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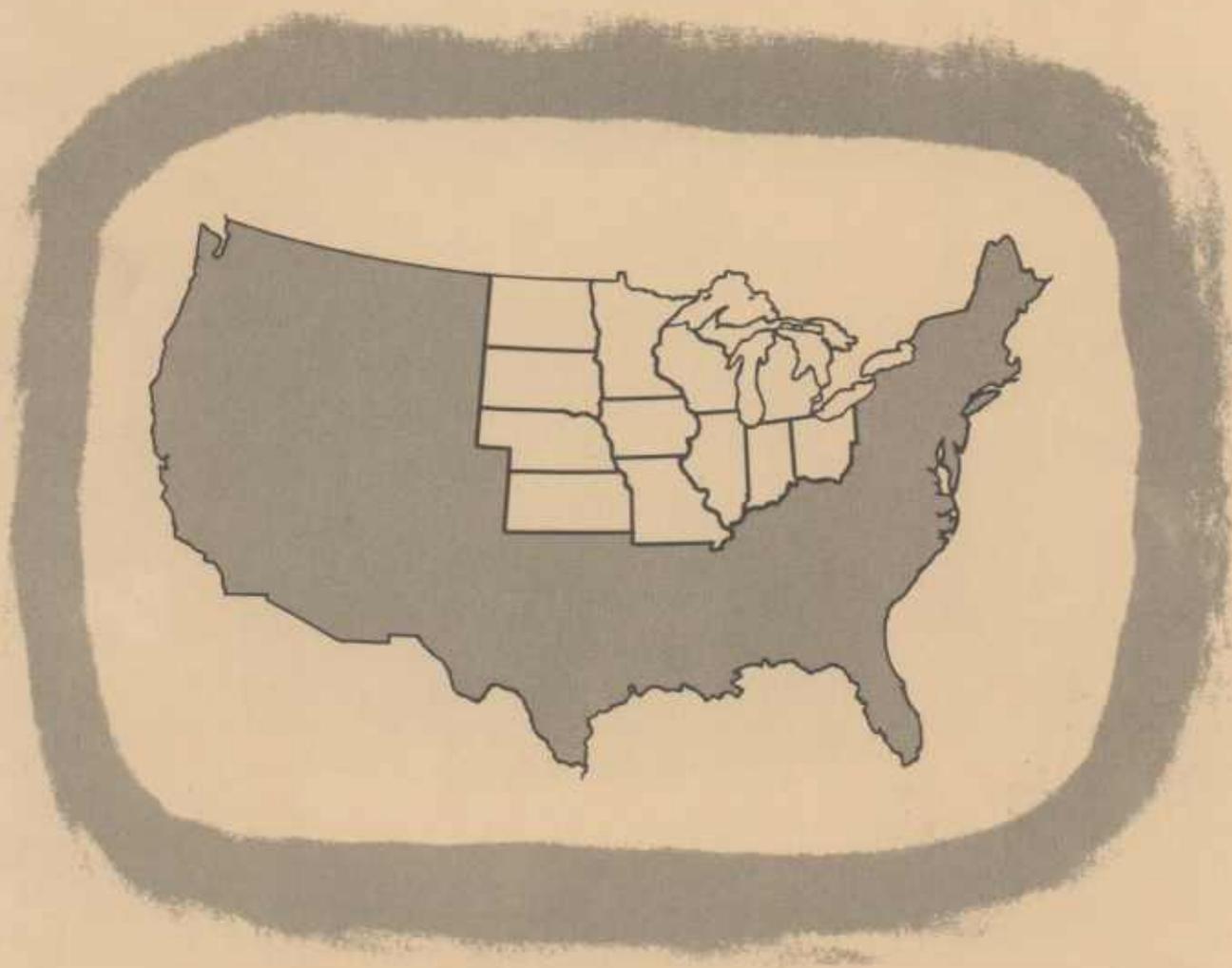
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Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

of Rural Families in the North Central Region, 1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURE INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 157

NORTH CENTRAL REGION



Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

**of Rural Families
in the North Central Region, 1952**

by
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This report is the second one on a food consumption survey made in the 12 North Central States. The collection and tabulation of the data were carried out by the Statistical Laboratory and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, under contract with the Department. The study was supervised for the Department by Faith Clark and Janet Murray under the general direction of Gertrude S. Weiss, chief, Household Economics Research Division, Institute of Home Economics. The first report appeared as the United States Department of Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 113, under the title "Food Expenditures, Preservation and Home Production by Rural Families in the North Central Region, 1951-52."

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FOOD CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY LEVELS

of Rural Families in the North Central Region, 1952

by MOLLIE ORSHANSKY, CORINNE LEBOVIT, ENNIS C. BLAKE, and MARY ANN MOSS

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SUMMARY

Money value of food in a week—the diet pattern

In the spring of 1952 food purchased to be prepared at home cost about \$15 a week for the average farm family of 3.8 persons in the North Central States according to a sample survey of rural households in this region. To this sum was added \$12 worth (in retail prices) of food from the home farm.

Of every dollar spent for purchased food 22 cents went for meat, poultry, and fish; 20 cents for fruits and vegetables (including potatoes); 10 cents each for milk, baked goods, and beverages; 8 cents for fats and oils; and the remainder for sugar, flour, cereals, eggs, and other foods. By contrast, 40 cents of every dollar's worth of home-produced food represented meat, poultry, and fish; 25 cents, milk; 20 cents, fruits and vegetables; 7 cents, eggs; and only 8 cents, all other foods combined.

For rural nonfarm families averaging 3.5 persons, the week's market basket cost \$20, with \$2 worth of food being added from home production. Of each dollar spent, 29 cents went for meat, poultry, and fish; 17 cents for milk and a like amount for fruits and vegetables (including potatoes); 8 cents each for baked goods and beverages; 5 cents for fats and oils; and the remainder for other foods. Of the home-produced food dollar 48 cents came from fruits and vegetables; 27 cents from meat, poultry, and fish; 7 cents from milk; 6 cents from eggs; and 12 cents from all other foods combined.

The food served at home in these rural households came to 34 cents per person per meal in farm families and 31 cents in rural nonfarm families.

In addition to the food prepared at home, some meals or between-meal refreshments were bought and eaten away from home by family members in two-thirds of the rural households. Such purchases averaged \$1.75 per farm and \$2.60 per nonfarm family for the week.

If income were received evenly throughout the year and the same amount were spent on food each week, then the food purchased for

consumption at home and away by the farm family would take 29 percent of its spending money (after taxes) for the week and for the nonfarm family 33 percent.

An earlier report on this survey presented data on family food expenditures, preservation, and home production, in 1951. The present report provides detailed information on quantities and money value of different foods consumed in a week in 1952, use of home-produced food, and other family food practices as well as data on dietary adequacy. Analyses have taken into account pertinent factors such as family income, household size, and age and education of the homemaker.

In general, farm families had more food per person than nonfarm families, more than enough to make up for the greater food needs of farm households resulting from differences in degree of physical activity. One reason was the large amounts of home-produced food, particularly animal products, used by farm families. Most farm families in the North Central Region produced milk, meat, or eggs for their own use, and families producing these foods consumed more of them than those depending solely on purchases. Families using home-produced milk, eggs, or potatoes in the week bought none in addition, but families producing meat, fruits, or vegetables often did buy quantities of these foods as well for use during the survey week.

For farm families, home-produced food contributed at least one-third of all nutrients for which calculations were made and as much as one-half of the calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A, and protein. For nonfarm families, home production contributed about one-sixth of the vitamin A and C in the family diet and less than one-tenth of the other nutrients studied.

Dietary levels

On the average, the food used at home provided diets exceeding allowances recommended

by the National Research Council for calories and eight nutrients studied, but the diets of all families did not meet such high standards. One-fourth of both the farm and rural nonfarm diets fell below the NRC allowances for ascorbic acid; one-fifth of the farm and one-third of the nonfarm diets failed to meet the allowance for calcium. One-fourth of the nonfarm families were below the recommended level for thiamine and a fifth for riboflavin, or niacin. Of the farm families, a sixth were below the allowance for thiamine and a tenth below the allowance for riboflavin or niacin. The number falling short in the B-vitamins would have been greater were it not for the contribution of enrichment of bread and flour to the nutritive value of the diets, particularly for thiamine. The thiamine in the diet was increased by 28 percent from the enrichment of grain products. Enrichment played a greater role in diets of low-income than of high-income families.

The NRC allowances provide for a margin of safety above requirements, however, so that it need not be assumed that diets falling only slightly below recommendations present a serious problem. Relatively few families fell short of the allowances by large amounts. In fact, in terms of the standards used in 1936-37 the north central rural diets showed considerable improvement, particularly among the nonfarm families. Only a fifth of the diets of village families could be rated good or excellent; whereas in 1952, by the same standards, half the rural nonfarm diets were good or excellent. Similarly, only about 15 percent were poor in 1952 compared with 30 percent in the earlier period.

Home production for many families helped to provide a varied and nutritious diet, but a well-planned program of food production and preservation could have benefited many more families. In households where there was no home-produced milk, many adolescents and older family members drank little or no milk.

The larger the amounts spent on food (or the higher the total money value) the greater the likelihood that the foods consumed provided an adequate diet, but spending a large amount by no means assured such a diet. Even at high incomes a number of families had less than recommended amounts of important nutrients. No single pattern of food selection in itself always resulted in a good or a poor diet. However, in comparison with diets rated as poor, the diets classed as good generally included larger quantities per person of fruits and vegetables, milk products, and more meat, poultry, fish, and eggs. As a result, differences in nutrient content between good and poor diets were greatest for ascorbic acid and vitamin A, and the next greatest for calcium and riboflavin.

Poor food choices were as much a factor in diets not meeting NRC allowances as lack of income, particularly among families where the homemaker was older or had had little formal education. This fact was evident among rural nonfarm families with an income under \$2,000, where a majority of the homemakers were 60 years or more. Their families were less likely to have adequate diets than those of younger women, although the amount spent for food per person was not very different.

Some factors affecting food consumption and dietary levels

Income.—With increasing income both farm and nonfarm families spent more for food, and an increasing proportion of the food dollar went for food eaten away from home. Among farm families with an income under \$2,000, 52 percent of the food consumed in the week (in dollar terms) was purchased, with 8 percent of the purchases going for food away from home. Farm families with an income of \$4,000 or more bought 62 percent of their food, with food away from home taking 14 percent of their food dollars. Similarly, nonfarm families with less than \$2,000 purchased 78 percent of their food, 8 percent of these purchases representing food away from home, while families with \$4,000 or more purchased 92 percent of the week's food, with 16 percent of these food dollars for food away from home.

At higher incomes there was an increase in the proportion of families buying ready-prepared or processed foods. For example, frozen fruits and vegetables were purchased by 5 and 6 percent of farm and nonfarm families, respectively, with incomes under \$2,000 and by 26 and 32 percent of those with \$4,000 or more. Because so much of the farm family food came from the home farm and garden, the farm family actually spent a somewhat larger share of its food money on convenience foods than did the rural nonfarm family.

As all studies show, high-income families used larger quantities of many foods per person than low-income families. Meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, and milk and milk products are among the foods for which consumption increased most as families had more money to spend. The differences in food consumption were paralleled by differences in average dietary levels. High-income families were less likely to have in their diets a short supply of protein, calcium, or ascorbic acid, especially in the rural nonfarm group. Of rural nonfarm families with less than \$2,000, nearly one-fourth had diets below the NRC allowance for protein, more than half were below the allowance for calcium, and over one-third below that

for ascorbic acid. Among nonfarm families with \$4,000 or more, the proportion with diets not meeting NRC levels was less than one-tenth for protein, a little over one-fourth for calcium, and one-fifth for ascorbic acid.

Families with more money to spend were likely to buy more expensive foods and they had more variety in their food consumption. They used an increasing number of all foods, and had a greater variety of meat, fresh fruits, and vegetables, both purchased and home-produced.

Household size.—In large households money value of food was higher than in small households in the same income class, but the value per household member was less. There was also a reduction in the amount used per person of most foods, especially meat and fruits and vegetables. However, the large families, which were more likely to include children, had more milk per person. In general, large households reduced the per capita amount spent for purchased food more than the money value of home-produced food. There was less difference in food consumption between large and small families at low than at high incomes. Small households fared better in terms of nutritive value of diets, generally having a greater margin of safety over minimal needs.

Age and education of homemaker.—Younger homemakers, whose households often included young children, used more milk per person and less meat for their families than women 50 years and over at each income level. The younger women also were more likely to use purchased processed foods, such as frozen fruits and vegetables, flour mixes, ready-to-eat cereals, bread, lunch meats, ice cream, and bottled soft drinks. Families with older homemakers spent as much per person for food as younger families but, on the whole, had fewer calories relative to their needs and less protein, vitamin A, iron, riboflavin, and niacin.

Homemakers with some high school or college training, who were usually younger than those who had gone no further than elementary school, used more milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables for their families, exhibiting, perhaps, a greater knowledge of good nutrition practices. The food they served provided larger supplies of ascorbic acid, protein, vitamin A, and niacin relative to estimated needs as well as somewhat more calcium and total calories. The homemakers with more education were more likely to use frozen fruits and vegetables, canned or frozen juices, and other processed foods.

Freezing facilities.—Freezing is an accepted method of home preservation in many rural families. Nearly three-fourths of the farm and one-third of the nonfarm families in this study had a home freezer or rented a freezer locker.

Families with such freezing facilities used more frozen fruits and vegetables, more meat, and more vegetable and fruit juices (both canned and frozen) than families without freezing facilities. However, they all used about the same amounts of fresh or canned fruits and vegetables.

Household practices in the use of selected foods

In this survey the households were asked to report for selected foods the manner of use as well as the amount used. The foods so reported were white flour, eggs, fresh fluid and evaporated milk, lard, other shortening, butter, margarine, oil, and sugar.

During the survey week, 87 percent of the farm and 69 percent of the nonfarm households baked one or more products with white flour (excluding purchased mixes). Cake and pie were the items baked by most families, and those making one usually made the other, also. Families were more likely to make a cake or pie than to buy it. A fourth of the farm and a tenth of the nonfarm families baked some loaf bread, but most of them bought bread also, as did nearly all families in the study.

Farm households used 10 eggs per person and nonfarm 8, more than an egg a day. About three-fourths of the eggs were used at the table rather than as an incidental part of food preparation. Eggs as such were most likely to be served at breakfast, but more than half of the families used them at other meals, also. Families not producing eggs for their own use were less likely than those producing to use eggs in food preparation, or to serve eggs for breakfast.

Of the fresh milk used two-thirds was served as a beverage. Milk drinking was more common in families producing milk for their own use than in those buying milk. This was particularly true for adults. Families with home-produced milk were also more likely to use milk in cooking and on cereal.

Over 90 percent of the families used lard or vegetable shortening in the week. If only one of these shortenings was used, it was likely to be lard, especially among farm families. Two-thirds of them used lard for baking and about the same proportion used some for frying. When used in baking, lard usually went into items other than cake, but some families did use it for cake. As income increased the percentage of families using other shortening in baking increased considerably, and the percentage using lard decreased.

Most families used only one table fat. This was likely to be butter among farm families and high-income nonfarm families and margarine among low-income nonfarm families.

Eighty-one percent of the butter and 71 percent of the margarine were used on bread or added to other foods at the table. The remainder went into cooking, baking, and other food preparation. With increasing income more families

using butter used some in cooking. Similarly, among families using margarine the proportion using any in cooking rose as income increased, particularly among farm families, although the proportion using it at the table dropped.

INTRODUCTION

Data obtained

From time to time the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted surveys of food consumption of rural and urban families to obtain information on household levels of consumption of various products and to appraise the nutritive value of foods available for consumption. (A partial list of published reports of these studies appears on p. 211.)

In the spring of 1952 the Department obtained information from a group of rural households of 2 or more persons selected to represent all such households in the 12 North Central States. The sample was designed and the data were collected and tabulated by the Statistical Laboratory and the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station located at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, under contract with the Department. The objectives of the study, the data to be obtained, the schedule on which to record the information, and the plans for machine tabulation were determined by the Household Economics Research Division, Institute of Home Economics of the United States Agricultural Research Service.

Each household reported total expenditure for food at home and away in 1951, the kind and amount of various foods canned, frozen, or produced at home, and some information on buying practices (deliveries of food to the home and visits to stores to purchase food) in the survey week—one week in the spring (April-June) of 1952. These data as related to income, household size, and other family characteristics have been presented in the first report on this regional study (12).¹

The household also reported the quantities of individual foods used at home in the week, indicating whether they were purchased, home-produced, or otherwise obtained without direct expense; the amount spent for purchased food including that bought and eaten away from home; and the number of persons eating out of family food supplies or sharing the family food money during the week. And finally, for a selected group of foods—eggs, milk, butter and other shortenings, sugar, and flour—the family

indicated the frequency and manner of use during the week. These data as related to income and other family characteristics, together with an evaluation of the nutritive value of the food available to the family for consumption and the extent to which it meets dietary recommendations, are included in the present report—the second for this regional survey.

Characteristics of families included

The study plan and procedures have been described in the previous report. A brief summary is included also in appendix B to the present report.

The North Central Region was selected as representing a large segment of rural population, including a third of all persons living on farms and more than a fourth of those living in other rural places in the United States. The farmers in this area received nearly half the cash receipts from all farm marketings in the United States in 1951 and, according to the Census, both farm and rural nonfarm families in these 12 States averaged higher incomes than those for the country as a whole (12, pp. 3-4).

The survey was planned to be representative of rural households in the area; that is, those living in the open country and in populated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants. Only housekeeping families, defined as those serving 10 meals or more at home to each of 2 persons during the 7 days prior to the interview, were included. A total of 1,152 such households were interviewed between April 7 and June 29, 1952, with 528 being classified as rural farm according to the definition used in the United States Census of Agriculture: 1950, (17) and 624 as rural nonfarm. (See Glossary, Farm and also Rural households.) Data from these two groups of families have been tabulated and are presented separately throughout the report. These data make it possible for the first time since 1942 to compare food consumption of rural farm and rural nonfarm households over a relatively large geographic area.

The family size and income, and the age, education, and employment of the homemaker have been described in detail in the earlier report (12, pp. 4-6). They are reviewed here briefly.

¹ Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 62.

Money income.—The families were classified by net money income after taxes in 1951. For those reporting income, the farm families averaged nearly \$3,000 in net cash and the rural nonfarm families about \$3,500 (table 1). 1951 was the best year for agriculture since 1947. Even in this relatively good year, however, 16 percent of the farm families and 8 percent of the nonfarm families had less than \$1,000 to spend, as shown below by the families in the various income groups:

	<i>Rural farm, percent</i>	<i>Rural nonfarm, percent</i>
Money income:		
Under \$1,000.....	16	8
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22	15
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16	21
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	20	24
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10	15
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	11	13
\$7,500 and over.....	5	4

The income reported may not in all cases be typical of the amount the family customarily has for spending. For some farm families the net income may have been unusually low because of unfavorable weather or because of large purchases of livestock during the year. For others, income may have been unusually high because of the sale of 2 years' crops in 1 or unexpected income from other sources. Farm income is subject to fluctuations from many factors such as changes in crop yields and prices. The income of some rural nonfarm families is also subject to change with changing conditions of employment. They are some of the limitations of income-expenditure relationships determined from analysis of data that refer to only a single year.

In subsequent analysis only the nonfarm families are classified by the seven income intervals shown above. For the farm families three income categories are used: Under \$2,000, \$2,000-\$3,999, and \$4,000 and over.

As is often true in family living studies, a considerable number of households (71 farm and 45 nonfarm) gave insufficient information to be classified by income. In addition, 12 farm and 8 nonfarm households were not classified because their farm status during 1951 was different from that at the time of interview in the spring of 1952. And finally, the group not classified includes also 5 farm and 11 nonfarm "new families," families not in existence for all of 1951 and thus unable to report an income for that year.

The number not classified by income is large but not large enough to change significantly any averages obtained. Analysis indicates further that although the possible distortion in income-consumption relationships resulting from the missing information cannot be measured, the families not classified do not appear to be consistently high- or consistently low-income

households or atypical in their food consumption. (See appendix B, p. 178).

The homemaker.—Most of the homemakers in this study were full-time homemakers. Only 8 percent of those on farms and 18 percent of those not on farms had any paid employment outside the home during all or part of 1951 (table 1). The nonfarm homemakers were, on the whole, somewhat younger than those on farms, with median age of 39 and 42 years, respectively. However, in families with an income of less than \$2,000 the nonfarm homemakers were older, half of them being 60 or over compared with only one-fourth of the farm homemakers.

The nonfarm homemakers also averaged a little more schooling with the exception again of those in families with an income of less than \$2,000. Generally the younger homemakers had spent more years at school than the older ones (appendix table 32).

Family size.—The farm families included on an average 3.8 persons in the week, ranging from 3.3 in families with an income of less than \$2,000 to 4.2 in those with an income of \$4,000 or more. The nonfarm families were somewhat smaller, averaging only 3.5 persons. Here, too, the low-income families were smaller. For example, families with an income of less than \$1,000 averaged 2.3 members while those with incomes of \$5,000-\$7,499 averaged 4 persons (table 1 and appendix table 27). These persons were all members of the economic family; that is, persons dependent on the family income for their major expenses, but all were not sharing household food supplies at home during the survey week. The economic family included some persons away at work, at school, on vacation, visiting, or in a hospital during the week. The food eaten by such persons is included in the money value of food consumed during the week at home and away by family members (appendix tables 33 and 34). However, the tables reporting food consumed at home by the household include only those family members and other persons who took meals with the family during the week (appendix tables 35 and following).

