPI	0.2809	0.883	0.2669	0.3120	0.8554	72.8560
Bacon CPI	-0.0552	-0.550	-0.0507	0.0985	-0.5144	-14.6579
Beef and Veal CPI	-0.0033	-0.011	-0.0006	0.2981	-0.0021	-0.1670
Ground Beef CPI	0.0481	0.255	0.0424	0.1851	0.2289	10.5877
Pork CPI	0.0999	0.705	0.0943	0.1391	0.6781	27.0484
Canned Fish CPI	-0.1608	-0.543	-0.1468	0.2904	-0.5054	-38.2173
Fresh Fish CPI	-0.0556	-1.358	-0.0523	0.0402	-1.3032	-16.4830
Chicken CPI	-0.0213	-0.457	-0.0214	0.0457	-0.4681	-6.4828

*This value is off by an order of magnitude from the original, which is -0.00004. Which one is correct?

TABLE 6: Children's Egg Consumption, Lunch

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Mother Eats Eggs	2.1533	15.657	1.9950	0.1271	15.7014	0.1747
Child's Age	-0.0931	-2.471	-0.0889	0.0359	-2.4783	-0.7386
Child's Sex	-0.0879	-0.830	-0.0857	0.1008	-0.8507	-0.3426
Child Care with Meals	-0.0327	-0.208	-0.0312	0.1491	-0.2095	-0.0118
Constant	-1.7689	-9.550	-1.7485	0.1769	-9.8851	

TABLE 9: Mother's Egg Consumption, Dinner/Supper

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Income (\$1,000's)	-0.0388	-1.357	-0.0375	0.0282	-1.3278	-1.0795
Income Squared	0.0004	0.395	0.0004	0.0010	0.3668	0.1520
WIC	-0.1786	-1.483	-0.1737	0.1180	-1.4715	-0.8932
Number on Food Stamps	-0.0524	-1.794	-0.0514	0.0287	-1.7886	-0.2948
Food Preparer's Education	-0.0198	-0.963	-0.0197	0.0203	-0.9678	-0.6275
Food Preparer's Age	0.0041	0.454	0.0041	0.0090	0.4565	0.3559
Food Preparer is Non-white	-0.0522	-1.160	-0.0525	0.0444	-1.1834	-0.7508
Household Size	-0.1377	-1.048	-0.1368	0.1298	-1.0539	-0.1690
Household is Rural	0.1385	1.041	0.1365	0.1312	1.0404	0.1078
Egg CPI	0.0926	2.364	0.0916	0.0385	2.3786	26.0164
Cereal CPI	0.0136	0.068	0.0145	0.1976	0.0735	5.0648
Cheese CPI	-0.7055	-1.666	-0.6945	0.4172	-1.6648	-212.4276
Bacon CPI	0.1292	0.908	0.1266	0.1400	0.9039	41.0164
Beef and Veal CPI	-0.2955	-0.691	-0.2955	0.4211	-0.7018	-86.3148
Ground Beef CPI	-0.4791	-1.557	-0.4721	0.3025	-1.5606	-132.1851
Pork CPI	-0.0728	-0.352	-0.0696	0.2035	-0.3420	-22.3612
Canned Fish CPI	1.1627	2.757	1.1473	0.4149	2.7649	334.7039
Fresh Fish CPI	0.1676	2.601	0.1650	0.0634	2.6033	58.2264
Chicken CPI	-0.0448	-0.477	-0.0452	0.0926	-0.4885	-15.3512

TABLE 8: Children's Egg Consumption, Dinner/Supper

	<i>Probit Coefficient</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Tobit Coefficient</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T-Ratio</i>	<i>Elasticity of E(Y)</i>
Mother Eats Eggs	2.8929	14.946	2.5825	0.1665	15.5115	0.1241
Child's Age	-0.0425	-0.903	-0.0484	0.0444	-1.0885	-0.4286
Child's Sex	-0.1616	-1.199	-0.1735	0.1256	-1.3809	-0.7392
Child Care with Meals	0.2546	1.541	0.2500	0.1556	1.6069	0.1004
Constant	-2.0556	-8.816	-1.9801	0.2194	-9.0270	

WAITE MEMORIAL BOOK COLLECTION
DEPT. OF AG. AND APPLIED ECONOMICS
1994 BUFORD AVE. - 232 COB
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL, MN 55108 U.S.A.