Household size.—For a study of the foods consumed at home during a week and an analysis of the dietary levels they provided, the total number actually eating out of family food supplies in the week—the size of the household—is a more pertinent measure than the number in the family. Allowance must also be made for the fact that some household members did not take all their meals at home. In this survey, as in other surveys of food consumption and dietary levels made by the United States Department of Agriculture, household size has been determined on a 21-meal-at-home equivalent basis. All meals (including packed lunches)

TABLE 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS: *Average household size and money income, and employment, age, and education of homemaker, by farm status, money income, and household size*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size in week (1)	Households (2)	Household size in week (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Family size in week (count of members) (4)	Net money income (after taxes), 1951 (5)	Homemaker		
					Employment part or full time in 1951 (6)	Median age (7)	Any high school or college training (8)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Percent</i>
RURAL FARM							
All households.....	528	3.90	3.84	2,974	8.5	42	55.6
Income:							
Under \$2,000.....	167	3.35	3.30	1,003	4.9	43	40.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	4.15	4.03	3,015	19.6	39	65.0
\$4,000 and over.....	117	4.24	4.17	5,731	7.8	42	67.5
Not classified.....	83	4.06	4.10		14.1	41	51.9
Household size:							
2 persons.....	133	2.01	2.05	2,194	11.6	55	46.1
3 persons.....	118	2.96	2.93	2,954	13.7	49	48.1
4 persons.....	112	3.98	3.95	3,325	4.7	37	65.1
5 persons or more.....	165	6.06	5.87	5,368	5.5	37	61.4
RURAL NONFARM							
All households.....	624	3.50	3.49	3,598	17.9	39	62.5
Income:							
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	2.65	1,210	9.5	60	34.9
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	3.67	2,999	17.2	34	67.7
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	3.79	5,909	26.1	39	75.3
Not classified.....	64	3.64	3.62		10.8	49	61.0
Household size:							
2 persons.....	199	1.96	2.12	2,817	19.1	59	47.1
3 persons.....	143	2.92	2.92	3,705	21.1	38	70.7
4 persons.....	128	3.96	3.92	3,719	16.5	34	77.0
5 persons or more.....	154	5.62	5.42	4,041	14.7	35	61.1

served during the week to family members, guests, boarders, household or farm help were totaled and divided by 21 to give the number of equivalent persons in the household. Meals for an entire week were expressed as 21 even for persons eating fewer meals, such as those habitually omitting breakfast or lunch, or for those such as young children or invalids who divide their day's food into more than 3 meals.

Admittedly, this procedure has limitations. It assigns equal weight to all meals and makes no allowance for the fact that lunches are more likely to be eaten away from home than other meals, or that meals eaten away may differ in quantity and choice of foods from those served at home (1). But lacking information needed to make a more precise adjustment, it seems better to make a crude correction for the number of persons fed at the family table than none at all. The number of morning, noon, and evening meals eaten away from home by family members per household during the week and

the total number of meals at home served to them and to persons not in the family are shown in appendix table 30.²

As shown in table 1, the mean household size of farm families was 3.90 and of nonfarm families 3.50, almost the same as the mean number of family members, so that in terms of averages, the words "household" and "family" may be used interchangeably in this study.

Household composition.—Of all the meals eaten during the week in the households studied 93 percent were served to persons in the family and 5 percent to guests, and only 2 percent to boarders and farm or household help. This was true for both farm and nonfarm families. There was little difference in either household size or income between the two groups, except that in the larger nonfarm families and those with low incomes a somewhat higher proportion of the meals were prepared for boarders. However, although the meals served to nonfamily members came to only a small fraction of the total, nearly half of the farm and more than a third of the nonfarm families served at least one meal to someone outside the family, usually a guest, as the following figures (from appendix table 29) show:

² In table 86 in appendix B, the averages for money value and quantities of food for families classified on a straight count of persons are compared with those obtained by using the 21-meal-equivalent person classification. Appendix table 85 shows the percentage of families falling into the same size group in both classifications.

Farm status and money income	Households serving meals to—	
	Any nonfamily member	Guests
	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM		
All incomes ¹ -----	49	39
Under \$2,000-----	44	36
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	51	39
\$4,000 and over-----	55	43
RURAL NONFARM		
All incomes ¹ -----	39	35
Under \$2,000-----	32	27
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	42	37
\$4,000 and over-----	40	36

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

For estimating food requirements and evaluating the nutritional levels provided by the foods consumed, it is useful to have not only a

count of meals served but also a classification by age and sex of the persons eating them. For example, of the meals served at home in the week in both farm and nonfarm households about 30 percent were eaten by men, 30 percent by women, and 40 percent by persons under 21. However, of the persons under 21, one-fourth of those in the farm and only one-fifth of those in the nonfarm households were over 12 years. Furthermore, nearly half of the farm men but only one-fourth of the nonfarm men were reported to be engaged in severe physical activity (appendix table 28). These sex, age, and activity differences have been translated into equivalent nutrition units for calories and eight nutrients (in terms of NRC allowances for a physically active adult male (10), in appendix table 31. (See also appendix B, p. 185, Calculation of Nutrition Units.) They have been used for reducing the nutritive value of the foods used in the home to a common denominator (as shown in appendix tables 73 through 76) discussed elsewhere in this report.

FOOD CONSUMPTION, SPRING 1952

Money value of food

The statistics on value of family food at home and away during the week discussed here and shown in appendix tables 33 and 34 relate to the economic family—all persons pooling their resources and depending upon the family income for their major expenditures. (See Glossary, Family, economic.) The prorated value of food consumed by boarders and hired farm help has been excluded.

The remainder of the data relate to the food eaten at home by persons in the household; namely, family members at home and all other persons eating out of family food supplies aggregated on a 21-meals-at-home = 1 person equivalent basis. As shown in appendix table 27, the average number of persons included in the consuming unit is about the same regardless of which definition is used.

Total food.—Taking into account all sources of food—that is, putting a retail value on the food furnished the family from its own farm or garden or received as gift or pay as well as that actually purchased—the total value of the food used to prepare meals at home during the week came to \$27.36 per farm family and \$22.82 per nonfarm family (appendix table 33). Adding the amount that went for meals, snacks, and other food purchased away from home brought the total to \$29.08 for the farm and \$25.44 for the nonfarm family, or about \$7.50 and \$7.25 per person, respectively. As is always found in family-consumption studies, there was a good deal of variation from family to family

in the money value of food consumed. In 12 percent of the farm families all the food eaten during the week came to less than \$5 per person in the family, while in 14 percent of them the food was valued at \$11 or more. The corresponding figures for the nonfarm families are 18 and 12 percent, respectively (appendix table 34). Differences with income and family size are discussed in a later section.

The higher money value of the food eaten by the farm families in this region results both from the large amount of food they obtained from their own farm or garden and from the large amount of food they bought in addition. For, as we shall see, families that produce food at home use larger amounts than those that do not, and as pointed out in the first report, they do not necessarily reduce their expenditure for purchased food to correspond (12, pp. 10-12).

As the following figures on the source of the week's food supply show, 41 percent of the food of the farm family came from home production, compared with only 9 percent for the nonfarm family:

Source of food	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Total food-----	29.08	100	25.44	100
Purchased total-----	16.73	57	22.21	87
For home use-----	15.01	51	19.59	77
Away-----	1.72	6	2.62	10
Home-produced-----	11.84	41	2.17	9
Gift or pay-----	.51	2	1.06	4

What is perhaps more striking is that although the farm family had on the average five-and-one-half times as much home-produced food (measured in retail prices) as the nonfarm, its purchases were only one-fourth less.

Cost per meal at home and away.—Two-thirds of the rural families studied reported purchase of some meals, snacks, and other food eaten away from home by family members (appendix table 33). More than 10 cents of every food dollar was spent in this way. The farm families making such expenditures averaged \$2.77 in the week for them and the nonfarm \$3.90. About one-fourth of the average sum went to buy between-meal snacks and miscellaneous foods, and the remainder to pay for meals, usually lunches. Farm family members ate an average 2.5 meals per household away from home, including 1.7 lunches, while the nonfarm family members averaged 2.9 meals away, including 1.8 lunches (appendix table 30). However, farm family members buying lunches were usually children, at least some of whom were benefiting from the subsidized school-lunch program, while the nonfarm family members were more often working men not coming home for the noon meal. This explains in part why the average meal eaten out by a person in a farm family cost only 50 cents and by a nonfarm person 69 cents.

By contrast, the food served in the farm home came to 3 cents more per person per meal than in the nonfarm home as the figures below show:

	<i>Rural farm, cents</i>	<i>Rural nonfarm, cents</i>
Total food.....	34	31
Purchased.....	18	27
Home-produced.....	15	3
Gift or pay.....	1	1

The meals at home included nearly equal numbers of breakfasts, lunches, and dinners, while two-thirds of the meals away were lunches. The food at home also provided for some food between meals.

Food consumed at home — the diet pattern

The quantity used from all sources, home-produced and purchased, of groups of foods and individual foods is shown in appendix tables 38-59, and the distribution of households by amounts used in tables 60-61.

This study was carried on in the spring of the year. The diet pattern in other seasons might differ from that observed in the survey week.

Division of food dollar.—The food prepared at home, valued at what it would cost to buy the ingredients, amounted to \$28 per farm and

\$23 per nonfarm family. The nature of the diet pattern provided by this food is summarized in table 2. Farm and nonfarm households were buying and producing at home different foods in different quantities, but their total food (expressed in dollars) was divided up among the several food groups in much the same way. Meat, poultry, and fish claimed the largest share of the household food dollar—nearly one-third—vegetables and fruits a fifth, and milk and milk products a sixth. This proportion is about the same as that reported for food consumed by urban families in the United States in the spring of 1948 (3, p. 3). The farm families got the largest single share of their home-produced food in the form of meat, and the nonfarm in vegetables and fruits, but both groups when buying food spent the largest share of their money on meat.

In crude terms, that is, considering the total weight of food as brought into the kitchen, the farm family used about 137 pounds of food in the week for fixing meals at home to the nonfarm family's 105 pounds. In general, the farm families had larger quantities of most foods than the nonfarm families, more than enough to make up for the extra persons in the household and more than enough to compensate for the greater physical activity of the farm men and the greater proportion of teen-agers with high food requirements. For example, the farm households in terms of the recommended NRC allowances required 22 percent more calories than the nonfarm, but they actually used 29 percent more. Some of the extra food was available to the farm families because of home production—nearly half of them produced their own milk, meat, and eggs. Some food, for example, meat, fruits, and vegetables, was added because of their insistence on variety or interest in processed foods (p. 39), and some, flour and cereals, because they do more home baking (p. 55). There may also be more waste in farm households because food not eaten can be used to feed livestock. The quantities reported in this survey, it will be recalled, are the quantities used by the homemaker in preparing food to serve her family, and may in many cases be different from the amounts actually eaten. Although an attempt was made to allow for this in assessing dietary levels, it is recognized that the information obtained on waste was incomplete (see appendix B, p. 185 and table 87).

It is of interest that for some foods like potatoes, fresh fruits, and processed fruits and vegetables, the farm families purchased as much as or more than the nonfarm families even though they home-produced considerably more. Most of the differences in food consumed by farm and nonfarm households are observed also in a greater or lesser degree when the families are classified by income, size, age, or

TABLE 2.—*Division of the household food dollar and quantities of food prepared at home*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food group (1)	Rural farm			Rural nonfarm		
	Purchased food (2)	Home-produced food (3)	Food from all sources ¹ (4)	Purchased food (5)	Home-produced food (6)	Food from all sources ¹ (7)
Value of food	\$15.28	\$12.06	\$27.87	\$19.82	\$2.21	\$23.07
Percentage distribution (based on money value)						
All food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meat, poultry, fish	22.3	40.5	30.5	29.2	26.6	29.7
Vegetables, fruits, juices	20.4	20.0	20.5	17.4	48.1	20.5
Potatoes	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	4.1	2.6
Other fresh vegetables	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	14.5	5.1
Fresh fruits	5.8	2.7	4.6	4.7	8.6	5.2
Canned, frozen, dried fruits and vegetables and juices	7.7	10.4	8.8	6.3	20.9	7.6
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	11.5	24.7	17.2	17.4	7.2	16.3
Flour, cereals, and bakery products	16.2	.1	9.0	11.3	0	9.8
Flour, cereals	6.4	.1	3.6	3.8	0	3.3
Bakery products	9.8	0	5.4	7.5	0	6.5
Fats and oils (including butter)	7.7	3.4	5.7	5.1	1.4	4.7
Eggs	1.1	7.3	3.8	3.3	6.3	3.6
Sugar, sweets	5.8	2.3	4.2	3.8	6.3	4.1
Miscellaneous (beverages, prepared and partially prepared dishes, nuts, soups, pickles, condiments)	15.0	1.7	9.1	12.5	4.1	11.3
Quantity per household (pounds)						
All food	70.25	64.25	136.78	89.26	10.94	105.16
Meat, poultry, fish	5.93	8.64	14.91	9.72	1.11	11.73
Vegetables, fruits, juices:						
Potatoes	6.30	4.54	11.08	5.79	1.10	7.29
Other fresh vegetables	3.82	2.65	6.64	4.56	1.61	6.47
Fresh fruits	7.52	1.77	9.75	7.32	.91	8.66
Canned, frozen, dried fruits and vegetables and juices	7.58	6.77	14.66	7.54	2.70	10.62
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	14.04	32.79	47.21	30.83	1.96	34.83
Flour, cereals, and bakery products:						
Flour, cereals	6.33	.06	6.43	4.36	.01	4.38
Bakery products	7.48	0	7.50	7.25	0	7.30
Fats and oils (including butter)	2.42	1.11	3.54	2.60	.10	2.78
Eggs	.72	3.81	4.60	2.64	.54	3.34
Sugar, sweets	5.88	.92	6.89	4.53	.48	5.14
Miscellaneous (beverages, prepared and partially prepared dishes, nuts, soups, pickles, condiments)	2.23	1.19	3.57	2.12	.42	2.62

¹ Includes a small amount of food received as gift or pay not shown separately.

education of the homemaker (see "Some Factors Affecting Consumption and Dietary Levels"). However, there was, to be sure, considerable variation in practices of individual families within these groups. Were nonfarm families to follow the pattern in quantity of total food consumed by the north central farm families, there would be greater market potentials for a number of foods.

Food consumption of north central and southern farm families compared.—The food consumption of the north central farm families may be com-

pared with that reported by farm households in the South in a week in February-April 1948. The southern households studied (7) included farm families in three areas, a cotton farming area in Arkansas and Mississippi, a tobacco farming area in Virginia and South Carolina, and a mountain (general farming) area in Tennessee—types of farming quite different from the livestock and dairy farms, and cash grains prevailing in the North Central Region. The southern families were considerably larger, since only families with at least one child be-

TABLE 3.—FAMILY FOOD CONSUMPTION IN TWO FARM REGIONS: *Total foods used in a week and share that was home-produced by farm families in the North Central Region in the spring of 1952 and in three types of farming areas of the South, February–April 1948*

Item and unit (1)	North Central Region, April– June 1952 (2)	Southern region February–April 1948		
		Cotton area (3)	Tobacco area (4)	Mountain area (5)
Quantity per person (all sources)				
Milk equivalent.....quarts.....	5.63	2.84	2.51	5.98
Fats and oils.....pounds.....	.91	.88	.71	.99
Eggs.....dozens.....	.79	.33	.45	.54
Meat, poultry, fish.....pounds.....	3.85	2.02	2.56	2.00
Dry beans and peas, nuts.....do.....	.27	.44	.34	.64
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....do.....	2.86	1.18	1.16	2.59
Vegetables, fruits.....do.....	8.40	2.18	2.80	5.38
Grain products.....do.....	2.79	4.44	4.84	4.69
Sugar, sweets.....do.....	1.88	1.47	1.11	1.68
Share home-produced				
Milk equivalent.....percent.....	69.4	72.2	80.5	90.1
Fats and oils.....do.....	31.9	44.3	70.4	78.8
Eggs.....do.....	82.3	84.8	93.3	94.4
Meat, poultry, fish.....do.....	57.4	45.0	61.7	87.5
Dry beans and peas, nuts.....do.....	3.7	11.4	8.8	4.7
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....do.....	40.9	4.2	39.7	88.0
Vegetables, fruits.....do.....	37.0	36.7	51.8	57.1
Grain products.....do.....	.4	3.8	30.4	38.2
Sugar, sweets.....do.....	12.8	7.5	18.0	45.2
Persons in household.....number.....	3.90	5.67	6.29	5.66

tween 2 and 18 years were selected for the survey. As shown in table 3, the north central families in the main consumed more food per person in the week than the southern families, but there were exceptions. The southern families used considerably more grain products, following the pattern observed in other food surveys in this region, and the mountain area families had a little more milk and milk products and fats and oils. Legumes and nuts, too, were consumed in larger quantities in the South. The restrictive effect on food purchases of a low income which must provide for a larger number of persons is apparent from the greater dependence of the southern families on home production even for meat, milk, and eggs. Although, except for milk in the mountain area, they produced less of these items per person than the north central families, the southern families supplemented them with smaller rather than larger amounts of purchased food.

The various differences shown here between the farm families in the two regions are in part a function of the different periods in which the data were collected. In 1948, when the southern study was made, few families had freezers to help even out the supply of home-produced food throughout the year. Moreover, the time of the survey (February through April) is a

period in which some foods such as fruits and vegetables could be in short supply. On the other hand, the southern families would require less food per person because they included more young children, and large families can use food more economically. But the observed differences are too large to be explained entirely by such considerations. The food of the southern farm families was found in some respects to be less adequate nutritionally than that of the north central families (see section on "Dietary Levels" p. 25). Although 1948 was a good year for farmers generally, the southern families lived at a lower economic level than those in the North Central States.

Home-produced foods

Kinds of food produced.—The large share of the home-produced food dollar of the north central farm families accounted for by meat, milk, and eggs is explained by the fact that only 39 families, or fewer than 1 in 10, had none of these 3 items from their own supply during the survey week, while about one-third had 2, and nearly half had all 3 items (table 8). Fewer of the nonfarm families home-produced food, especially these items, but except for potatoes

TABLE 4.—HOME-PRODUCED FOODS: *Households having selected home-produced foods in a week and average quantity per household having, by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Item (1)	Percentage of households having		Quantity per household having	
	Rural farm (2)	Rural nonfarm (3)	Rural farm (4)	Rural nonfarm (5)
Milk, whole fluid.....	71.4	4.3	Quarts 20.14	Quarts 20.35
Cream.....	37.3	1.6	Pounds 3.99	Pounds (¹)
Butter.....	19.3	1.8	1.83	(¹)
Lard.....	56.2	7.5	1.34	1.01
Eggs.....	78.4	14.6	Dozens 3.24	Dozens 2.47
Meat, poultry, fish.....	75.8	18.7	Pounds 11.40	Pounds 5.94
Bacon.....	30.9	2.1	1.76	(¹)
Other pork.....	45.6	4.0	5.76	5.08
Beef.....	36.4	1.8	7.56	(¹)
Chicken.....	29.9	5.6	5.82	5.64
Fruits and vegetables:				
Fresh fruits.....	36.0	25.0	4.92	3.64
Strawberries.....	12.3	8.3	7.65	5.35
Rhubarb.....	22.3	15.5	2.34	1.77
Fresh vegetables:				
Potatoes, white.....	35.0	12.8	12.88	8.53
Other vegetables.....	66.3	47.9	4.00	3.36
Asparagus.....	13.4	7.1	2.06	2.14
Lettuce.....	24.1	15.5	2.82	2.49
Onions, mature.....	16.7	7.2	1.03	.89
Onions, green.....	30.5	22.8	1.95	1.02
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	72.5	44.6	7.09	4.91
Beans, green.....	33.5	18.4	2.61	2.26
Beets.....	20.1	10.3	1.50	1.34
Corn.....	17.2	6.4	2.09	1.84
Tomatoes, pulp.....	31.4	17.5	3.01	2.80
Tomato juice.....	13.6	8.2	3.15	2.95
Apples, apple sauce.....	21.2	10.7	2.68	2.34
Peaches.....	12.9	6.7	3.77	2.61
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	28.8	9.5	3.51	2.42
Berries.....	16.9	4.5	2.41	2.09
Corn.....	9.8	3.2	1.72	1.28
Jellies.....	29.9	22.4	1.39	1.04
Jams.....	27.5	17.3	1.64	1.39
Pickles, relishes.....	47.3	24.0	1.99	1.67

¹ Averages not shown for fewer than 15 households.

those producing an item had almost as much of it as the farm families. For example, only 4 percent of the nonfarm families had home-produced milk compared with 71 percent of the farm, but the quantity used per family producing was the same for both groups—a little over 20 quarts for the week (table 4). Similarly, families—farm and nonfarm alike—raising vegetables other than potatoes used an average of 3 to 4 pounds of fresh vegetables during the week.

Home production and total consumption of selected foods.—Because of the need of those counseling with families on farm and home planning for information on the quantities of

home-produced food that can be economically utilized, and because of the interest of market analysts in the effect of home production on food purchases, analysis has been made of the consumption of certain foods by farm families producing them for their own use and by those who did not.³ Such data usually have not been published for previous food consumption surveys by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Families producing a food at home usually consumed a larger quantity of it than families

³ The number of nonfarm families producing most foods was too small to warrant special analysis.

relying solely on what they bought (or received as gift or pay). With the pattern of home production prevailing in this region, this meant many families were able to have increased amounts of some generally preferred foods. Chart 1 illustrates this point for farm families producing milk, meat, eggs, and potatoes and other fresh vegetables. The difference in amounts used is not just the result of differences in income or family size. The increase in consumption by families producing these foods at home occurs at all income levels in amounts more than enough to make up for the fact that families having the home production programs were somewhat larger (appendix table 69). Similar findings for consumption of milk by families in York County, S. C., were reported by Moser *et al.* (8).

In fact, the consumption of fresh whole milk, meat, or eggs in farm families not producing them is more like that of rural nonfarm families in the same income class than like farm families producing the item. For example, rural nonfarm families with an income between \$2,000 and \$4,000 used in the survey week an

average of 3.3 quarts of fresh milk, 2.5 pounds of meat, and 0.6 of a dozen eggs per person. Among farm families not producing the item at home, the consumption per person was 2.8 quarts, 2.6 pounds, and 0.6 dozen, respectively, compared with 4.9 quarts, 3.3 pounds, and 0.9 dozen, for farm families producing the items. Similar results were obtained for families with incomes higher or lower than those used in the example (appendix tables 38, 39, and 69).

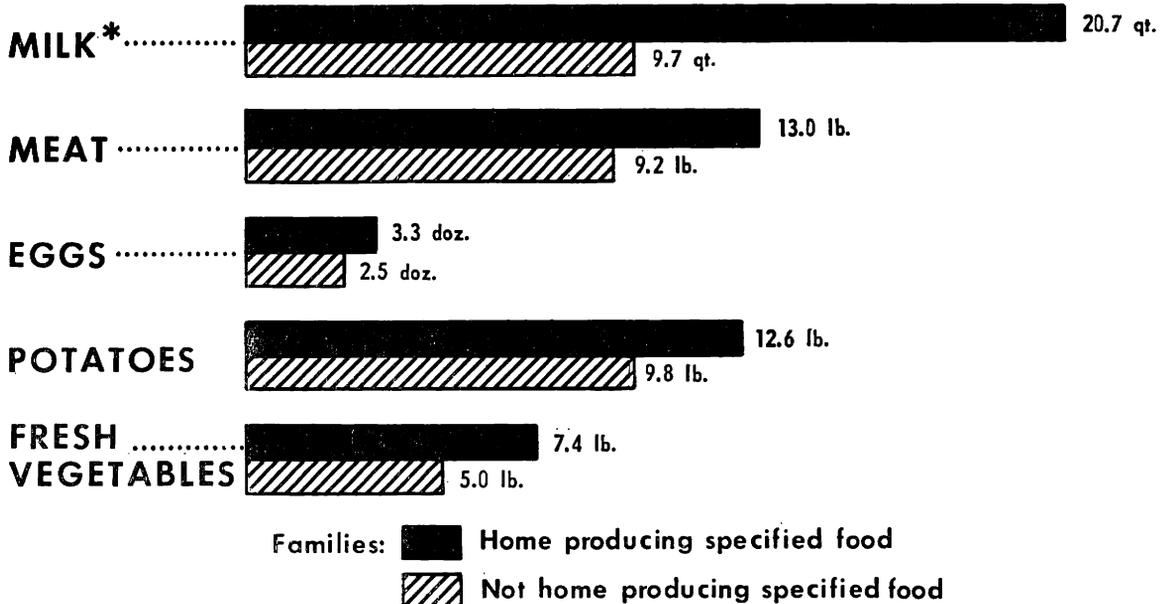
Of the farm families with no home-produced milk 13 percent used no fresh whole milk at all in the survey week. Likewise, a few families having no home-produced meat, eggs, and potatoes or other fresh vegetables bought none, but it is possible that the week of the survey may have been atypical with respect to their consumption of these foods.

It should be mentioned that families serving a home-produced food generally did not purchase any in addition for use in the same week, although often they did buy other items in the same food group, thus obtaining a wider choice of food. For example, only 2 percent of the farm families having home-produced milk or

HOME PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Farm Families, North Central Region, Spring 1952

Total Used at Home per Household in a Week



*WHOLE FLUID MILK

potatoes and less than 1 percent of those having eggs, bought (or received) ⁴ additional amounts of these foods. However, families producing meat, fresh fruits or vegetables other than potatoes often did buy more.

A more detailed analysis of consumption practices of households having home-produced milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables is given below.

Milk.—In view of the nutritional contribution of milk to the diet, it is significant that producing milk at home meant not only an increase in the total amount consumed but specifically in the amount used as a beverage (including buttermilk and skim milk and milk used in coffee or tea) by family members, even those 19 years and older (table 5). Although children under 13 years were more likely to drink milk than older persons, regardless of

home production and income, more was used by youngsters in families having home-produced milk, with an even greater increase for persons of 19 or older, especially those in families with incomes of less than \$2,000. This last group in three-fourths of the families with home-produced milk used milk as a beverage, averaging about 4 quarts in the week per person drinking, compared with only half of the families with no home-produced milk, averaging only 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ quarts. Even at incomes of \$4,000 or more, both young children under 6 and persons 19 and older were usually more likely to drink larger

⁴ The food list reported purchased food used in the survey week rather than food bought in that week. For so large a group of families, however, the amount left over from the previous week should be about the same as that purchased but not used in the current week, so that the average amount used is about the same as the amount purchased.

TABLE 5.—Amount of milk drunk in a week per person in families with home-produced milk and those without, by farm status, money income, and age of family members

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income and age of family members (years)	Total farm families having members of specified age			Farm families with home-produced milk having members of specified age			Farm families without home-produced milk having members of specified age			Total nonfarm families ¹ having members of specified age		
	All families	Members drinking milk	Quantity of milk per member drinking	All families	Members drinking milk	Quantity of milk per member drinking	All families	Members drinking milk	Quantity of milk per member drinking	All families	Members drinking milk	Quantity of milk per member drinking
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Number	Percent	Quarts	Number	Percent	Quarts	Number	Percent	Quarts	Number	Percent	Quarts
All incomes: All ages ^{2 3}	528	84.7	3.71	377	89.1	4.07	151	73.5	2.47	624	85.9	3.00
1-5	167	91.6	4.25	130	93.8	4.47	37	83.8	3.34	215	88.8	4.27
6-12	192	83.3	4.42	146	86.3	4.72	46	73.9	3.29	217	86.2	4.08
13-18	158	74.1	4.62	118	74.6	4.82	40	72.5	3.94	123	82.1	4.24
19 and over	528	70.8	3.03	377	75.1	3.48	151	60.3	1.60	624	68.4	2.03
Under \$2,000: All ages ³	167	82.6	4.02	127	89.0	4.33	40	62.5	2.20	132	66.7	2.48
1-5	42	88.1	4.76	34	91.2	4.78	8	75.0	4.58	13	63.8	4.47
6-12	49	79.6	4.59	39	87.2	4.65	10	50.0	4.22	25	84.0	4.61
13-18	36	72.2	4.60	29	75.9	4.67	7	57.1	4.00	17	52.9	3.25
19 and over	167	68.9	3.57	127	74.0	4.05	40	52.5	1.20	132	52.3	1.70
\$2,000-\$3,999: All ages ³	156	87.2	3.76	113	90.3	3.98	43	79.1	2.74	249	88.4	3.16
1-5	59	93.2	4.09	48	93.8	4.26	11	90.9	3.28	113	86.7	4.24
6-12	67	85.1	4.72	55	89.1	4.81	12	66.7	4.05	100	82.0	3.89
13-18	54	77.8	4.86	42	81.0	4.99	12	68.7	4.18	48	97.9	5.32
19 and over	156	70.5	2.90	113	75.2	3.13	43	58.1	2.05	249	66.3	2.01
\$4,000 and over: All ages ³	117	87.2	3.24	74	89.2	3.66	43	83.7	2.45	179	95.0	2.96
1-5	41	90.2	3.88	26	96.2	3.95	15	80.0	3.68	68	95.6	4.42
6-12	48	85.4	4.03	29	82.8	4.45	19	89.5	3.31	69	91.3	4.23
13-18	39	71.8	4.55	27	66.7	5.10	12	83.3	3.38	45	80.0	3.48
19 and over	117	72.6	2.37	74	74.3	2.85	43	69.8	1.52	179	79.3	2.08

¹ Only 4 percent of the nonfarm households had home-produced milk.

² Includes households not classified by income.

³ Includes children under 1 year of age.

TABLE 6.—CONSUMPTION OF PURCHASED AND HOME-PRODUCED MEAT: *Farm households using meat that was purchased, home-produced, or both in a week, and quantity per household having, by money income*

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income (1)	All households (2)	Purchased only ¹ (3)	Home-produced only (4)	Both purchased and home-produced meat			None (8)
				Total (5)	Purchased ¹ (6)	Home-produced (7)	
Households using (percent)							
All incomes ²	100.0	34.1	13.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	1.1
Under \$2,000.....	109.0	36.5	24.0	35.9	35.9	35.9	3.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	36.5	15.4	48.1	48.1	48.1	0
\$4,000- and over.....	100.0	26.5	11.1	62.4	62.4	62.4	0
Quantity per household using (pounds)							
All incomes ²	11.5	9.5	11.2	13.7	4.1	9.6	-----
Under \$2,000.....	8.6	7.2	9.2	11.0	3.4	7.6	-----
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	12.5	10.4	11.5	14.9	4.0	10.9	-----
\$4,000 and over.....	14.1	12.7	16.0	14.7	4.2	10.5	-----

¹ Includes food received as gift or pay.

² Includes households not classified by income.

amounts in households with home-produced milk.

The beneficial effects on the diet of a home production program that includes milk are implied by the fact that in the absence of such a program children 1 to 5 years drank no milk in a sixth of the farm families, and those 6 to 12 years drank no milk in a fourth of the families—a larger proportion than in rural nonfarm households. But there is need for education in the importance of milk in the diet even among home producers. In more than a tenth of these families no one drank any milk in the week. Many families added milk to other foods rather than have it as a beverage, or consumed some in the form of cheese, cream, or ice cream. However, it is difficult to obtain an adequate amount of milk when it is consumed only in this fashion.

Other differences in the use of milk between families producing it at home and those not doing so are discussed in the section on "Household Practices in Use of Selected Foods" (p. 57).

Meat.—The relation between home-produced meat and total meat consumed is of particular interest because in contrast with milk, many farm families with home-produced meat purchased some in addition (table 6). Even among those with less than \$2,000 to spend, as shown in column 5 in the table, 36 percent of the families, representing 60 percent of those using home-produced meat in the week, also bought

some meat. Among families with \$4,000 or more, 85 percent of those producing at home also bought meat. Families buying meat to supplement their home production had on the average as much meat to start with (9½ pounds) as the families buying all their meat (table 6).

The figures below show by amount of home-produced meat the farm families buying any in addition:

Pounds of home-produced meat	All ¹ incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
None.....	97	91	100	100
1.0-3.9.....	82	67	89	100
4.0-7.9.....	75	62	72	91
8.0-11.9.....	71	53	76	86
12.0 and over.....	73	52	75	76

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

The average amount purchased dropped at a decreasing rate from 9¼ pounds for those households with no home-produced meat⁵ to about 2½ pounds for those with 8 pounds of home-produced meat (chart 2). After this

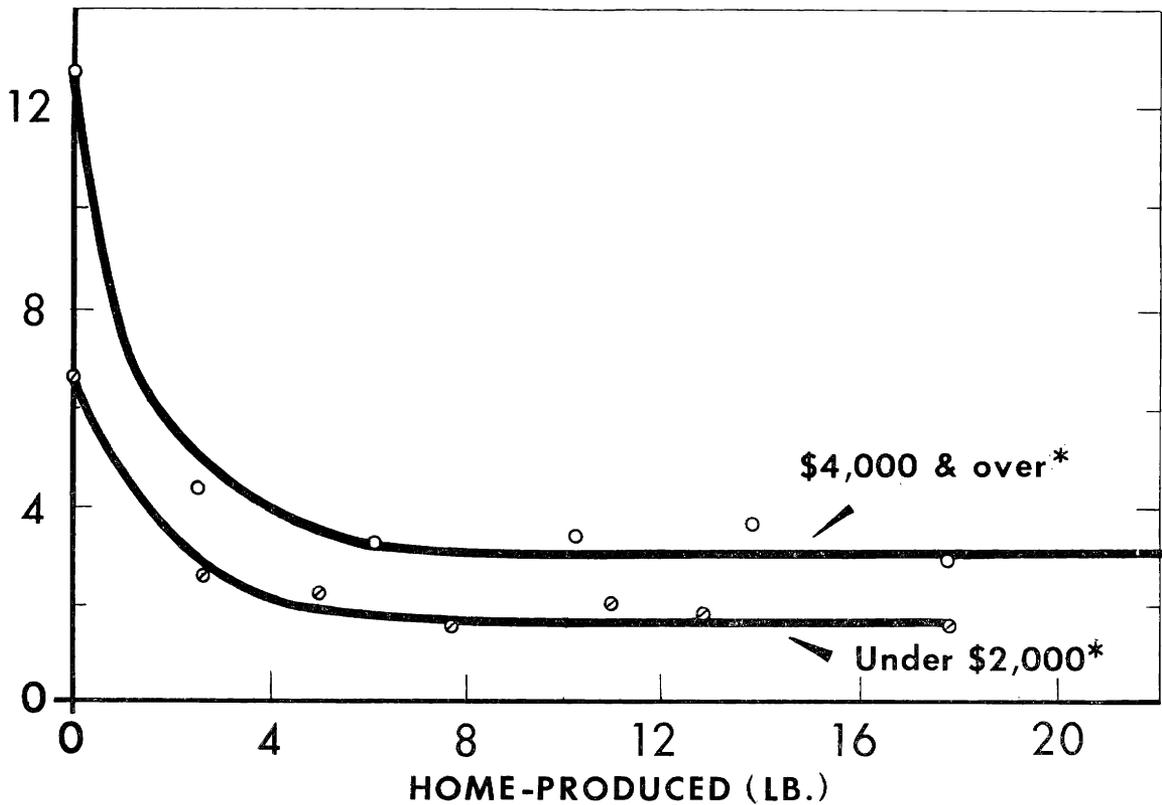
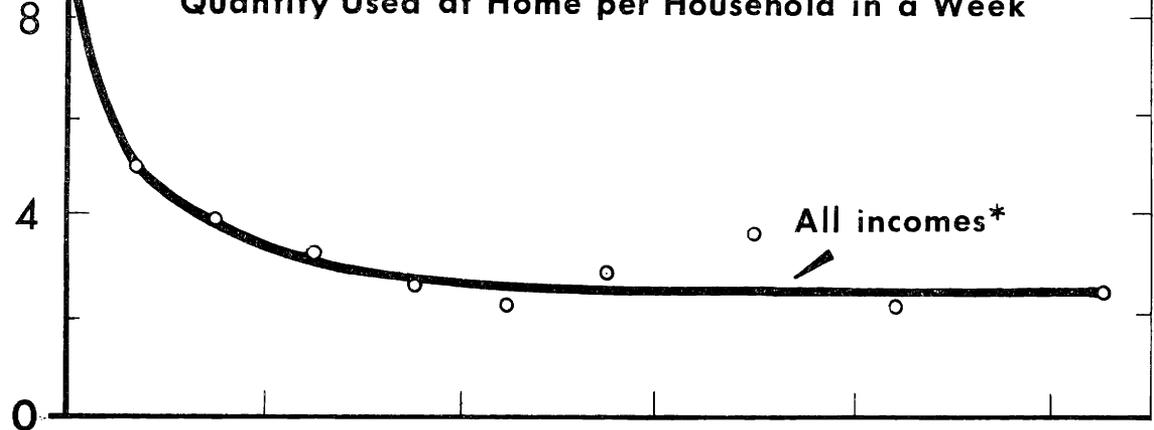
⁵ Including the 6 households, 1.1 percent of all farm households, with no home-produced meat who bought none in addition (table 6).

HOME-PRODUCED VS. PURCHASED MEAT

Farm Families, North Central Region, Spring 1952

PURCHASED (LB.)

Quantity Used at Home per Household in a Week



*NET MONEY INCOME AFTER TAXES

CHART 2.

point, an increase in home production had little effect on purchases. There were differences by income. In families with less than \$2,000, purchases decreased from 6½ to 1¾ pounds, and in those with \$4,000 or more, from 12½ to 3 pounds.

These figures indicate that, allowing for individual differences among families, there is usually a limit to the degree to which home-produced meat will be substituted for purchased meat, either pound for pound or dollar for dollar, particularly at high incomes. This is not to say that families with home-produced meat could not thereby satisfy all their demand for meat—merely that often they do not. Some forms of processed meat, such as lunch meats and frankfurters, were used by two-thirds of the farm families. These items generally must be bought rather than home-produced. In some cases the amount of meat home-produced may have been insufficient. And finally, there is a demand for variety in the form or kind of meat used which may not be met from the available home-produced supply. As pointed out later in table 19, one-fourth of the families used at least one cut each of beef, pork, and poultry in the survey week, and more than half used some form of two of these meats.

Fruits and vegetables.—A complete study of interrelationships between the quantities of fruits and vegetables home-produced and purchased, including all forms—fresh, frozen, canned, and dried—was beyond the scope of this report. However, an analysis of the use of fresh fruits and vegetables shows that often farm families purchased these foods despite their home production and their extensive canning and freezing. Few families relied solely on home production. In this region the spring is not the growing season for many vegetables and most families sought the additional variety which purchases of fresh produce afforded. More than three-fourths of all families having any home-produced fresh vegetables other than potatoes in the week bought some in addition, as did nine-tenths of the families with an income of \$4,000 or more (table 7). The families with home-produced fresh vegetables other than potatoes used an average of 7½ pounds in the week, while the families with no home-produced fresh vegetables used 5 pounds (appendix table 69).

The variety of fresh fruits growing in the North Central States in the spring is more limited than for vegetables, so that fewer families depended on home production and more relied solely on purchases. Nearly three-fourths of those with home-produced fresh fruit, or 26 percent of all households, also bought some (table 7).

Home-produced food and food expense.—Persons working with farm families are interested

TABLE 7.—PURCHASED AND HOME-PRODUCED FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Farm households using fresh fruits and vegetables that were purchased, home-produced, or both in a week, by money income*

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food and money income (1)	All households (2)	Purchased only ¹ (3)	Home-produced only (4)	Purchased and home-produced (5)	None (6)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fresh vegetables (except potatoes):					
All incomes ²	100.0	32	14	52	2
Under \$2,000....	100.0	23	26	49	2
\$2,000-\$3,999..	100.0	36	8	54	2
\$4,000 and over..	100.0	35	6	58	1
Fresh fruits:					
All incomes ²	100.0	46	10	26	18
Under \$2,000....	100.0	40	12	22	26
\$2,000-\$3,999..	100.0	50	9	27	14
4,000 and over..	100.0	51	10	28	11

¹ Includes food received as gift or pay.

² Includes households not classified by income.

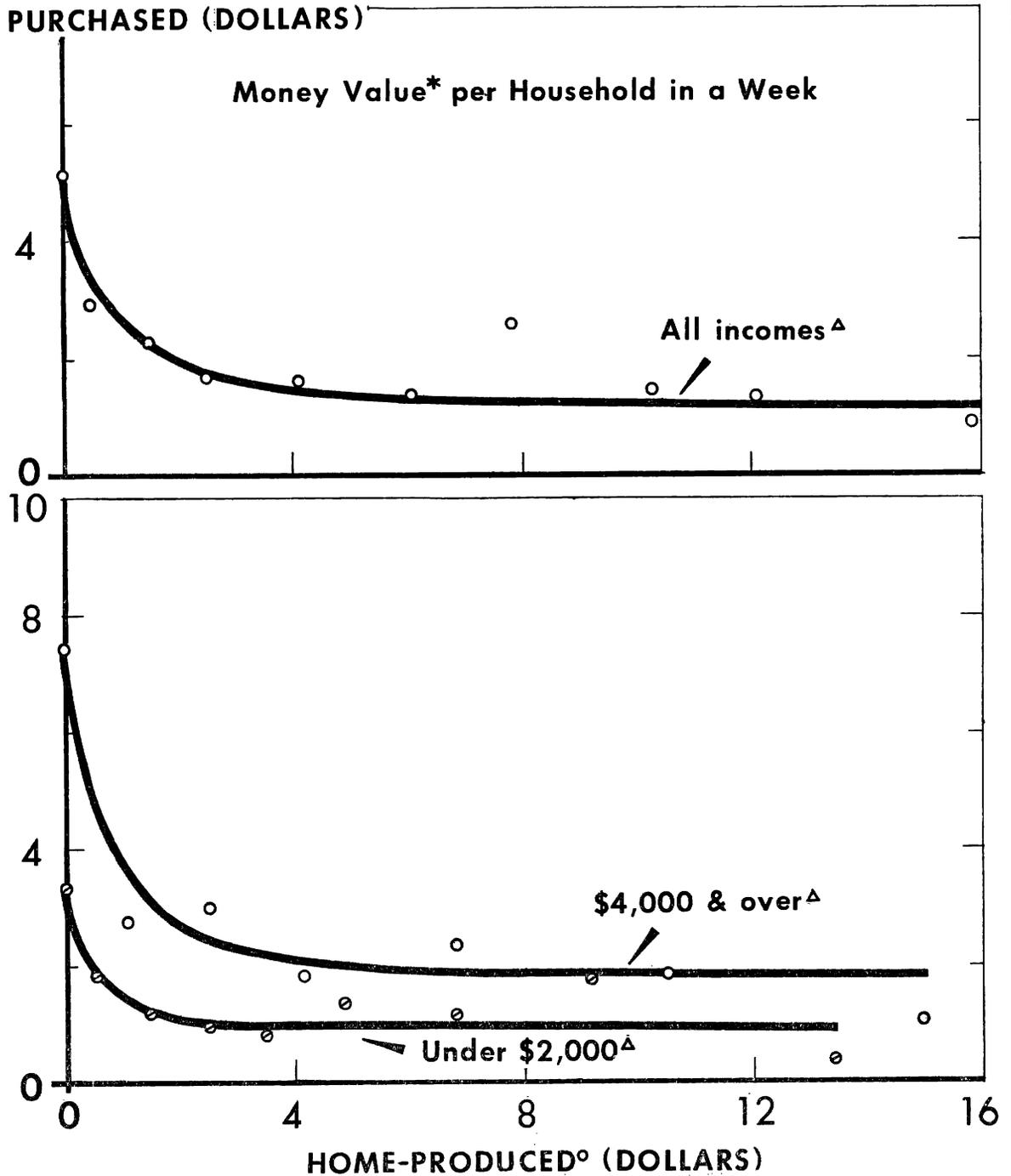
in how much money a family will cut from its food bill by producing food for its own use. Those doing market research wish to know how much the family producing some of its own food can still be expected to spend at the grocery store. These questions are really one and the same, and the answer depends on the kinds of food that can be home-produced, and the degree to which the family is willing to adapt its food habits accordingly. The factor of production costs will also need to be considered in estimating total savings.

In the previous report it was demonstrated that though expense for food at home did decrease as home production increased, the average outlay for the year was not likely to go below a certain minimum, averaging about \$500 in 1951 for families of 3 or 4, regardless of the amount of food produced at home. That an increase in the value of a home-produced food does not always result in a corresponding decrease in the cost of the purchased food is illustrated in chart 3 for meat. After a certain point—about \$2.50 a week in the case of families with an income of less than \$2,000 and \$6.00 for those with \$4,000 and over—an increase in the value of home-produced meat used brought no further reduction in the amount spent for purchased meat.

Because so many farm families in this region produce meat (beef, pork, or veal), milk, and

HOME-PRODUCED VS. PURCHASED MEAT

Farm Families, North Central Region, Spring 1952



* MEAT USED AT HOME o AT RETAIL PRICE Δ NET MONEY INCOME AFTER TAXES

CHART 3.

TABLE 8.—HOME PRODUCTION OF MILK, MEAT, AND EGGS, AND FOOD EXPENSE: *Total food expense and total quantities of milk, meat,¹ and eggs used in a week, by farm families producing none or one or more of these items at home*

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Home-produced milk, meat, or eggs (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Food expense for food at home per person for week		Quantity used per person		
			Total	Index: (Non-producers = 100)	Milk	Meat	Eggs
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>
None.....	39	3.50	6.05	100	3.48	2.93	0.66
One item.....	87	3.64	5.00	83	3.28	2.78	.68
Milk.....	18	4.61	4.38	72	5.77	2.13	.52
Meat.....	25	4.22	5.08	84	2.36	3.29	.63
Eggs.....	44	2.92	5.30	88	2.43	2.75	.80
Two items.....	162	3.84	4.35	72	4.35	2.74	.76
Milk and meat.....	33	4.19	4.19	69	5.13	3.09	.58
Milk and eggs.....	85	3.82	4.27	71	4.98	2.31	.82
Meat and eggs.....	44	3.62	4.65	77	2.41	3.29	.78
Three items: Milk, meat, and eggs.....	240	4.09	2.98	49	4.91	3.14	.86

¹ Includes beef, pork, veal.

eggs for their own use, and because these items take such a large share of the household dollar, a study was made of the relation between the home production of these foods and the expense per person for total food purchased to use at home (table 8). All but 7 percent of the farm families had at least one of the three foods from home production and 45 percent of them had all three. It will be remembered, also, that for eggs or milk the amount home-produced was enough to satisfy family demands, but this was not always the case for meat.

When only one of the three foods was home-produced, the production of milk resulted in the largest per capita reduction in expense for purchased food from the average for the families producing none of the three—28 percent for milk compared with only 16 percent for meat and 12 percent for eggs. Similarly, when two foods were home-produced, the combination of milk and meat or milk and eggs was accompanied by a 30-percent reduction in food expense but that of meat and eggs by only a 23-percent reduction. Families producing all three items for their own use spent only half as much for food per person as those who produced none of these foods. The “savings” from producing these foods at home are not strictly additive, since the reduction in food expense for the three items taken singly totals 56 percent, while families producing all three reduced their

food expenditures by only 51 percent. Similarly, the reduction for milk and meat taken singly totals 44 percent, while families producing these two foods “saved” only 31 percent.

All the reduction in food expense cannot be attributed to the home production of the three items studied, since other foods—fruits, vegetables, butter, cream, lard, poultry, and fish—may also be home-produced by these families. However, meat, whole milk, and eggs take a large share of the family food money and represent nearly 60 percent of the money value of food home-produced by the north central farm families.

Among all farm families including, of course, the 240 households that produced milk, meat, and eggs, 24 cents out of every food dollar went for these three foods, but among the “non-producers” these items took 39 cents.

Meat, milk, and eggs account for a sizable share of the increase in expense for food as income increases. Much of this increase disappears when these foods are supplied from home production. For example, among families producing all three foods, those with an income of \$4,000 or more spent an average of \$3.29 per person for all food bought for the week—14 percent more than families with less than \$2,000. However, for families producing none of these foods, those having \$4,000 or more spent \$6.74 per person for foods, 39 percent

more than families with less than \$2,000 (appendix table 70).

By comparison with other farm families in this study the nonproducers are atypical. They are younger, have smaller families and higher incomes, and receive considerably more milk, meat, and eggs as gift or pay, as the following figures show:

Characteristic and unit:	Non-producers	All farm families
Persons in household.....number...	3.5	3.9
Median age of homemaker....years...	40	42
Average income.....dollars...	3,377	2,974
Families receiving food as gift or pay:		
Milk.....percent.....	15	2
Meat.....do.....	15	6
Eggs.....do.....	10	2
Average value of food as gift or pay:		
Milk.....cents.....	18	2
Meat.....do.....	92	13
Eggs.....do.....	8	2

Information on the quantities of food used by those producing no meat, milk, and eggs and those producing all three should be useful to persons working with farm families in the North Central Region. The per capita consumption of the three foods is shown in table 8. The quantities used per household of these and other major food groups are given by income class in appendix table 70. The smaller consumption of meat, milk, and eggs by the nonproducers would be anticipated, but there are other marked differences. The nonproducers apparently do less baking than the producers. They use much less flour and cereals per person but buy considerably more baked goods. They use considerably less sugars and sweets and potatoes, but somewhat more other fresh vegetables and fresh fruits per person. The nonproducers use considerably less canned or frozen fruits and vegetables, a large part of which for farm families in this study came from home production, as shown in appendix table 38. However, they do use more canned and frozen fruit and vegetable juices, which are usually bought rather than home-produced.

No allowance can be made for the time and labor cost of home production to the producers, nor any estimate of money outlays for items such as purchase of livestock and feed, veterinary services or use of farm equipment. To the extent that the producers were producing milk, meat, or eggs for sale some of the costs of home production would be marginal. But with direct expenditure for food per person of only half as much as that of the nonproducers, the producers of milk, meat, and eggs were able to have larger quantities of foods often prefer-

red by families—foods which also contribute to a better diet.

Purchased foods

With all their home production, farm and rural nonfarm families were still good customers for food. When this survey was made in the spring of 1952, many farm families produced their own milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, and much of their meat, but farm families as a group bought a third of the milk and milk products they used in the week, two-thirds of their fats and oils, over half of their potatoes and other vegetables, three-fourths of their fresh fruits, and two-fifths of their meat, poultry, and fish (chart 4). Like nonfarm families they bought most of their sugars and sweets and almost all of their flour and cereals as well as considerable baked goods. Detailed information on the percentage of households using specific purchased foods and the average quantities purchased per household may be found in appendix tables 39 through 58.

Many of the ready-to-cook or ready-to-serve products on the market today were not being produced in sufficient volume at the time of this survey to warrant separate analysis. However, a few of the more common foods on the market offering the housewife a choice in the amount of preparation she must do have been singled out for discussion below.

Baked goods, flour, and cereals.—The farm housewife traditionally does more home canning, freezing, and baking than the nonfarm housewife; yet in this study the farm women were not far behind the rural nonfarm women in taking advantage of the convenience of processed and ready-prepared baked goods or cereal products on the market. Though the farm homemakers were less likely to buy a processed food, those doing so often used more than the nonfarm homemakers.

The earlier report on this survey showed 14 percent of the farm and 9 percent of the nonfarm families having regularly scheduled deliveries of baked goods in the survey week. Altogether, from deliveries and purchases in stores 91 percent of the farm families bought some bread, 12 percent bought cake, but almost no one bought pie (table 9). For the nonfarm families the corresponding percentages were slightly higher, but with 3.5 persons to feed they bought somewhat smaller quantities than the farm families, averaging 3.9 persons.

Only one-fourth of the farm families used flour mixes compared with a third of the nonfarm, but more of the farm families used flour other than mixes (appendix table 42). Farm families using the mixes used as much as the nonfarm, but farm families using flour other than mixes used more.

Farm families were a little more likely to serve some form of cereal during the week, including ready-to-eat cereals as well as those requiring cooking.

Nearly one-fourth of both farm and nonfarm families with children under 4 years used baby cereals (appendix table 58).

Soft drinks and desserts.—A sizable proportion of the families, farm and nonfarm both, had bottled soft drinks and more than half served some purchased ice cream during the week, with the farm families using about one-half pound more than the nonfarm (table 9). Nearly half of the families used dry dessert mixes.

Pickles and jellies.—Farm families were less likely to buy pickles and relishes or jellies and preserves than nonfarm families. This is one instance where the farm homemaker was more likely to prepare the item herself than to buy it readymade. Pickles and jams are high on the list of foods preserved in the home. All the pickles and relishes served in 42 percent of the farm homes and the jams and jellies in 54 percent were home-produced. Among nonfarm

TABLE 9.—Households using selected purchased foods during the week and quantity per household using, by farm status

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

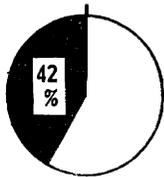
Item (1)	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	Households using (2)	Quantity per household using (3)	Households using (4)	Quantity per household using (5)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Bread.....	91.1	6.47	96.2	5.96
Cake.....	12.1	1.12	16.0	.96
Pie.....	2.3	1.35	3.5	1.46
Flour mixes.....	26.9	1.43	32.7	1.35
Ready-to-eat cereals.....	80.9	1.12	76.0	1.05
Lunch meats.....	64.8	1.99	71.5	1.79
Salad dressing.....	63.1	.65	68.9	.63
Ice cream.....	54.0	2.59	57.2	1.94
Dessert powders.....	47.0	.40	44.1	.43
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	14.4	1.60	19.7	1.52
Frozen orange juice.....	5.3	.94	9.8	1.12
Soft drinks.....	37.7	4.27	47.1	4.42
Soups.....	32.2	1.52	39.7	1.64

Farm Families, North Central Region, Spring 1952

SHARE OF FOOD PURCHASED

Percent of total quantity used in a week

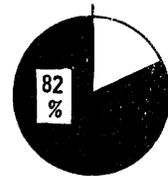
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH



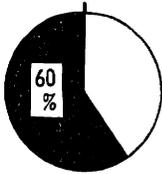
MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE



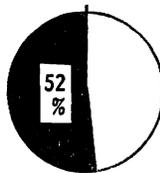
FRESH FRUITS



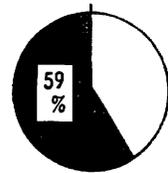
FRESH VEGETABLES



CANNED & FROZEN FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JUICES



POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES



■ Purchased, gift, or pay

□ Home-produced

TABLE 10.—CONSUMPTION OF HOME-PRODUCED AND PURCHASED PICKLES AND JELLIES: *Households using home-produced, purchased, or both in a week, and quantity per household having, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food and money income (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				None (11)
	All households (2)	Home-produced only ¹ (3)	Purchased only ² (4)	Home-produced ¹ and purchased ² (5)	None (6)	All households (7)	Home-produced only ¹ (8)	Purchased only ² (9)	Home-produced ¹ and purchased ² (10)	
Households having (percent)										
Pickles, relishes: ³										
All incomes ⁴	100.0	42.0	19.3	5.1	33.6	100.0	21.0	36.7	3.0	39.3
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	41.3	15.6	3.0	40.1	100.0	28.8	16.7	.8	53.7
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	50.7	19.2	3.2	26.9	100.0	20.5	39.4	2.8	37.3
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	36.7	22.2	10.3	30.8	100.0	16.2	46.9	4.5	32.4
Jellies, jams, preserves:										
All incomes ⁴	100.0	54.1	18.8	1.7	25.4	100.0	36.6	31.7	.8	30.9
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	55.1	16.2	.6	28.1	100.0	39.4	16.7	0	43.9
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	54.5	16.7	3.8	25.0	100.0	32.5	41.8	0	25.7
\$4,000 and over.....	109.0	52.1	28.2	0	19.7	100.0	37.4	29.6	2.8	30.2
Quantity per household having (pounds)										
Pickles, relishes: ³										
All incomes ⁴	1.87	2.02	1.38	2.40	-----	1.55	1.64	1.40	2.78	-----
Under \$2,000.....	1.63	1.69	1.40	1.98	-----	1.40	1.54	1.14	1.53	-----
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	2.03	2.36	1.27	1.33	-----	1.58	1.56	1.49	2.89	-----
\$4,000 and over.....	1.80	1.78	1.34	2.88	-----	1.67	1.98	1.46	2.73	-----
Jellies, jams, preserves:										
All incomes ⁴	1.48	1.57	1.18	2.10	-----	1.17	1.27	1.01	2.44	-----
Under \$2,000.....	1.43	1.57	.97	1.13	-----	1.11	1.20	.89	0	-----
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.46	1.49	1.17	2.29	-----	1.10	1.16	1.05	0	-----
\$4,000 and over.....	1.46	1.49	1.41	0	-----	1.26	1.49	.99	2.44	-----

¹ Made from home-produced fruits or vegetables.

² Includes food received as gift or pay.

³ Includes olives.

⁴ Includes families not classified by income.

households 21 percent served only home-produced pickles and 37 percent only home-produced jams and jellies (table 10). Home-produced as used here means made from home-produced ingredients, i.e., fruits or vegetables. There were also a few families who made jellies and pickles from fruits and vegetables they purchased.

As was the case with other foods, families having home-produced pickles, jams or jellies used larger quantities than those depending only on what they bought (or received as gift or pay).

Vegetables, fruits, and juices.—Frozen foods, increasing in popularity in recent years, in 1952 still were being bought only in small quantities and by relatively few rural families in the North Central States. Frozen orange juice, for example, one of the volume sellers in frozen food departments and available in about 60 percent of the grocery stores in the North Central Region in the spring of 1952 (24), was bought

by only 5 percent of the farm families and 10 percent of the nonfarm families, and other frozen fruits and vegetables by 14 and 20 percent, respectively. To be sure, some families had fruits and vegetables in their own freezers or lockers, but most of them purchased some in addition and more often than not they bought the fresh or canned rather than the frozen variety. In fact, the major portion of all fruits and vegetables used (both home-produced and purchased) in the week was fresh rather than processed, and when processed ones were used, they were more often canned than frozen. This was true for farm families—three-fourths of whom had freezing facilities—as well as nonfarm families. In terms of money value, of the fruits and vegetables used in the week by farm families 60 percent were fresh, 30 percent canned, and the remainder frozen or dried, and for the nonfarm families, 66 percent were fresh, 28 percent canned, and only 6 percent frozen or dried.

However, some rural families were buying frozen foods, income permitting. While few farm families at any income bought frozen orange juice, those with more money to spend were showing interest in other frozen foods, and nonfarm families with high incomes were buying both orange juice and fruits and vegetables in frozen form. The following figures (from appendix tables 38 and 54) show the percentage of households in each income class purchasing frozen products:

	Households buying—	
	Frozen fruits and vegetables, percent	Frozen orange juice, percent
Farm with income—		
Under \$2,000.....	5	3
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	15	7
\$4,000 and over.....	26	7
Nonfarm with income—		
Under \$2,000.....	6	2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	19	9
\$4,000 and over.....	32	16

DIETARY LEVELS

The nutrient content of the diet provides another indicator of the comparative living levels of groups of families. Unlike cost or money value of food, nutrients are not affected by changes in the value of the monetary unit from place to place or over time. However, they are affected by the precision with which composition values can be assigned to the individual foods reported and by changes made in composition values as scientific knowledge develops. Some further limitations of data on nutritive values of diets will be discussed later. (See p. 23.)

Nutrients in household foods

Total amounts of each nutrient in household food supplies were high, as computed from quantities of foods that were reported used at home during the week of the study (adjusted, insofar as homemakers reported, but probably far from completely, for food fed to animals or thrown away). Household supplies contained the following quantities of nutrients per person per day (appendix table 72):

Nutrient and unit:	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm
Food energy.....calories	3,430	2,970
Protein.....grams	106	92
Fat.....do	166	142
Calcium.....do	1.25	1.08
Iron.....milligrams	18.2	15.9
Vitamin A value.....International Units	8,030	7,330
Thiamine ¹.....milligrams	1.72	1.50
Riboflavin ¹.....do	2.49	2.12
Niacin ¹.....do	18.4	16.2
Ascorbic acid ¹.....do	109	98

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

Thus computed, calories for farm households were about 15 percent higher than those for nonfarm households. For both groups about 12 percent of the calories came from protein; the balance was about evenly divided between fat and carbohydrate, somewhat over 40 percent from each for both farm and nonfarm food sup-

plies. Their dietaries had the same percentage of protein, somewhat more fat, and less carbohydrate than the average American diet in 1952 computed from supplies available to the total population (16).

Although on the average about 43 percent of the calories came from fat (estimated at the rate of 9 calories per gram of fat), a few households reported less than 27 percent and about 1 in 20 reported from 54 to 63 percent from fat (appendix table 74).

Dietary adequacy

Comparison with recommended allowances.—

To make possible comparisons of the food supplies of households of different composition (as to sex, age, and physical activity of members) with each other and with the NRC recommended allowances, the nutritive value of the food supply was expressed in terms of averages per nutrition unit. The averages for 9 nutrients (from appendix table 73) were as follows:

Nutrient and unit	Averages per nutrition unit (adult-male equivalent) per day		NRC allowances for adult male per day ¹
	Rural farm	Rural nonfarm	
Food energy.....calories	3,910	3,700	3,000
Protein.....grams	116	104	70
Calcium.....do	1.07	.94	.80
Iron.....milligrams	19.1	17.1	12
Vitamin A value.....International Units	9,100	8,450	5,000
Thiamine ².....milligrams	2.08	1.93	1.5
Riboflavin ².....do	2.81	2.45	1.8
Niacin ².....do	22.2	20.9	15
Ascorbic acid ².....do	119	110	75

¹ See Glossary, National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances.

² Cooking losses deducted.

On the average both farm and nonfarm households had food supplies that exceeded allowances for all nutrients studied. However,

the farm food supply contained more liberal quantities of each nutrient; in relation to the estimated need, their calories were 6 percent higher than those in the nonfarm diets. Thus, even though the proportion of very active adults and of adolescent boys, both with high energy needs, was greater among the farm families (appendix table 28), the difference in the energy value of the food used was greater than would be accounted for by this difference in needs.

In the farm diets all other nutrients averaged 50 percent or more over the allowances, except thiamine, which averaged about 40 percent over and calcium, about 30 percent. In the nonfarm diets only protein, vitamin A value, and ascorbic acid averaged 50 percent or more over the allowances; iron, riboflavin, and niacin were about 40 percent over, thiamine was 30 percent; and calcium was 20 percent over. Thus, as was true for urban families surveyed in 1948 and 1949 (21) and for Minnesota farm families in 1950 (2), calcium appeared to be the nutrient in which rural families in the North Central States have the least margin of safety.⁶

Although the average for each nutrient more than met the recommendations, there were households, even among the farm families, whose dietaries failed to meet the allowances. Households having food supplies for the week that did not furnish the NRC recommended allowances (from appendix table 74) were as follows:

Nutrient:	Rural farm, percent	Rural nonfarm, percent
Protein	5	9
Calcium ¹	22	35
Iron	8	16
Vitamin A value	16	22
Thiamine ²	16	24
Riboflavin ²	10	21
Niacin ²	12	19
Ascorbic acid ²	24	28

¹ The corresponding percentages below the 1948 allowance of 1.0 gram would be 33 percent for farm families, 51 percent for nonfarm families.

² Cooking losses deducted.

However, since these allowances provide for a margin of safety above requirements, it need not be assumed that diets falling only slightly below the recommended amounts present a serious problem. A more revealing measure of diet quality is the number of diets supplying considerably less than the recommendations.

Calcium and ascorbic acid were the nutrients most often low; moreover, when low, they were often quite low. About an eighth of the households failed to obtain three-fourths of the allowance for ascorbic acid; a tenth for calcium. Although fewer households failed to meet allowances for vitamin A (no more than for thiamine), many of them also failed by a fairly

large margin. The food of 6 percent of farm and 10 percent of nonfarm families supplied less than three-fourths of the allowance for vitamin A, whereas of the diets that were low in thiamine fewer missed the allowance by that much. Among farm families only 3 percent or less were below three-fourths of the allowance in other nutrients; among the nonfarm families 8 percent were that low in riboflavin. Few households—5 percent or less—had food that supplied less than half the recommended amounts of any single nutrient.

It is likely, however, that these north central dietaries were not so good as the figures presented here indicate. These data are for supplies available to families. While some corrections have been made for waste, inedible material, and average cooking losses, nothing precise is known about these factors for the individual survey households. Of the calories of the food brought into the household only 2 percent was reported to have been fed to pets or wasted. (See appendix B, p. 185.) Fragmentary data indicate that household waste is much higher than 2 percent, particularly on farms.

A further problem in evaluating the nutritional adequacy of family dietaries lies in the difficulty of estimating relative needs of the family members. An individual's energy requirements are related to his particular age, body size, and daily activity. While all of these factors were considered in classifying household members, decisions were based on the interviewer's interpretation of the respondent's description.

Nor is it known how the supply was actually divided among the individuals in a household. Even though total food may have been adequate, distribution within the household may have been such that some members had adequate diets and some did not.

Finally, there is the problem of the standard used for evaluation. The National Research Council has stated that its allowances are designed "for use in planning diets and food supplies" (9). The margin above minimal requirements varies for each nutrient, but in all cases is generous. Hence, it cannot be assumed that people whose diets failed to meet the allowances are malnourished. On the other hand, since the allowances are supposed to provide for the maintenance of good nutrition in essentially the total population, it can reasonably be assumed that households meeting the recommendation had food supplies necessary for a good diet. It is also valid to compare averages or distribu-

⁶ The margin for calcium would have been lower if the 1948 calcium allowance of 1.0 gram for adults had been used. The average per nutrition unit would have been 1.20 grams for farm families and 1.04 grams for nonfarm families; 20 and 4 percent, respectively, above the 1948 allowance.

tions of nutrients among groups of families where the data have been treated in a similar manner.

Comparison of diets in 1952 with those in 1936-37.

—The results of the survey in 1952 show that the average north central rural diets more than met the nutrition goals represented by the recommended NRC allowances but, for each nutrient, some farm and rural nonfarm diets fell short of the goals. The dietary levels observed may be compared with those found in the first large-scale national food survey made as a part of the "Consumer Purchases Study" (13, 14) 16 years earlier—a time when the country as a whole was less favorably situated economically.

Rating of the 1952 food supplies of the north central households by the standards used in the "Consumer Purchases Study" reveals that there has been improvement in both farm and nonfarm diets since 1936-37. In 1936-37 a little over half of the diets of farm households in the North and West were classified as good or excellent; in 1952 two-thirds of those in the North Central Region could be so rated. However, the nonfarm households showed considerably greater improvement. In 1936-37 only a fifth of the diets of village families in the North and West were good or excellent; whereas in 1952 half of the rural nonfarm diets in the North Central Region could be rated as good or excellent by the same standards. (The standards used to define a good diet in the older study were lower than current recommended allowances in ascorbic acid, riboflavin, and thiamine, but similar for other nutrients.)

The proportion of nonfarm diets rated as poor by 1936-37 standards also decreased markedly. In 1936-37 about 30 percent of the diets of village families in the North and West were called poor; in 1952 only about 15 percent of the rural nonfarm diets in the North Central Region could be rated as poor. Similar comparisons reveal that the percentage of farm diets rated as poor is small, only about 10 percent, as was the case in 1936-37. (The standards used to define a poor diet in the older study were more or less minimal requirements recognized to be necessary to prevent nutritional deficiencies among average individuals.)

Although some of the difference in the comparison may be due to difference in the type of groups included; i.e., village families in 1936-37 and rural nonfarm (village and open country) families in 1952, it is believed that there has been an improvement in the diets of village and open country families. Since these families buy most of their food, their consumption is more closely associated with money income than that of farm families. Money income of rural nonfarm families in the North Central Region has

approximately tripled between 1936-37 and 1952. Farm income also rose during the period, but the quality of farm diets is related not only to money income but also to the kind of food obtained without direct expense. In 1936-37 as in 1952, farm families in the North Central Region produced much of their food at home. In both periods home production programs usually included milk, meat, eggs, and vegetables—foods supplying generous amounts of many nutrients.

Contribution of food groups

Food sources of nutrients. — Despite differences in dietary levels and quantities of food used there was almost no difference between the farm and nonfarm families in the contribution of the different groups of foods to the nutritive value of their diets (appendix table 77).

Grain products furnished slightly more of the calories than any of the other groups; fruit and vegetables the least. Sugars, fats, and the milk and meat groups were also important sources of calories.

Most of the protein was supplied by the meat, milk, and grain groups in that order. Meat, poultry, and fish contributed 32 percent; milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese, about 25 percent; grain products, about 20 percent; and eggs, 8 percent. Thus, about two-thirds of the protein was from animal sources. However, some of the protein shown in the grain products group was also from animal sources, chiefly milk and eggs in the purchased baked goods.

Only about 40 percent of the dietary fat came from fats and oils (butter, margarine, lard, shortening, oil, salad dressings, bacon and salt pork). The remainder was contributed principally by the meat and milk groups; the former supplied about 25 percent and the latter, about 20 percent of the fat.

About two-thirds of the calcium came from the milk group alone, although important contributions also came from grain products, and fruit and vegetables as a whole.

Most of the thiamine and riboflavin came from the grain, meat, and milk groups; a larger proportion of the former B-vitamin came from the grain products and the latter from the milk products.

Fruits and vegetables provided 90 percent of the ascorbic acid, with citrus fruits and tomatoes contributing not quite two-fifths of the total.

While leafy, green, and yellow vegetables contributed more vitamin A value than any other single group of foods (about 30 percent), about 20 percent of it came from milk in various forms. Some items from the meat, poultry,

and fish group, eggs, and table fat also provided appreciable amounts.

Food sources of north central and southern farm families compared.—The contribution of various groups of foods to the nutritive value of diets was nearly the same for rural families in the North Central States in 1952 and for farm families in Minnesota in 1950 (2), and for urban families in 1948 (20). However, it is possible for people to obtain their nutrients from different diet patterns. Some comparisons with the sources of nutrients for families surveyed in selected type-of-farming areas in the South in 1948 (7) will illustrate differing diet patterns.⁷

The average supply of nutrients in the diets of the southern mountain families was similar to that of the north central ones except for vitamins A and C in which the diets of the latter were considerably higher. The cotton-area families had diets much lower than those of either the mountain or north central families in all nutrients except iron, thiamine, and niacin. Differences in quantities of food used by the area families and the greater dependence of the southern families on home-produced food have been discussed on page 9.

Much more of the *energy value* of the diets of the north central farm families came from meat and eggs, less from grains and fats than for the southern families. Milk products also supplied somewhat more calories to the north central group than to the southern mountain group, considerably more than to the cotton farmers, as the following percentages of the total energy value of the diets of the three groups show:

Food group	North Central Region	Southern region	
		Cotton area	Mountain area
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	18	8	14
Eggs, meat, poultry, fish	19	9	10
Grain products	22	38	32
Fats and oils	16	25	21
Sugar, sweets	13	12	11
Other foods	12	8	12
Total	100	100	100

Farm families in the North Central States also obtained considerably more of their protein from meat and eggs and less from grain products, legumes and nuts than the southern families, as the following percentages of the total protein in the diets of the three groups show:

Food group	North Central Region	Southern region	
		Cotton area	Mountain area
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	26	20	30
Eggs, meat, poultry, fish	40	23	21
Dry beans and peas, nuts	3	9	9
Grain products	20	41	32
Other foods	11	7	8
Total	100	100	100

The differences in protein sources can be explained by the greater consumption per person in the north central area of meat and eggs and the smaller consumption of grain products and legumes and nuts.

The food sources of *calcium* in the diets of the north central and the southern mountain families were similar; however, the cotton-area families obtained much less of this nutrient from milk products and more from grain products and sugars than the others, as indicated by the following percentages of the total calcium in the diets of the three groups:

Food group	North Central Region	Southern region	
		Cotton area	Mountain area
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	70	54	71
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables	3	5	4
All other vegetables and fruits	9	7	8
Grain products	10	24	12
Sugar, sweets	2	6	2
Other foods	6	4	3
Total	100	100	100

For calcium the explanation is not simply more of one of the food groups. The cotton-area families consumed much less milk per person than those in the other two areas. Therefore their choice of calcium-rich components of other food groups had an important influence on the total calcium content of their diets as well as on the percentage contribution figures. Self-rising flour comprised a fourth of the grain products (flour equivalent) they used in a

⁷ The study made in the tobacco area has been omitted to simplify the comparison. It was similar to that in the cotton area except for sources of iron; more of the iron was from the meat group and less from sugars than in the cotton area.

The sources of B-vitamins and of ascorbic acid in the diets of the Southern and North Central Region families are not compared because of methodological differences in handling the data in the two surveys.

week and this alone contributed 17 percent of the calcium in their diets. Sorghum sirup and molasses, good sources of calcium, made up about a tenth of their sugars and sweets group, but these products are used in negligible quantities in the north.

The north central families obtained much more of their *iron* from the meat and egg groups and from fruits and vegetables, and less from grain products, legumes and nuts, and sugars than the southern families, as the following percentages of the total iron in the diets of the three groups show:

Food group	North Central Region	Southern region	
		Cotton area	Mountain area
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Eggs, meat, poultry, fish.....	36	14	16
Dry beans and peas, nuts.....	6	14	20
All other vegetables and fruits.....	24	10	18
Grain products.....	27	46	34
Sugar, sweets.....	3	13	8
Other foods.....	4	3	4
Total.....	100	100	100

The differences in the iron contributions between most food groups are explainable largely by the differences in the quantities of the foods consumed. However, the percentage of iron from sugars is due to the proportion of sorghum sirup and molasses in the group rather than to any difference in the total amount of this group used.

Families in the North Central Region and in the mountain area in the South obtained similar proportions of *vitamin A* from some of the food groups, but sweetpotatoes contributed much less and the meat group much more vitamin A value to the northern diets. The cotton-area families received a smaller proportion of this vitamin from all groups except greens and

Food group	North Central Region	Southern region	
		Cotton area	Mountain area
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	29	34	25
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	1	27	14
All other vegetables and fruits.....	14	10	13
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese.....	21	8	18
Meat, poultry, fish.....	13	5	3
Eggs.....	10	7	10
Fats and oils.....	12	9	17
Total.....	100	100	100

sweetpotatoes as illustrated by the preceding percentages of the total vitamin A value of the diets of the three groups.

The differences in the vitamin A sources of the cotton-area families were related mainly to the foods chosen within the groups. About a fourth of their potato-sweetpotato total was sweetpotatoes; the mountain families used less and the northern families almost none. On the other hand, a much smaller proportion of the fats and oils used by the cotton-area people was table fats containing vitamin A. Whereas the mountain and north central families used more of the leafy, green, and yellow vegetables group than the cotton farmers, the last used relatively more of the really rich sources of vitamin A—the dark, leafy greens.

It is somewhat surprising that southern families did not use more greens. However, the report of the survey explains that severe weather “just preceding and during the early part of the field work for this study no doubt influenced the home supply of greens, including those growing wild” (7, p. 20). If a pound of collards per person had been added to the week's diet of the cotton-area families, the green and yellow vegetables would have furnished 54 instead of 34 percent of the vitamin A. The proportion of calcium from this group would also have been increased considerably.

Contribution of home-produced food

At least a third of each nutrient in the north central farm families' food for the week came from home-produced food (appendix table 77). About a half of their calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A, and protein was from this source. For the nonfarm families about a sixth of their vitamin A and ascorbic acid but less than a tenth of other nutrients came from home production. Families living on farms made liberal use of home-produced food, particularly eggs, milk, and meat; the nonfarm families used little home-produced food, although relatively more eggs and fruits and vegetables than of other groups. (See pages 10 through 16 for further discussion of quantities and kinds of foods home-produced.)

Of the home-produced fruits and vegetables in the spring diets, half used by the farm and nearly half used by the nonfarm families were canned, frozen, or dried. It is likely that more fresh fruit and vegetables would have been used during other seasons, especially summer and early fall, resulting in a still greater contribution of home-produced food to the total vitamin A and ascorbic acid.

The protein, calcium, and two vitamins in the diets of North Central Region families that

were contributed by selected groups of home-produced foods in a week in the spring of 1952 (from appendix table 77) were as follows:

Farm status and food group	Protein	Calcium	Vitamin A	Ascorbic acid
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM				
All foods ¹ -----	47	58	50	39
Fruits and vegetables-----	3	5	18	32
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese-----	18	50	14	6
Eggs, meat, poultry, fish--	25	3	16	0
RURAL NONFARM				
All foods ¹ -----	7	8	16	18
Fruits and vegetables-----	2	3	13	17
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese-----	1	4	1	1
Eggs, meat, poultry, fish--	4	1	2	(²)

¹ Includes a small quantity of other foods not shown separately.

² 0.5 or less.

Relative economy of foods

Some groups of foods can be considered "good buys" nutritionally, because they provide a very high percentage of a single nutrient in proportion to their share of the total money value of food; other groups, because they furnish moderately high percentages of a number of nutrients. However, no matter how economical, no single group furnishes everything needed in the diet.

The north central farm families "spent" only 4 percent of their food dollar for leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, yet received in return 29 percent of their vitamin A value, 12 percent of their ascorbic acid, 7 percent of their iron, but little of any other nutrient (table 11). Another 4 percent "spent" for citrus fruits and tomatoes provided 36 percent of the ascorbic acid. Other vegetables and fruits were not so economical; they took 11 percent of the money value but the only nutrient provided in greater proportion was ascorbic acid (27 percent). Potatoes and sweetpotatoes were a better buy for ascorbic acid than the other vegetables and

TABLE 11.—RELATIVE ECONOMY OF FOODS: *Total money value and nutritive value contributed by nutrition groups,¹ by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and item	All food groups	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Citrus fruits, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other vegetables and fruits	Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese	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)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM												
Money value ² -----	100	4	4	3	11	17	29	4	1	9	8	5
Nutritive value:												
Food energy-----	100	1	1	4	4	18	16	3	2	22	16	13
Protein-----	100	2	1	3	2	26	32	8	3	20	2	1
Calcium-----	100	3	2	1	4	70	2	3	2	10	1	2
Iron-----	100	7	3	6	8	3	26	10	6	27	1	3
Vitamin A value-----	100	29	7	1	7	21	13	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	12	(⁴)
Thiamine ³ -----	100	4	4	7	4	14	21	3	4	36	2	1
Riboflavin ³ -----	100	3	1	2	4	49	14	8	1	16	1	1
Niacin ³ -----	100	3	3	9	5	4	38	(⁴)	6	30	2	(⁴)
Ascorbic acid ³ -----	100	12	36	15	27	8	1	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	1
RURAL NONFARM												
Money value ² -----	100	4	4	3	11	16	28	4	1	10	7	6
Nutritive value:												
Food energy-----	100	1	1	3	4	16	16	3	2	24	17	13
Protein-----	100	2	1	2	2	25	32	8	4	21	2	1
Calcium-----	100	3	2	1	4	67	2	3	2	13	1	2
Iron-----	100	7	3	5	9	3	26	9	6	28	1	3
Vitamin A value-----	100	33	8	2	7	17	12	8	(⁴)	1	12	(⁴)
Thiamine ³ -----	100	4	4	6	4	13	21	3	4	38	2	1
Riboflavin ³ -----	100	3	2	2	4	48	15	7	1	16	1	1
Niacin ³ -----	100	3	3	7	5	4	37	(⁴)	7	31	2	1
Ascorbic acid ³ -----	100	13	38	13	27	7	1	0	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	1

¹ For quantity and money value, see table 59.

² Includes money value of accessories and alcoholic beverages for which no nutrients were computed.

³ Cooking losses deducted.

⁴ 0.5 or less.

fruits but not so good as the citrus and tomato group; however, in proportion to their cost they also were rather a good buy for calories, iron, thiamine, and niacin.

Legumes and nuts were the cheapest source of protein, iron, and niacin, and a fairly cheap source of calories, calcium, and thiamine. Grain products provided all nutrients except vitamins A and C rather economically. The milk group supplied more calcium and riboflavin in relation to money value than any other group and a fair proportion of protein and vitamin A. Eggs were a moderately inexpensive source of several nutrients—protein, iron, vitamin A, and riboflavin.

The least economical groups in terms of nutrient return were the meat group, the fats, and the sugars. Meat, poultry, and fish provided protein and niacin fairly cheaply; fats and oils gave calories and some vitamin A; sugar and sweets were the cheapest source of calories but provided little else. These relationships were practically the same for the non-farm as for the farm families.

Contribution of enrichment of grain products

Half of the States in the North Central Region had laws requiring the enrichment of white bread and flour. Many millers and bakers

enrich their products voluntarily, even though not required to do so by law. Practically all of the white bread and over 90 percent of the white flour used by all the north central households in a week were reported to be enriched. In addition, many other bread and cereal products have vitamins and minerals added by the manufacturers. About two-thirds of all grain products used by households in this survey were reported as enriched. The one-third not enriched included such items as whole-grain products not requiring enrichment and purchased sweet baked goods and flour mixes usually made without the addition of enrichment ingredients.

That enrichment is worthwhile is shown by the increase in the total nutrients in the diets of the north central families that were derived from additions made in enrichment of flour, bread, cornmeal, and other cereals (table 12). The largest contribution of enrichment was to the thiamine content of the diets. Without enrichment the percentage by which the thiamine content of north central diets exceeded the NRC allowance for thiamine would have been less than for other nutrients (see p. 22).

As has been found in other surveys (22, p. 36), enrichment benefited families with low more than those with high incomes. The low-income families consumed more grain products

TABLE 12.—CONTRIBUTION OF ENRICHMENT OF GRAIN PRODUCTS: *Average per nutrition unit per day for iron and B-vitamins from all food and percentage increase from enrichment, by farm status and selected income groups*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income (1)	Rural farm				Rural nonfarm			
	Iron (2)	Thiamine ¹ (3)	Riboflavin ¹ (4)	Niacin ¹ (5)	Iron (6)	Thiamine ¹ (7)	Riboflavin ¹ (8)	Niacin ¹ (9)
Average per nutrition unit per day calculated without enrichment								
	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>
All incomes.....	16.8	1.62	2.62	19.1	15.1	1.51	2.30	18.1
Under \$2,000.....	16.3	1.55	2.64	18.2	13.9	1.45	1.96	16.1
\$4,000 and over.....	17.1	1.65	2.60	19.9	15.2	1.53	2.37	18.6
Average per nutrition unit per day with enrichment								
All incomes.....	19.1	2.08	2.81	22.2	17.1	1.93	2.45	20.9
Under \$2,000.....	18.7	2.03	2.85	21.5	16.1	1.93	2.14	19.4
\$4,000 and over.....	19.1	2.06	2.75	22.7	17.0	1.91	2.49	21.1
Percentage increase from enrichment								
All incomes.....	14	28	7	16	13	28	7	15
Under \$2,000.....	15	31	8	18	16	33	9	20
\$4,000 and over.....	12	25	6	14	12	25	5	13

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

and less of other sources of iron and B-vitamins. Without the contribution from enrichment the average thiamine content of the diets of the low-income nonfarm families would have been 1.45 milligrams per nutrition unit for a day—a figure slightly below the recommended allowance of 1.5 milligrams.

Use of iodized salt

A small amount of iodine is necessary in the diet. In many areas, particularly along sea-coasts, the necessary iodine is secured from water, from seafood, and from indigenous plants grown on soil containing this element. Much of the water and soil in the North Central Region contains little iodine. The incidence of simple goiter, a result of iodine deficiency, was reported to be high in this region according to studies made in the early 1920's (6). For example, among young women examined at the University of Illinois, 45 percent were classed as having goiter; at Wisconsin, 37 percent; at Indiana, 33 percent. Sodium iodide, incorporated in table salt, had been found an effective means of supplying iodine in an endemic goiter region. For instance, in Michigan in 1935 after the inauguration of the sale of iodized salt and an educational campaign on its value against goiter only 8 percent of children examined had goiter; in 1923-24 before salt was iodized 39 percent showed the thyroid enlargement classed as goiter (5).

One-fourth of the rural households surveyed in the North Central Region in the spring of

1952 reported no iodized salt used in a week (table 13). More in the lower than in the higher income groups failed to use the iodized type. In the rural nonfarm group with incomes under \$2,000, 42 percent did not use iodized salt; in the rural farm group, 33 percent. Iodized salt is widely distributed in stores and usually sells for the same price as non-iodized salt. In the States where goiter can be a serious problem, it would seem important to intensify educational programs to further the use of the iodized product, particularly among the low-income families.

Food patterns of diets at two nutrient levels

Classification of diets.—A diet that is adequate in all known nutrients may be achieved by many different combinations of foods and by a variety of practices. Contributions of various groups of foods to the nutritive value of the diet and their relation to economy have been discussed in earlier sections. However, to study further how food selections and other factors relate to the quality of the diet, a special analysis has been made. In order to include households that used enough food but were not overly wasteful, households were chosen that had diets for a week within the modal calorie group, 3,000 to 3,999 calories per nutrition unit per day. This group contained 41 percent of the farm and 40 percent of the nonfarm families. Mean energy value of all the diets also fell within this group. (See appendix table 73.)

TABLE 13.—IODIZED SALT: *Households using salt at home in a week, by farm status and money income*
(Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952)

Farm status and money income (1)	All households (2)	Households using iodized salt			Non-iodized salt only (6)
		Total (3)	Iodized only (4)	Both iodized and non-iodized (5)	
RURAL FARM					
All incomes ¹	100	73	70	3	27
Under \$2,000	100	67	66	1	33
\$2,000-\$3,999	100	77	74	3	23
\$4,000 and over	100	76	69	7	24
RURAL NONFARM					
All incomes ¹	100	75	74	1	25
Under \$2,000	100	58	58	0	42
\$2,000-\$3,999	100	78	78	(²)	22
\$4,000 and over	100	79	78	1	21

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

² 0.5 percent or less.

Household diets in the modal calorie group were classified by the relationship of the nutritive value per nutrition unit of the household food supply to the NRC recommended dietary allowances. Diets were placed in one group if they met the allowances in all eight nutrients calculated, and in the second group if they fell below 75 percent of the allowance in any nutrient.

North Central Region households having spring diets supplying 3,000 to 3,999 calories per nutrition unit per day were grouped at each level as follows:

Diets:	Rural farm, number	Rural nonfarm, number
Meeting allowances in 8 nutrients.....	97	97
Not meeting $\frac{3}{4}$ of allowances in 1 or more of 8 nutrients.....	38	52
All others.....	81	103
Total.....	216	252

The purpose of this analysis is to compare some of the characteristics associated with diets supplying generous amounts of nutrients with those supplying less generous amounts. Diets falling below 75 percent of the allowance for any nutrient may be considered to be relatively poor, particularly since it is unlikely that all the food was actually ingested. Diets meeting allowances in all nutrients are good in comparison. The intermediate group may include many borderline cases that would interfere with clear-cut comparison. Therefore, further discussion in this section will be based only on data from the diets with high and low levels of nutrients.

Analysis of diets at the lower nutrient level.—Was there any one nutrient in which all the poorer diets were low, that is, having less than three-fourths of the recommended amount? What happened to other nutrients when a specified nutrient was low?

There was no one nutrient in which all the poorer diets were low. However, it was more likely to be a shortage of calcium, ascorbic acid, or vitamin A than of protein, iron, or the B-vitamins that put a household in the low-nutrient level group. More than half this group had less than three-fourths the recommended amount of ascorbic acid, over a third had less than three-fourths of the recommended amount of calcium, and about a fourth had less than this amount of vitamin A. However, many households fell somewhat short of 100 percent of the recommended allowances for one or more nutrients, in addition to those causing them to be classified as having poorer diets. The figures below show the percentage of the 90 households (38 farm, 52 rural nonfarm)

with poorer diets that did not meet the recommended allowances:

Nutrient:	Households having—	
	Less than 75% of allowance, percent	75-99% of allowance, percent
Protein.....	2	6
Calcium.....	37	34
Iron.....	1	18
Vitamin A value.....	26	28
Thiamine ¹	1	27
Riboflavin ¹	13	32
Niacin ¹	3	13
Ascorbic acid ¹	56	12

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

A fifth of the households in the poorer diet group had less than three-fourths of the allowance for a single nutrient—ascorbic acid, calcium, or vitamin A—yet met the full allowance for all others. But four-fifths of the households that were short as much as 25 percent of the allowance for some nutrient missed the full allowance for at least one more nutrient. In other words, a diet providing relatively low amounts of one nutrient is not likely to have generous amounts of all others. Of the 90 households with poorer diets the following fell short of the recommended allowance for the three critical nutrients singly or in combination:

Nutrients not meeting allowances:	Households, percent
Any nutrient.....	100
Calcium, but not ascorbic acid.....	30
With no others.....	7
With others.....	23
Calcium and ascorbic acid.....	41
With no others.....	7
With others.....	34
Ascorbic acid, but not calcium.....	27
With no others.....	10
With others.....	17
Vitamin A, but not calcium or ascorbic acid.....	2
With no others.....	1
With others.....	1
Protein, iron, and B-vitamins only.....	0

Among the diets not meeting recommendations for two or more nutrients, nearly all failed in some combination of calcium, ascorbic acid, vitamin A, and riboflavin; a fifth of them were low in all four. A large amount of these four nutrients usually comes from two classes of foods; namely, milk and milk products, and fruits and vegetables.

Although relatively few of the diets in the lower nutrient group were below the NRC allowances in protein, iron, and niacin, those low in any one of these nutrients were likely also

to be short in others. The few families that had too little protein had insufficient amounts of at least four other nutrients. The foods that are good protein sources, such as milk, meat, and grain products, are also important carriers of a number of other nutrients—milk of calcium, riboflavin, and vitamin A; meat of iron and B-vitamins; and grains of all but vitamins A and C.

Most of the dietaries that did not meet allowances for thiamine failed also in another B-vitamin, iron, or protein. The meat and grain groups which supply a majority of the thiamine are also high in these other nutrients.

Nearly all the diets low in riboflavin were also low in calcium. Both of these nutrients come principally from milk and milk products.

In summary, among the diets that failed to meet three-fourths of the recommendations for one or more nutrients, there was no single nutrient in which all were this low. Although failure to meet three-fourths of the allowance for a nutrient is an arbitrary standard for selecting poorer diets, in most cases the diets thus selected fell short of 100 percent of the allowance for at least one additional nutrient. Apparently there is no one nutrient alone that could be used as a basis for selecting all diets

TABLE 14.—*Characteristics of selected households with diets at two nutrient levels,¹ by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Characteristic (1)	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level (2)	Low nutrient level (3)	High nutrient level (4)	Low nutrient level (5)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Money income:				
Under \$2,000.....	30	47	12	29
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	38	31	43	57
\$4,000 and over.....	32	22	45	14
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Household size (21 meals at home=1 person):				
2 persons.....	32	24	12	35
3 persons.....	14	32	29	23
4 persons.....	24	18	26	29
5 persons or more.....	30	26	33	13
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Age of wife:				
Under 30 years.....	14	13	18	27
30–39 years.....	30	21	35	18
40–49 years.....	18	13	22	12
50–59 years.....	18	18	16	6
60 years and over.....	20	35	9	37
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Education of wife:				
Elementary.....	40	59	25	59
High School.....	45	38	58	37
College.....	15	3	17	4
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Money value of food at home in a week, per person:				
Under \$4.00.....	0	8	0	12
\$4.00–\$4.99.....	2	24	3	17
\$5.00–\$5.99.....	13	26	22	27
\$6.00–\$6.99.....	22	18	24	26
\$7.00–\$7.99.....	25	16	25	12
\$8.00–\$8.99.....	11	5	15	4
\$9.00–\$9.99.....	15	3	6	2
\$10.00 and over.....	12	0	5	0
Total.....	100	100	100	100

¹ Households with diets supplying 3,000–3,999 calories per nutrition unit per day. The high level included diets that met National Research Council's allowances in all nutrients. The low level included those that fell below 75 percent of allowances in one or more nutrients.

TABLE 15.—FOOD USING DIETS AT TWO NUTRIENT LEVELS: *Quantity and money value per person of food used at home in a week by selected households, ¹ by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Item and unit (1)	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level (2)	Low nutrient level (3)	High nutrient level (4)	Low nutrient level (5)
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables..... pounds.....	2.15	1.11	1.99	1.29
Citrus fruits, tomatoes..... do.....	2.80	1.12	2.70	1.17
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes..... do.....	3.01	2.22	2.07	2.00
Other vegetables and fruits..... do.....	4.45	3.07	4.18	2.57
Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese..... quarts.....	5.79	4.13	5.37	3.20
Meat, poultry, fish..... pounds.....	3.71	3.05	3.20	2.53
Eggs..... dozens.....	.78	.63	.64	.63
Dry beans and peas, nuts..... pounds.....	.25	.32	.24	.31
Grain products..... do.....	2.50	2.85	2.36	2.55
Fats and oils..... do.....	1.16	1.17	1.02	1.19
Sugar, sweets..... do.....	1.67	1.50	1.46	1.62
Money value per person of food at home in a week:				
Total..... dollars.....	7.48	5.65	7.11	5.55
Purchased..... do.....	4.23	3.26	6.27	4.79
Home-produced..... do.....	3.09	2.32	.62	.51

¹ Households with diets supplying 3,000-3,999 calories per nutrition unit per day. The high level included diets that met National Research Council's allowances in all nutrients. The low level included those that fell below 75 percent of allowances in one or more nutrients.

in need of improvement. However, for the sake of simplicity, it might be possible to use three or four nutrients as indicators. These nutrients might include protein in which few miss the allowance but those so doing are likely to be poor in most other nutrients, together with calcium and ascorbic acid, the nutrients which are more likely than any others to be the sole nutrient that does not meet allowances. Further, not only are calcium and ascorbic acid the nutrients in which diets are most likely to be below recommendations, but more often than not a diet having one or both of these nutrients in short supply is likely to fall short in other nutrients also. Thus, selecting the diets failing in these nutrients means, in effect, picking out most diets lacking adequate supplies of any nutrient. Taking, in addition, the diets low in vitamin A would include virtually all diets that might be considered less than good. Vitamin A, like ascorbic acid and calcium, when lower than recommended amounts, was likely to be very low. (See also appendix table 74).

Comparison of diets at two nutrient levels

Characteristics of households.—As shown in table 14 many of the nonfarm families with the poorer diets lived in small households, had wives over 60 with no more than elementary school education, and had relatively low incomes. Low income, older age, and less education were also associated with poor diets among farm families but to a lesser extent than

among nonfarm families. However, none of these factors precluded a family from having a good diet; nor did high income, youth, or a college education insure adequacy. (Further discussion of the relationship of income, household size, age, and education to food consumption and diet quality can be found on pages 37 to 53.

The money value per person of food used at home was about a third higher for households with the better diets than for those with the poorer ones (table 15). However, there were families using food with a value as low as \$4 to \$5 a person who had good diets, and as high as \$9 to \$10 who did not.

The higher money value of the good over the poor diets was obtained through both more home production and larger purchases of food. Thus as discussed in an earlier section, more home production permitted the family to obtain a more varied diet.

Food group quantities in relation to diet quality.—The greatest difference in diets between higher and lower levels of nutrients was in the much larger quantities per person of fruits and vegetables in the good diets, particularly of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables and citrus fruits and tomato; of milk products (other than butter); and somewhat more of the meat, poultry, and fish group and of eggs (table 15).

It is not surprising, therefore, that the differences in nutrient content between the good and poorer diets were greatest for ascorbic acid

and vitamin A, next greatest for calcium and riboflavin (table 16). Although the poorer diets obtained less protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin from meat, poultry, fish, and eggs, they made up for this, in part, with grains, legumes, and nuts.

TABLE 16.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS AT TWO NUTRIENT LEVELS: *Average per nutrition unit per day from all food consumed at home in a week by selected households,¹ by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Nutrient and unit (1)	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level (2)	Low nutrient level (3)	High nutrient level (4)	Low nutrient level (5) *
Food energy....calories....	3,630	3,390	3,600	3,380
Protein.....grams.....	122	96	109	90
Calcium.....do.....	1.19	.77	1.05	.75
Iron.....milligrams.....	20.0	15.6	17.4	14.8
Vitamin A value International Units.....	10,410	5,440	10,180	5,570
Thiamine ².....milligrams.....	2.04	1.76	1.94	1.70
Riboflavin ².....do.....	2.94	2.01	2.66	1.90
Niacin ².....do.....	22.4	19.2	21.0	18.7
Ascorbic acid ².....do.....	147	71	131	72

¹ Households with diets supplying 3,000-3,999 calories per nutrition unit per day. The high level included diets that met NCR allowances in all nutrients. The low level included those that fell below 75 percent of allowances in one or more nutrients.

² Cooking losses deducted.

Among the households analyzed here there was no single group of foods, the lack of which precluded a good diet nor the large quantity of which insured adequacy. For example, there were a few families with good diets who had not used leafy greens or anything from the tomatoes and citrus fruit group during the week. There were also families with low-level diets who had used large quantities of both of these groups, but especially citrus fruit and tomatoes, probably to the exclusion of other important foods.

The majority of families with good diets, however, had 2 pounds or more of citrus fruit and tomatoes per person in a week and the majority of those with the poorer diets had less than this amount. The United States Department of Agriculture's moderate cost food plan (15), (adjusted for the population of this survey) recommends about 2½ pounds of citrus fruit and tomatoes per person.

Whereas a fifth or more of the families with good diets had 3 pounds or more of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (the amount of these vegetables recommended in the food plans), almost none with the poorer diets ex-

ceeded this amount. Less than a sixth had good diets unless they had at least a pound of each of the two food groups. Households using specified quantities of vegetables and citrus fruits and tomatoes per person at home in a week were as follows:

Food group and quantity (pounds) per person	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
None.....	0	11	1	6
0.01-0.99.....	11	16	14	35
1.00-1.99.....	36	16	45	40
2.00-2.99.....	22	24	20	17
3.00-3.99.....	16	3	16	2
4.00 and over.....	12	0	4	0
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Citrus fruits, tomatoes:				
None.....	2	5	2	17
0.01-0.99.....	13	53	4	55
1.00-1.99.....	25	21	30	8
2.00-2.99.....	34	13	29	8
3.00-4.99.....	13	8	25	6
5.00 and over.....	13	0	10	6
Total.....	100	100	100	100

Only one household with a good diet used less than 1 pound per person of the meat, poultry, and fish group. On the other hand about the same proportion of families with the poorer as with the better diets used 5 or more pounds per person, as shown by the following distribution of households by quantities of meat, poultry, and fish used at home per person in a week:

Pounds of meat, poultry, and fish used per person	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
None.....	0	5	0	2
0.01-0.99.....	1	5	0	10
1.00-1.99.....	5	21	14	23
2.00-2.99.....	28	18	31	25
3.00-4.99.....	43	24	45	32
5.00 and over.....	23	27	10	8
Total.....	100	100	100	100

The adequacy of the diet appears to have been limited more by the lack of milk than by the other groups of foods. Whereas it is possible to obtain liberal quantities of vitamin A from liver without having any greens, of ascorbic acid from

cabbage or strawberries without any tomatoes or citrus fruit, of protein from grain, legumes, and nuts, and milk without any meat, it is very difficult to get enough calcium without milk or cheese. Of the households with good diets, none of the nonfarm and almost none of the farm had less than 2 quarts of milk equivalent per person, as shown in the following distribution of households by quantities of milk equivalent used at home per person in a week:

Milk equivalent (quarts) per person	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level	High nutrient level	Low nutrient level
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0.01-1.99	2	31	0	17
2.00-3.99	20	29	23	62
4.00-5.99	39	18	52	13
6.00-7.99	27	16	22	6
8.00-9.99	8	3	1	2
10.00 and over	4	3	2	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Of the 21 households with poorer diets who used less than 2 quarts of milk equivalent per person, none had recommended amounts of calcium; 14 percent had the amounts of riboflavin; and only half, of vitamin A. Two farm households with good diets who used little milk were households of two adults and no children. They both used liberal quantities of fruits and vegetables; one of them used a much larger than average amount of dark leafy greens, and the other had a variety of foods that are fair sources of calcium.

How some households obtained good diets.—Some families achieved good diets economically with a wide variety of foods, others by making good selections of more limited foods and by making good use of home production facilities available. A comparison of some individual schedules matched for family characteristics helps to illustrate these points.

As discussed earlier a considerable number of the older couples living alone had poor diets. Therefore, three schedules have been selected, each for a household of husband and wife over 65 years of age who had all of their meals at home and no guests or help during the survey week. Households A and B were nonfarm families. A had a poor diet, low in calcium, iron, and vitamin A, very low in riboflavin and ascorbic acid, and barely meeting allowances in protein and thiamine. Household B had a good diet, using food of the same money value for the week as A (\$10.40), but making different choices both for groups of foods and within groups. Household C, a farm family,

also with a good diet, had no more variety than A but spent much less on food, and produced more at home. The quantities of foods used per person and the money value of the food used in a week for the three selected couples over 65 years were as follows:

Item	Household with—		
	Poor diet	Good diet	
	A	B	C
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Fruits and vegetables	5.28	12.73	11.11
Citrus fruits, tomatoes	0	4.46	.72
Potatoes	2.00	1.00	7.50
Milk, cream, cheese, (equivalent)	4.15	7.30	15.80
Meat, poultry, fish	3.19	2.00	2.50
Eggs	1.25	.94	2.44
Grain products (flour equivalent)	2.37	2.25	2.36
Flour, cereals	.87	1.88	.86
Baked goods	2.50	.62	2.50
Fats and oils	1.18	.60	1.50
Sugar, sweets	1.59	.86	1.41
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Food items	29	42	22
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Money value, all food at home	5.18	5.22	6.42
Purchased	3.07	4.97	1.82
Home-produced	2.02	.25	4.60

Household B used less of the meat group, of eggs, sugar, potatoes, and fats than A, and more milk and fruits and vegetables other than potatoes. Although both households used about the same quantity of grain products (flour equivalent), B spent half as much on grain products by buying less bread and more cereals. Household B also received greater nutrient returns from the meat group by including liver. B used 15 different fruits and vegetables, over a third of the quantity consisting of the ascorbic acid-rich citrus fruits and tomatoes. A used 7 fruit and vegetable items, over a third of the quantity being potatoes. Each household used 3 quarts of milk in cooking and on cereal; household B drank 4 quarts in addition; A drank none.

Household C obtained a good diet, with three-fifths the expenditure of A but double the money value of home-produced food. Household C used somewhat less of the meat group than A, less sugars, much more milk, eggs, and potatoes, and about the same quantity of grain products and of fruit and vegetables other than potatoes. The major difference in practices between the two households was in the foods produced at home. The couple in household A caught fish which made up about half the quantity of the meat group; they had raised and canned or stored nearly all the fruit and vegetables used in the week. Household C used

a pint of frozen strawberries they had grown, and bought their other fruit and vegetables. However, they produced all their own meat, milk, fats, and eggs. The meat used during the week had been stored in a rented freezer locker. Thus by concentrating their home production on relatively expensive livestock products household C was able to procure other foods necessary for a good diet with relatively little cash outlay. Household A procured some animal products without expenditure, but raised mostly garden produce; by April little was left from the previous year's crop and the new crop was not yet ready. Therefore, they had to spend more during the survey week than household C and even then were not able to procure a good diet.

With better planning household A could have obtained a good diet without spending any more on food. If, instead of buying as much meat or canned fish as they did, they had used the same money for liver and canned orange juice, their diet would have met allowances for all nutrients save calcium. If they had used dried milk for cooking instead of fresh, they could have had enough calcium without greater expenditure. They could also have improved their diets without added cost by using iodized salt, as had households B and C.

Households with many children often have difficulty in obtaining adequate diets. To illustrate how they can do so economically two schedules—D and E—have been selected for comparison, each with a husband and wife between 35 and 45 years of age, one with 7 children, the other with 6. Neither family had any meals away from home or any guests or help during the survey week. Both were farm families and both had produced and preserved a considerable amount of food. Household D had a relatively poor diet, slightly below recommended amounts of vitamin A value, with only about half the allowance of ascorbic acid, and only slightly above the allowances for thiamine, iron, and calcium. They had ample supplies of protein, niacin, and riboflavin. Household E had a good diet from food with practically the same money value per person as D. Both households used similar quantities per person of the milk, fats and oils, and grain-products groups. D used more of the meat, poultry, and fish group, but less eggs, sugars, and fruits and vegetables, particularly of the ascorbic-acid-rich citrus fruits and tomatoes. The quantities of foods used per person and the money value of the food used in a week for the two selected large households were as follows:

Item	Household with—	
	Poor diet D	Good diet E
	Pounds	Pounds
Fruits and vegetables.....	5.07	8.71
Citrus fruits, tomatoes.....	.29	3.66
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables..	.78	1.31
Potatoes.....	1.67	1.62
Other vegetables and fruits.....	2.33	2.12
Milk, cream, cheese, (equivalent).....	15.07	12.96
Meat, poultry, fish.....	5.00	2.99
Eggs.....	.50	1.17
Grain products (flour equivalent).....	2.57	3.03
Fats and oils.....	.84	1.12
Sugar, sweets.....	1.10	1.89
	Number	Number
Food items.....	32	79
	Dollars	Dollars
Money value, all food at home.....	5.80	5.92
Purchased.....	.98	2.90
Home-produced.....	4.81	3.02

Although household E had over 12 times as much citrus fruit and tomatoes as D, they spent only 7 times as much for this food group. Household E bought oranges and grapefruit by the case from an orchard and used 3 dozen in the week. Household D could have obtained enough ascorbic acid to meet allowances, if they had bought canned orange juice with the money they spent on soda pop. They would have had the same volume of fluid but a much higher nutritive return for their money.

In the leafy, green, and yellow vegetable group household E used home-produced canned pumpkin, limas, green beans, and peas, supplemented by purchased carrots, cabbage, and lettuce. Household D used only green beans and peas from their garden, both only moderate sources of vitamin A value. D was visited late in June but E, late in April before much was available from the garden. A small amount of home-produced carrots, spinach, or other dark leafy greens would have provided enough of this vitamin to bring household D's supply up to the recommended amounts.

All discussions of dietary adequacy of household food supplies are based on the assumption that food is divided among household members according to need. However, families often do not make such equitable division, so that even though the supply is adequate individual members may not be consuming what they should. An example of inequitable distribution of milk is found in household D. Calcium and riboflavin in the food used met recommended allowances per nutrition unit. However, the report from D shows the following use of milk in a week:

Use:	Persons, number	Quantity, quarts
As beverage by persons:		
1-5 years.....	2	14
6-12 years.....	3	21
13-18 years.....	2	7
19 years and over.....	2	31½
In cooking and baking.....	—	2
On cereal.....	—	7

The "Basic Seven" (19), a food guide widely used in teaching nutrition, advises 2 cups or more of milk a day or its equivalent in cheese or ice cream for adults and 3 or 4 cups a day for children. On a weekly basis this would be 3½ quarts or more for adults, 5 to 7 quarts for children (the latter figure for adolescents). The younger children in household D on an average drank 7 quarts of milk in the week, a plentiful quantity. However, the 2 adolescent boys, whose protein and calcium needs were greater, had only 7 quarts between them to drink and the 2 parents only 3½ quarts. The household also used 5 pounds of cottage cheese and 3 quarts of cream; these together with the milk used in cooking and on cereal provided the equivalent of 17½ quarts of milk. If the adolescent boys had used two-fifths of this amount and their parents one-fifth in addition to the milk they drank, each would have had recommended amounts. However, such a division of the other milk products is unlikely, since it would have left the 5 younger children only two-fifths of the nonbeverage milk and milk products. It is probable that the younger children had more than enough of the total milk, cream, cheese, and the older boys and adults less than they needed.

Implications for nutrition education.—The preceding analysis of diets at two nutrient levels shows that there is a need for strengthened nutrition education among rural families. Families with high incomes and with high food expenditures still had poor diets. However, at any given food-expense level the factors most likely to affect diet quality are age and education of the homemaker, and for nonfarm families, income and household size as well. The poorest diets were found among households with homemakers over 60 years of age where the educational level was low. Off farms these factors were often associated with low-income two-person households. Analysis of all survey households in later sections of this report bear out these implications and show, in addition, that large households may also have poorer diets than small ones. Surveys of city families made in 1948 (21) underscore the same relationships between income, household size, and education of the homemaker with particular emphasis on education.

The nutrients most likely to be problems for all north central households as well as for those with the poorer diets were calcium and vitamins

A and C. In some diets they were the only nutrients for which dietaries did not meet recommendations. Although about as many household diets did not meet allowances for thiamine as for vitamin A, thiamine was a less serious problem since the food supplied only slightly less thiamine than was recommended.

Households with the poorer diets used less milk and fruit and vegetables than did those with good diets—particularly tomatoes and citrus fruits and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables. As many poor- as good-diet families used large quantities of meat.

Among farm families, home production of meat, milk, and eggs made valuable contributions to the diet and enabled the household to spend more on other foods. Few nonfarm families produced these items. However, nearly as many nonfarm as farm families used home-grown fruits and vegetables. In the spring, supplies of these items are meager and limited in variety, and stocks of canned and frozen foods often are depleted. However, with careful planning of both home production and preservation good diets could be obtained without increased cost. A north central family that relied solely on home-grown fruits and vegetables in the spring could get recommended quantities of vitamins A and C from fresh and home-preserved strawberries and dark, leafy greens and from broccoli and tomatoes preserved from the previous year's crop. Other early garden crops would supply only small amounts.

The problem then is one of education, and a selective, not merely an increased, home production and preservation program. Knowledge of the importance of particular foods and groups of foods is essential for an adequate diet and in planning for a year-round supply of these foods. Such an educational program should be geared to reach and motivate the older homemakers with relatively little formal education, as well as those more generally associated with extension or other adult programs.

Another point that needs emphasis is the importance of milk to individuals beyond early childhood. The data in table 5 show that fewer adolescents and adults drank milk at home than did those under 13 years of age. This was true even for families with home-produced milk. In the household D above, the adolescent boys drank only half as much milk as the younger children. Too many people still seem to believe that milk is necessary only for the very young. For adolescents with their very high calcium requirement, such a fallacious belief can be particularly damaging. Organizations that work with young people, such as 4-H and Scouts as well as the schools, can do much to remedy this situation for both boys and girls.

SOME FACTORS AFFECTING FOOD CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY LEVELS

Today's markets offer a wide variety of foods in different stages of processing, and in different price ranges. Home production and preservation practices commonly followed by rural families also play a role in permitting variety throughout the year. Families exercise a good deal of individuality in their selections among these foods, and in the amount they spend for them (*cf.* appendix tables 34-38, 60-61). Some of this diversity represents personal likes and dislikes of family members for particular foods, while some represents different degrees of knowledge about nutrition requirements and food composition. These factors in family-to-family variability are difficult to measure or to predict. However, by grouping families according to socioeconomic factors, such as income, household size, age, or education, it is possible to show some of the systematic variation in food consumption. Such data are needed for understanding the market for various foods, and for predicting the effect on demand of change in composition of the population or in distribution of income. They are useful also in making and pricing food budgets.

Money income

The relationship between income and food consumption is well known. References to some aspects of it have already been made in this report. To summarize the income-consumption relationship in quantitative terms is difficult, particularly for farm families, when the relationship must be determined from income for a single year. The definition of income used in the survey may be different from that used by the family in planning its living expenditures. Furthermore, even if there were no problem of definition, there is the difficulty that the income reported may not be typical of the family's usual income—the amount it normally counts on as available for spending. For example, nonfarm families may have a temporary low income because of illness or unemployment, or a temporarily high income because of extra overtime pay or employment of someone not regularly in the labor force. Farm families may experience an unusual year because of crop failure or a particularly good growing season, or carrying over of crops from one year to another. It has been reported in the literature that there is often a lag in adjusting family spending to changing income even when the change is expected to be permanent.

The findings on income and consumption in this survey, therefore, as indeed in most family surveys, have the limitation that information

was obtained on income for only 1 year and that other data were lacking which would make it possible to adjust for transitory changes in income. For the farm families studied there is the additional complication of the large amounts of home-produced food which may blur the income-expenditure curve.

There is yet another limitation to generalizing about income-consumption relationships. Families in increasing numbers today have liquid assets and other savings. Relatively little is known about the effect of such holdings on the allocation of current income for current spending. Some families may spend a larger share of income than they otherwise might because the savings act as a backstop. Some low-income households may be using savings to meet current expenses. This practice would have especial significance in a group including a large number of older people such as the rural nonfarm families in the present survey.

Money value of food.—As income increased the total money value of the food consumed by the families increased and in particular the dependence on purchased food. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of the dollars spent went for meals and other food eaten away from home by both farm and nonfarm families in the various income groups, as the following figures from appendix table 33 show:

Farm status and money income	Total value of food	Expense for purchased food		Total food purchased	Food eaten away as percentage of total food purchased
		Total	Away from home		
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
RURAL FARM					
Under \$2,000	23.30	12.16	0.93	52	8
\$2,000-\$3,999	30.39	17.32	1.51	57	9
\$4,000 and over	34.55	21.38	2.99	62	14
RURAL NONFARM					
Under \$2,000	16.43	12.87	1.00	78	8
\$2,000-\$3,999	25.80	22.54	2.15	87	10
\$4,000 and over	31.12	28.50	4.47	92	16

When the figures are reduced to the cost per meal per person, the increase in food purchased with an increase in income shows up almost as strong, whether it be the average cost of ingredients per meal prepared at home that is considered or the price paid per meal eaten away. As income rises farm families increase their food purchases less than do nonfarm families. It is obvious, too, that the value of home-produced food used per meal served at home does not increase, as the following aver-

ages of money value of food per family member (computed from appendix tables 30 and 33) show:

Farm status and money income	Money value per meal per member served				
	At home				Away from home
	Total	Purchased	Home-produced	Gift or pay	Purchased
RURAL FARM	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Under \$2,000.....	32	16	15	1	43
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	34	18	15	1	52
\$4,000 and over.....	36	21	14	1	51
RURAL NONFARM					
Under \$2,000.....	27	20	4	3	58
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	31	27	3	1	63
\$4,000 and over.....	35	31	3	1	75

Despite the fact that families at different incomes were buying and producing at home different quantities of food and spending different amounts, the apportionment of the total money value among the major food groups remained about the same. This was true for both farm and nonfarm families, for the money value of all food used at home and for money outlay for purchased food as well. However, there were some differences in home-produced food among farm families in different income classes. At higher incomes, meat, poultry, and fish accounted for a larger share of the retail value of home-produced food, and milk and milk products other than butter for a smaller share (appendix table 38).

There is, to be sure, a difference in the kinds of food within the major groups chosen by families at different income levels. Families with higher incomes may choose more expensive foods within a group. For example, meat bought by farm families averaged 56 cents a pound at incomes under \$2,000; 59 cents at incomes of \$2,000-\$3,999; and 61 cents at incomes of \$4,000 and over. Corresponding costs for meat purchased by rural nonfarm families were 57 cents, 61 cents, and 63 cents. As shown in appendix tables 44-46 this came about because more of the high-income families were using relatively expensive cuts of meat.

Quantities of food.—As all studies show, high-income families use more of many foods per person than low-income families. As income increased, farm and nonfarm families alike consumed more meat per person, chiefly larger quantities of beef. The quantities of other meats—pork, poultry, variety meats—or fish changed little with income, although there was some shift to more expensive cuts and forms of these foods (appendix tables 44-47).

Families with more money to spend had more vegetables as well as more meat. On the farm

this meant more potatoes and frozen vegetables per person, while off the farm the increase in potatoes was less, but the use of other fresh vegetables increased.

Fresh fruits, especially citrus, and frozen fruits were other items used in larger amounts per person by families with higher incomes, particularly farm families. Farm families, too, used larger amounts of canned fruit and vegetable juices, while nonfarm families bought more of both canned and frozen juices.

Purchased bread was used in increasing amounts per person as income increased, but the amount of flour used decreased, with a larger proportion being used in the form of prepared mixes. Similarly less cereal was eaten, with a smaller amount requiring cooking.

Farm families used decreasing amounts and nonfarm families increasing amounts of whole milk per person. In beverages, the chief changes noted with increasing income were increased consumption of bottled drinks and alcoholic beverages. Farm families used less coffee and more cocoa than nonfarm families and about the same amount of tea.

Food items which might be classed as dessert items were used in larger quantities per person during the week as income increased. This was particularly true of ice cream and sweet baked goods.

Comparison of food quantities used by households at different income levels must allow for the fact that the average household differs in size as well as in income. A simple division of the household average by the average household size to obtain a per person average—as used above and elsewhere in this report—may be an over-correction, because for some foods a more economical use is possible in large than in small households. To take care of this difficulty a set of household size adjustment factors derived for urban families from data in two national studies were applied (3, p. 40) to the data for rural nonfarm families. The quantities of major foods consumed at different incomes per household of 3.5 persons are shown in table 17. (Data are not given for farm households for two reasons. Factors derived for urban families who buy most of their food would not be applicable to families that obtain large quantities of food from home production; and furthermore, determination of the nature of the income-consumption relationship for farm families has intrinsic complexities for reasons already indicated.)

Of the foods shown in the table, meat, fresh fruits, and milk and milk products other than butter are those for which consumption increased most as families had more money to spend. Flour and cereals was the only group for which consumption decreased as income increased. Sugar and sweets increased only

TABLE 17.—Total money value and quantities of major foods used at home in a week per nonfarm household of 3.5 persons, by money income ¹

[Rural nonfarm families of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Money income	Money value of food	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables	Meat, poultry, fish	Meat	Eggs	Canned fruits and vegetables ²	Fats and oils	Sugar, sweets	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Bakery products	Milk equivalent	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Dollars	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Quarts	Pounds
Under \$1,000	14.20	5.25	4.46	7.37	5.46	1.81	5.83	2.22	5.15	5.88	5.13	9.46	6.70
\$1,000–\$1,999	18.42	7.24	5.74	9.67	7.44	2.14	7.17	2.41	4.64	6.31	7.44	13.86	4.94
\$2,000–\$2,999	21.82	6.31	5.95	10.62	8.36	2.29	6.91	2.66	5.11	7.94	7.14	17.24	4.01
\$3,000–\$3,999	25.04	9.61	6.71	12.95	9.53	2.32	8.18	2.89	5.25	7.00	7.54	16.55	4.40
\$4,000–\$4,999	25.16	10.35	6.90	12.36	9.79	2.17	7.70	2.84	4.86	7.33	7.39	16.36	3.20
\$5,000–\$7,499	27.74	9.99	8.15	14.10	10.94	2.38	7.94	3.08	5.64	7.66	8.76	17.78	4.32
\$7,500 and over	26.39	13.42	6.72	12.06	9.84	2.11	7.68	2.73	3.75	5.80	8.10	18.50	4.01

¹ Data from appendix table 38, adjusted for household size differences between income classes by means of factors developed for urban families in 1948 (3, p. 40.)

² Excludes juices.

TABLE 18.—PURCHASED PREPARED OR PARTIALLY PREPARED FOOD: A week's total food expenditure allocated for such foods, by farm status and money income

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Farm status and money income	Total	Bread, baked goods, flour mixes, ready-to-eat cereals	Meat, fish ¹	Frozen and canned vegetables, fruits, juices	Ice cream	Jellies, jams, candy, prepared desserts	Soups, prepared or partially prepared dishes, canned pastes	Other ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM								
All incomes ³	35.7	12.3	6.7	6.7	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.0
Under \$2,000	34.0	12.6	6.2	6.0	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.8
\$2,000–\$3,999	36.3	13.0	6.7	6.6	4.0	2.8	1.2	2.0
\$4,000 and over	37.5	11.7	7.1	7.5	4.9	3.0	1.4	1.9
RURAL NONFARM								
All incomes ³	27.9	9.3	5.2	5.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.8
Under \$2,000	26.5	10.5	4.6	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
\$2,000–\$3,999	29.3	9.6	5.8	5.7	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.8
\$4,000 and over	28.1	9.1	5.2	6.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.9

¹ Frankfurters and lunch meat, ready-cooked ham, and smoked, canned, or cured fish.

² Pickles, olives and other relishes, catsup, chili sauce, mayonnaise, french dressing, and other salad dressings.

³ Includes households not classified by income.

slightly and consumption of eggs stayed about the same. The trends are illustrated in chart 5 which shows, for some of the food groups, smoothed curves drawn about the averages. The curves have not been extended for households with incomes of \$7,500 or more. There were so few households in this group and the range of income was so wide, with an average of \$12,090 (appendix table 27), that the consumption averages reported would be subject to considerable variation.

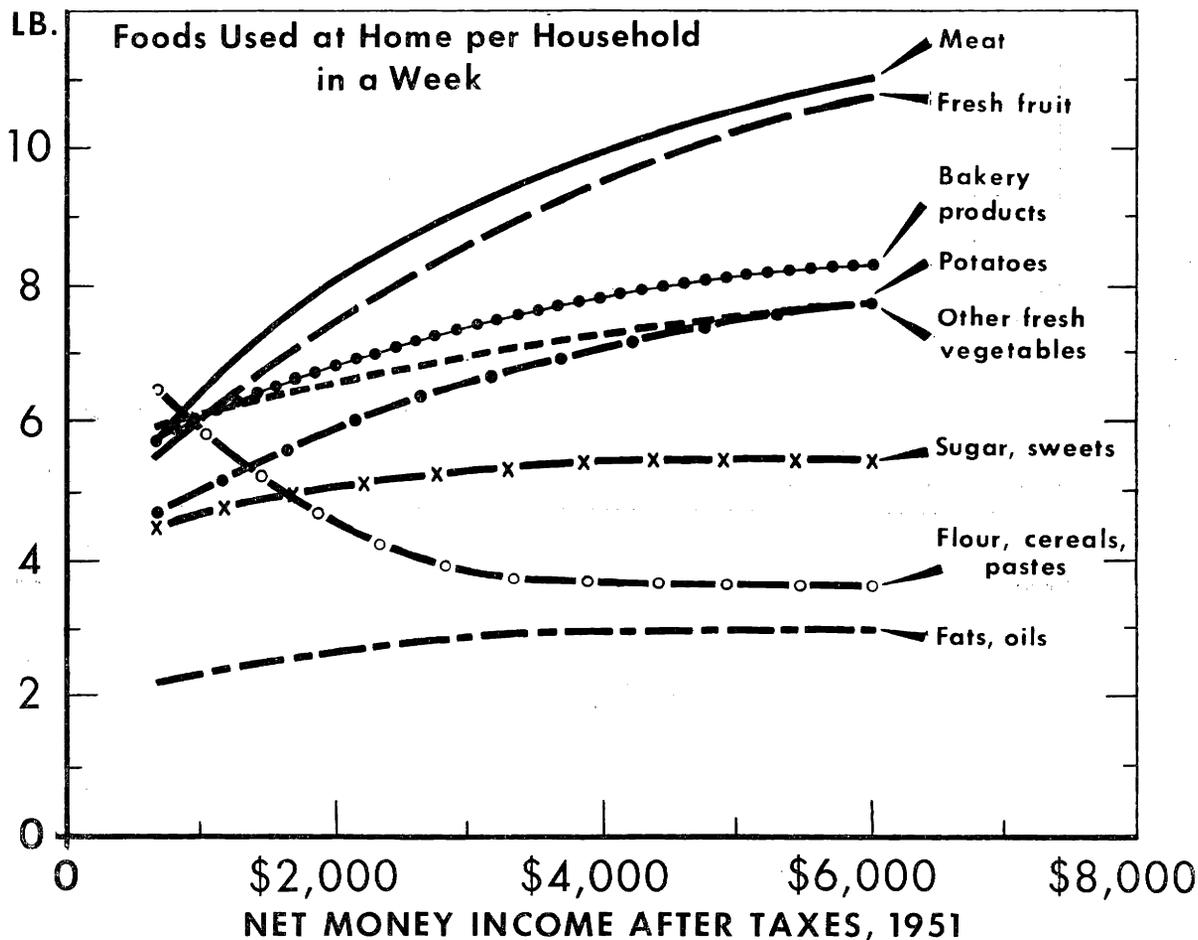
Purchased processed foods.—In line with the greater dependence on purchased foods with increasing income, higher income families used more ready-prepared foods. This trend shows

up for items used only infrequently by families with low incomes, such as frozen fruits and vegetables purchased by 5 and 6 percent of farm and nonfarm families, respectively, with income under \$2,000 and 26 and 32 percent of those with \$4,000 or more. It shows up also for more commonly used items such as store-bought bread, used by about 90 percent of the low-income families and by over 95 percent of those with \$4,000 or more.

As income increased, more families bought jellies and pickles. For bread, lunch meat, ice cream, and soft drinks the quantity per household using increased as well as the percentage of households using. Ready-to-eat cereal was

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND INCOME

Nonfarm Families of 3.5 Persons, N. Central Region, Spring 1952



SOURCE: SMOOTHED CURVES FROM TABLE 17

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CHART 5.

used in about the same amount per household regardless of income. The quantity of frozen fruits and vegetables used by farm families using them increased as income increased, while among nonfarm families it declined slightly.

The percentage of families in each income class using these and other purchased processed foods not mentioned here can be seen in appendix tables 39-58. These tables show that among rural nonfarm families the proportion of the family food dollar spent for what might be called convenience foods changed little with increasing income despite the fact that the proportion of households using them was greater. On the other hand the farm housewife, with

much of her food provided from the home farm and garden, allocated a larger share of her food money to prepared or partially prepared foods and increased this share slightly as she had more money to spend (table 18).

The list of foods included obviously is not complete. It was not possible from the data obtained to include other stages of processing such as ready-to-cook poultry or fish, or washed and trimmed vegetables. However, it does suggest how much of the rural family food budget in this region at all incomes went for convenience foods in the spring of 1952. Analysis of food consumption of urban families in the United States in the spring of 1948 (4, p. 96)

showed 26.5 percent of food expenditures going for the foods considered here.

Nutritive value of diets.—The differences in per person food consumption by income in large measure parallel the differences found in average dietary levels. For example, when family food consumption was compared with the daily NRC allowances per nutrition unit for calories and eight nutrients, protein, calcium, and ascorbic acid were found to have the closest association with family income. These nutrients were less likely to be in short supply in diets of the high- than in those of the low-income families, especially for the rural nonfarm group (appendix table 74). The figures below show the percentage of families in each income group whose diet in the week fell below the NRC recommendations for these nutrients per nutrition unit and the average amount consumed of the foods which contributed the largest shares of these nutrients to the family diets:

Farm status and money income	Amount per person			Families not meeting NRC recommendation for—		
	Meat (incl. bacon, salt pork)	Milk equivalent	Citrus fruits and tomatoes	Protein	Calcium	Ascorbic acid
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM						
Under \$2,000...	2.6	12.8	1.8	8	21	34
\$2,000-\$3,999...	3.0	11.8	2.2	3	24	20
\$4,000 and over...	3.3	11.6	2.7	2	21	11
RURAL NONFARM						
Under \$2,000...	2.2	8.0	1.8	22	53	38
\$2,000-\$3,999...	2.5	10.3	1.9	7	33	30
\$4,000 and over...	2.9	10.4	2.5	6	28	19

The changes in food consumption noted with increasing income were much the same as those noted with increasing money value of food (appendix table 71). As income increases, average money value of food increases, too, and an increase in money value is often accompanied by dietary improvements, as shown for families with an income between \$2,000 and \$3,999:

Farm status and money value of food per person for week	Families not meeting NRC recommendation for—		
	Protein	Calcium	Ascorbic acid
	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM			
Under \$5.00.....	19	43	62
\$5.00-\$6.99.....	0	35	22
\$7.00-\$8.99.....	0	17	14
\$9.00 and over.....	0	6	0
RURAL NONFARM			
Under \$5.00.....	22	67	55
\$5.00-\$6.99.....	6	37	37
\$7.00-\$8.99.....	0	10	10
\$9.00 and over.....	0	18	13

These figures parallel the findings discussed earlier ("Dietary Levels," p. 32)—that families with diets supplying generous amounts of nutrients had higher money value of food per person than those with diets supplying lesser amounts, and that farm families had more food per person than nonfarm families of the same money income. It is obvious that with the goods furnished by the farm without direct money outlay, the farm family with a given money income has more total income than a nonfarm family with the same amount of money to spend. The importance of the large quantities of home-produced food to the diet of farm families can be seen in appendix table 73. For example, farm families with an income under \$2,000 had 18 percent more ascorbic acid per nutrition unit, 25 percent more protein, and 35 percent more calcium than nonfarm families in the same money income class. At incomes above \$2,000 the farm families had about 10 percent more of these nutrients per nutrition unit.

It is evident that low-income nonfarm families—those with less than \$2,000—are at a particular disadvantage. The differences in the diets between lower and higher income families are greater for nonfarm than for farm families, and compared with farm families in the same income class the low-income nonfarm families are relatively worse off than are nonfarm families with higher incomes.

It is at this low income level, where the money available to spend on food is small, that the effect of home-produced food as an extender is most felt. It is also at this income level that the wise selection of foods becomes especially important.

Variety of foods.—Much of the analysis of the relationship of income to food consumption has been in terms of the change in amount spent for food or in the quantities of food consumed as income increased. It also has been shown that demand for food services increases, expressed both in greater expenditure for meals away from home and in greater use of processed foods for meals prepared in the home. Less emphasis in research has been placed on the demand for more variety in the kinds of food eaten as income increases. In this country, with its abundance of food and an income-price relationship relatively favorable for consumers, families in many cases can satisfy requirements for sufficient quantity at low income with comparatively little money outlay. At least part of the percentage increase in expenditure for food as income increases must then express itself in higher priced foods. This often means a wider range of foods. The marketing situation for food, unlike that for other commodities such as clothing, is such that there is often little variation in the price per unit of a specific item.

Paying a higher price per pound frequently means buying a different item or at least one with a different kind of processing.

Number of foods used.—An earlier analysis of food consumed by urban families (11) showed a consistent pattern of increase in the number of different foods used at home during a week as family income increased. In the present report the data show clearly that both farm and nonfarm rural families also increase at a rapid rate the number of foods they use as income increases. Furthermore, probably because of the large amount of their home-produced food, at a given money income farm families use somewhat more items of food than nonfarm, and large families more than small, as the following averages of the number of foods used in a week indicate:

Farm status and money income	All families	2-person families	3-person families	4-person families	Families of 5 persons or more
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
RURAL FARM					
All incomes ¹	48	41	46	52	54
Under \$2,000.....	41	37	39	47	48
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	50	45	48	53	53
\$4,000 and over....	55	48	51	56	59
RURAL NONFARM					
All income ¹	47	39	47	52	54
Under \$2,000.....	37	35	37	42	48
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	48	40	48	51	52
\$4,000 and over....	52	44	49	55	59

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

The number of items themselves are a function of the detail in which foods are reported on the food list, and cannot be used as absolutes for comparison with other surveys using different methods. For example, a schedule with only a catch-all item of "meat" would yield smaller averages than one listing each cut and form separately as the schedule in the present study, which differentiated several hundred separate forms and kinds of food. The numbers do show differences between income and family size groups in the same study. The relation between the number of foods used and the elasticity of food expenditures is indicated further by the increase in the number of foods used as the money value of the food increases. Of the nonfarm families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,999 the percentage having a specified number of foods according to the money value per person was as follows:

Money value per person	Households having a specified number of foods—				
	Total	11-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under \$5.00.....	100	20	31	39	10
\$5.00-\$6.99.....	100	6	18	31	45
\$7.00-\$8.99.....	100	1	7	40	52
\$9.00-\$10.99.....	100	0	13	33	54
\$11.00 and over....	100	0	0	43	57

The number of foods used is of interest in another connection. Nutritionists have long maintained that a varied diet is more likely to be a balanced diet. When families in this study were classified by income and household size, those with a large number of foods were more likely to have diets meeting the NRC allowances. This may be illustrated for 63 households of 3 persons from the group just mentioned. Only the one household size is shown because of the relationship between the number of persons and the number of foods used. Similar findings were obtained for other household sizes. The households meeting the NRC allowance for selected nutrients, the average income, and the average money value of the food, according to the number of foods consumed in the week were as follows:

Number of foods in week	Average income	Average money value of food	Households meeting NRC levels for—		
			Protein	Calcium	Ascorbic acid
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
11-39.....	2,869	14.37	75	50	12
40-49.....	2,992	20.91	96	71	71
50 or more.....	3,251	23.99	100	93	96

It was shown earlier that families with high money value of food per person and those with high income are more likely to have "good diets" in terms of NRC recommended levels than are those with low money value or low income.

Kinds of meat used.—If the number of foods used increases with income, it is important to know some of the food practices that bring about this greater variety. Since meat is a food having a marked increase in consumption with increased income, an analysis was made to see whether the desire for variety is an important factor in this increase. As table 19 demonstrates, it is. Income permitting, farm and nonfarm families alike tended to include more than one kind of meat—beef, pork, or poultry—in their week's menus. At incomes under \$2,000,

nearly a third of the families served only one of these meats in meals throughout the week and fewer than a sixth served some of all three. However, at incomes of \$4,000 or more the situation was just about reversed; one-tenth had only one kind of meat and about one-third had some of each.

At all incomes, if only one meat was served it was more often pork than beef or poultry and if two were used beef and pork were the most likely combination.

These findings held whether it was meat from all sources, including the large amounts produced at home by the farm families, that was being considered, or only purchased meat, the chief source for the rural nonfarm families. The results are the more striking when it is realized that they actually understate the preference for "something different." In the first place, bacon, salt pork, lunch meats, and variety

meats are not included here under beef, pork, or poultry. These items were used by a majority of the families so that, in effect, most families having any of the three meats discussed also had at least one of these other meat items. Furthermore, in this table no allowance was made for variety achieved by the use of different cuts or forms of meat, such as cured and fresh pork, or ground beef and a beef roast.

It is noteworthy that farm and nonfarm families were much alike in their total use of different kinds of meat, even though the sources of supply were different for the two groups. The importance of variety in meat consumption of the farm families was implicit in table 6, which showed that the proportion having both home-produced and purchased meat during the week increased as income increased. These families almost always bought an item different from that produced at home.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF KINDS OF MEAT USED: *Households using beef, pork,¹ or poultry during the week, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Households (2)	Households using—									
		Any beef, pork, or poultry (3)	Only one kind of meat				Two kinds of meat			Three kinds	
			Total (4)	Beef (5)	Pork (6)	Poultry (7)	Total (8)	Beef and pork (9)	Beef and poultry (10)	Pork and poultry (11)	Beef, pork, and poultry (12)
Meat from all sources											
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
RURAL FARM All incomes ²	528	98.0	20.5	7.2	10.8	2.5	53.8	38.3	6.8	8.7	23.7
Under \$2,000	167	94.7	29.4	9.6	13.2	6.6	49.7	31.1	7.2	11.4	15.6
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	98.6	19.8	8.3	10.9	.6	58.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	20.5
\$4,000 and over	117	100.0	12.0	4.3	6.8	.9	56.3	41.0	8.5	6.8	31.7
RURAL NONFARM All incomes ²	624	97.1	17.9	5.9	10.1	1.9	51.0	40.7	5.0	5.3	28.2
Under \$2,000	132	90.9	31.1	9.1	19.7	2.3	46.2	30.3	5.3	10.6	13.6
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	99.1	16.0	5.6	8.8	1.6	52.6	44.6	4.0	4.0	30.5
\$4,000 and over	179	98.5	9.0	3.4	5.0	.6	54.3	45.3	5.6	3.4	35.2
Purchased meat											
RURAL FARM All incomes ²	528	30.1	7.0	1.9	4.9	0.2	18.4	16.3	0.8	1.3	4.7
Under \$2,000	167	29.4	13.2	3.6	9.0	.6	13.8	12.6	0	1.2	2.4
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	32.0	5.8	2.6	3.2	0	21.7	20.5	.6	.6	4.5
\$4,000 and over	117	26.5	3.4	0	3.4	0	16.3	13.7	.9	1.7	6.8
RURAL NONFARM All incomes ²	624	82.6	15.6	5.4	9.1	1.1	44.1	36.9	4.2	3.0	22.9
Under \$2,000	132	73.4	28.0	6.8	19.7	1.5	35.6	25.8	4.5	5.3	9.8
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	85.1	14.4	5.6	8.0	.8	46.2	41.0	3.2	2.0	24.5
\$4,000 and over	179	87.8	7.3	3.4	3.9	0	51.4	43.0	5.0	3.4	29.1

¹ Beef includes all cuts and forms of beef and veal, appendix tables 44 and 45.

Pork includes all cuts and forms, appendix table 45, except

bacon and salt pork, columns 23-26. Variety meats, game, and lunch meats (appendix table 46) are not included.

² Includes households not classified by income.

Fruits and vegetables.—As more money became available for food the amount of fruit consumed rose sharply. The consumption of vegetables increased also. Earlier in this report it was pointed out that farm families producing at home fresh fruit and vegetables other than potatoes often purchased some in addition (table 7). Since, generally, they bought a kind different from what they had on hand, the purchases added not only to the quantity but to the variety of fruits or vegetables served. The households in each income class who used home-produced fruits or vegetables in the survey week and who also purchased some were as follows:

Farm status and money income	Canned fruits	Fresh fruits (other than citrus)	Fresh vegetables (other than potatoes)
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
RURAL FARM			
All incomes ¹	57	72	79
Under \$2,000.....	44	63	65
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	60	75	87
\$4,000 and over....	82	73	90
RURAL NONFARM			
All incomes ¹	56	69	(²)
Under \$2,000.....	32	58	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	66	68	(²)
\$4,000 and over....	67	82	(²)

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

² Not available.

These figures, incidentally, along with those for home-produced and purchased meat shown earlier, help explain why increasing home production often results in better diets rather than in a proportionate decrease in food expense. They also indicate that there is a market for many foods even among families who produce for their own use.

The findings reported suggest the importance of the desire to avoid monotony as a factor in changing food consumption with rising income. Other foods could be studied. Some of the increase in the number and the kinds of foods eaten as income increases goes along with an increased number in the family. For many foods the units commonly sold can be consumed at one meal by a large family, making it possible to select another item for the next meal. A small family, to achieve variety without waste, would have to use the food in another form at a subsequent meal rather than substitute another item.

Household size

Food quantities and food expenditure.—The changes in family food consumption as the num-

ber of persons to be fed increases have been observed in previous family surveys. No new findings were noted in the present sample. As shown in appendix table 33, the total value of food in larger households is greater and more money is spent for purchased food, but the cost per person drops, especially for families in the same income class. Moreover, there is a reduction in the amount of food served per person in the week. This was true for most foods, especially for meat. The per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables also dropped sharply. However, there was an increase in the amount of milk and milk products used per person, and of whole fluid milk in particular. To some extent the amount of flour and cereals used per person also increased, but the quantity of baked goods, if anything, decreased. (See appendix tables 59 and 62.)

Some of these changes represent the more economical use of food possible in a large household. Some, particularly those in the milk and meat groups, came about because of differences in family composition. Larger households include a greater number of young children (appendix table 28) who are likely to be given more milk and less meat than grownups. This lesser consumption of the youngsters is offset, in part, by a greater number of teenagers whose food requirements in some instances are greater than those of adults. Undoubtedly some of the changes represent an attempt by the large household to cut costs by using less of the relatively expensive items. However, such economizing was less evident among the rural families with large amounts of home-produced food than was reported in earlier studies of urban families.

Some of the differences in food consumption between large and small families in the same income class are shown in table 20. The consumption of households of 2 persons is taken as 100. In general, there is more reduction in the amount spent for purchased food than in the money value of the home-produced food. It can also be seen that, contrary to what might be expected, the decrease in food expense and in the quantity of food per person with increasing family size are less marked in families with incomes below \$2,000, especially among the non-farm families. At this income level expenditure and food consumption are low, and the budget may be so restricted even in small families that there is less opportunity for further reduction than at higher incomes. These findings would indicate that welfare agencies and others planning food budgets for low-income families cannot expect them to benefit from the "economy of the large family" to the same degree as families less restricted by income.

The preceding discussion, as well as the tabular data in appendix A on which it is based,

has been confined to household size defined in terms of 21 meals at home in the week equaling 1 person. Those wishing averages based on the more familiar concept of size of the consuming unit—that of the number of persons in the economic family—will find such averages for a few items in appendix B, table 86. This survey is the first one by the Agricultural Research Service for which data on food consumption at home are being published by this number-in-the-family classification. Although an individual household could vary in size depending on the definition (appendix table 85), the consumption averages for units of a given size were much the same whichever definition was applied.

Whatever the definition of the consuming unit, it would be desirable in comparing consumption per person in units of different size to make allowance also for other differences in household composition that may affect food consumption. Young children, for example, generally have more milk than other family members, while adolescents and men in occu-

pations calling for strenuous physical activity are likely to want more meat and high-calorie foods. There is, however, no generally accepted method for translating differences in family composition into equivalent differences in quantities of food per standard consumption unit as is possible for nutrient requirements. For purposes of dietary evaluation, requirements for calories and eight nutrients, according to NRC recommendations, have been computed for each family and converted into equivalent nutrition units, with averages by household size shown in appendix table 31.

Nutritive value of diets.—The differences in the quantities of food consumed by households of different size show up to some degree in the nutritive value per nutrition unit achieved in these diets. The use of nutrition units as a measure makes allowance for sex, age, and activity of the members of the household as well as their number. Such an allowance is important when there is considerable difference in the makeup of households of different sizes (21 meals at home = 1 person). Differences

TABLE 20.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND FOOD CONSUMPTION: *Index of money value and quantity of food used at home per person in a week in households of different sizes, by farm status and money income*
[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income and household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Money value of food at home			Whole fluid milk	Meat, poultry, fish	Fresh fruits and vegetables (excluding potatoes)	Baked goods	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes
	Total	Purchased	Home-produced					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
[Average per person for 2-person households=100]								
RURAL FARM								
Under \$2,000:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	87	89	86	98	86	68	90	111
4 persons.....	86	89	83	98	100	53	70	94
5 persons or more.....	69	70	69	98	67	53	75	100
\$2,000-\$3,999:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	81	73	94	94	84	57	77	121
4 persons.....	85	78	97	139	76	75	88	107
5 persons or more.....	67	61	78	122	65	50	69	121
\$4,000 and over:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	82	71	102	127	77	95	100	81
4 persons.....	81	79	88	153	65	82	91	75
5 persons or more.....	67	64	73	123	57	75	95	88
RURAL NONFARM								
Under \$2,000:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	101	96	125	100	111	95	97	108
4 persons.....	103	104	101	172	107	115	100	133
5 persons or more.....	95	91	46	161	104	76	107	208
\$2,000-\$3,999:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	91	94	89	158	85	83	91	118
4 persons.....	76	76	107	129	65	69	94	91
5 persons or more.....	73	70	102	142	61	63	83	127
\$4,000 and over:								
2 persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 persons.....	87	84	157	103	100	65	109	83
4 persons.....	78	77	89	116	83	60	105	67
5 persons or more.....	71	69	123	116	76	44	100	100

which may be encountered are indicated in the following distributions of meals served in the week by age and sex of farm household members:

Household members	2-person households	3-person households	4-person households	Households of 5 persons or more
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Men.....	47	41	30	21
Women.....	49	38	29	20
Children 16-20 years.....	1	6	6	6
Children 13-15 years.....	1	3	6	8
Children under 13 years.....	2	12	29	45
Total.....	100	100	100	100

On the average, in each income class households of each size had food at home meeting (or exceeding) the NRC recommendations per day for calories and the eight nutrients studied (appendix table 73). Among farm families, large households in an income class consistently averaged somewhat fewer calories, and a little less protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid than small households, thus lowering their margin of safety over minimal needs. Among nonfarm families, the findings were less consistent, although large households generally had less protein, calcium, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid than small households. Significantly, in the nonfarm households with an income under \$2,000 those with 2 and 3 persons had poorer diets than households of 4 persons or more. In this income class the small households often had older homemakers who, as is brought out later, were less likely to serve food meeting the NRC recommendations.

Although household size has been discussed separately here, and in conjunction with income, obviously it is not independent of other characteristics in which large families differ from small and which also may affect food practices. Among these characteristics are age and education of the homemaker.

Age and education of the homemaker

There is much interest in the possible effect of the age and education of the homemaker on her food practices. In the earlier report on this survey a relation was found between these factors and family food preservation practices. As a group, both farm and nonfarm homemakers aged 30-49 years did more canning and freezing than did those younger or older. With respect to education, homemakers who had attended high school or college did less canning and more often had freezing facilities than those having only elementary school training. For this report the families were again grouped by age and education of the homemaker to see whether there were systematic differences among the groups in the quantity or types of food they

used at home in the survey week.

Family characteristics.—Although age and education are considered separately rather than jointly, it should be remembered that they are not independent of each other. Older homemakers were less likely to have gone beyond elementary school in their formal education. Homemakers were distributed in the various age groups by farm status and education as follows:

Farm status and education of homemaker	Age of homemaker		
	Under 30 years	30-49 years	50 years and over
RURAL FARM			
All households ¹	Percent 100	Percent 100	Percent 100
Elementary.....	21	34	70
High school.....	71	54	21
College.....	8	12	9
RURAL NONFARM			
All households ¹	100	100	100
Elementary.....	14	31	64
High school.....	78	53	28
College.....	8	16	8

¹ Excludes families with no homemaker or with one not reporting her education.

This was true at all incomes, although the younger homemakers and those with high school or college training were more often found in families with incomes over \$2,000 (appendix table 32).

Other differences among the families, such as household size and composition, must also be kept in mind when food consumption is being studied by age and education. Households with a homemaker between 30 and 49 years of age were considerably larger than those of women under 30 whose families often were not completed, or of women of 50 or more who were likely to have children grown and living away from home. When the families were grouped by education of the homemaker, there were similar differences, as the following averages by age and education indicate:

Age and education of homemaker	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	Average persons in household (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Households with children under 16	Average persons in household (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Households with children under 16
Age (years):				
Under 30.....	Number 3.84	Percent 74	Number 3.70	Percent 71
30-49.....	4.67	80	4.08	76
50 and over.....	2.94	18	2.66	16
Education (highest grade completed):				
Elementary.....	3.75	46	3.49	43
High school.....	4.17	68	3.62	63
College.....	3.72	60	3.46	61

Appendix tables 63 and 64 show these differences for the families classified by income as well as by the age or education of the homemaker.

Foods used.—The quantities of food used per household are shown by age and income in appendix tables 63 and 66, and by education and income in tables 64 and 67. The corresponding averages for nutritive value of the diet per nutrition unit appear in appendix tables 75 and 76. There were too few cases to permit further subdivision by household size or family type. It is recognized that differences in age and education do not necessarily cause the differences in food patterns observed in these tables. A determination of causal relationships requires intensive, discriminatory analysis to measure the variation explained by age and education and the amount that must be attributed to other factors such as family size and type. However, the tables do describe the food consumption of households in different stages of the family cycle and with different amounts of schooling as well as with different amounts of money to spend. They should be useful to market analysts, home economists, or others planning promotional and educational programs.

The differences in the quantity of some foods used by homemakers of different age or different amounts of schooling generally seem to be related to the number in the family and also to the presence of young children. For example, the households of the younger women—households likely to include young children—used more milk and less meat per person than those of women 50 and over at each income level (appendix table 63). Similarly, homemakers with high school training, who had more people at home to feed than those with either elementary school or college education, used less meat and more milk per person for their families (appendix table 64).

However, the greater use of frozen fruits and vegetables and canned and frozen juices by families with homemakers having high school or college training was not explained completely by differences in family size. It was related in part to the greater acceptance at all income levels of frozen foods by women with more schooling, as indicated by their more often having freezing facilities (see 12, p. 23). In part, also, it followed from a greater interest in purchasing processed foods (appendix table 67). In general, homemakers with some higher education were more likely to use purchased salad dressing, bread, flour mixes, pudding mixes and other dry desserts, ice cream, frozen orange juice and other frozen fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat cereals, soups, and soft drinks than homemakers with only elementary schooling. However, the differences were less noticeable

among families having an income of \$4,000 or more.

When families were classified by the age of the homemaker and by family income, there were also differences in the use of purchased processed foods, more marked than when classified by education. Younger homemakers more often reported using bread, lunch meat, and salad dressing, and soft drinks than women 50 years or older. The younger women also were more likely to use flour mixes, dry dessert mixes, ice cream, pie, frozen orange juice, frozen fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat cereals (and other cereals as well), and soups—in fact all the processed foods selected for study (appendix table 66). Many of the differences would seem to follow directly from the fact that younger homemakers, who were more likely to have children in the home, often would be preparing sandwiches and other things for lunches carried to school or after-school snacks. They probably would place more emphasis on desserts and sweets in planning meals for their families. Furthermore, some young homemakers may not yet have acquired skills in food preparation or may have been too busy with child care and like duties to put them into practice.

There were differences between farm and nonfarm families, but on the whole the proportion of each group using specified processed foods were more notable for their similarities.

Nutritive value of diets.—The different food practices of the homemakers of different ages were reflected to some degree in the quality of the diets provided their families (appendix table 75). Families with homemakers 50 years or over had, on the whole, fewer calories per nutrition unit, and less protein, vitamin A, iron, riboflavin, and niacin than younger homemaker's families, even though they spent as much or more for food per person and produced (in dollar terms) as much or more food at home (appendix table 66). The differences were greater for nonfarm families, especially among those with incomes less than \$2,000. For this group the average amount of protein dropped to 85 grams per nutrition unit per day, the lowest for any group in the study. The calcium provided in the diet came to only 0.75 grams per nutrition unit per day, compared with an NRC recommendation of 0.80 grams.

More striking differences in the diets of households of older and younger homemakers were observed when the households were grouped into those with a homemaker under 60 years and those with one 60 or over. Such a comparison is pertinent in view of the increasing proportion in our population of persons in the older age groups. The comparison was limited to families with incomes under \$2,000, because this in-

come class included 52 percent of the farm and 53 percent of the nonfarm homemakers in the study who were 60 or more. The per capita money value of their food was not too different from that of the households of younger women. In these low-income families the households of the older homemakers had poorer diets as the following percentages show:

Farm status and age of homemaker	Diets not meeting NRC allowances for—			Total money value of food per person
	Protein	Calcium	Ascorbic acid	
RURAL FARM	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Under 60 years.....	4	19	34	6.77
60 years or over.....	22	29	32	6.93
RURAL NONFARM				
Under 60 years.....	11	40	29	5.91
60 years or over.....	30	65	46	5.35

The older homemakers used fewer foods in the week (table 21), which may be one reason why their diets were poor since there appears to be a relationship between the number of foods used and the adequacy of the diet.

The quantities per person of foods combined into 11 nutrition groups provided by the diets of low-income families with homemakers under 60 and those 60 or more are shown in appendix table 65. The quantities, compared with those suggested in the food plan for an adequate diet at low cost (15), indicate places where improvement might be made. Sometimes the older families were more likely than the younger ones to omit altogether an important food group such as citrus fruits and tomatoes, or leafy, green and yellow vegetables, or relatively economical

sources of protein such as are found in the legume group.

Differences in food selection by age, when they occur at higher incomes, may have less nutritional consequence because the extra money spent for food at such incomes is in itself likely to provide a more varied diet.

The averages for nutritive levels of diets of the families studied show more consistent differences by income and education (appendix table 76) than by age of the wife. Where the homemaker had attended high school or college, the family food provided larger supplies of ascorbic acid, protein, vitamin A, and niacin as well as somewhat more calcium and total calories. Greater emphasis was also placed on the use of milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables. Since the differences in family size and composition by education of homemaker were not so great as those by age, the improved diets of the families where the homemaker had more formal education may be attributed in part to a greater knowledge of good nutrition practices.

Freezing facilities

The increasing popularity of home freezers even among urban families brings with it a need for information on what changes in food consumption families make when they have freezing facilities. In this North Central Region study 31 percent of the farm and 12 percent of the nonfarm families had a home freezer in 1951. In addition, a number of families rented a freezer locker and a few had access to someone else's freezer, so that in all nearly three-fourths of the farm and one-third of the nonfarm families had some facilities for freezing food. (These facilities are exclusive of frozen-food compartments which may have been available in the

TABLE 21.—AGE OF HOMEMAKER AND FOODS USED IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: *Distribution of foods used in week in households with less than \$2,000 money income, by farm status and age of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Item and unit (1)	Rural farm homemaker			Rural nonfarm homemaker		
	All ¹ (2)	Under 60 years (3)	60 years and over (4)	All ¹ (5)	Under 60 years (6)	60 years and over (7)
Households.....number.....	167	122	41	132	63	63
Persons per household.....do.....	3.34	3.70	2.38	2.80	3.30	2.34
Foods per household:						
Average.....do.....	42	44	35	37	41	33
Distribution.....percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
11-29.....do.....	13	6	32	32	21	41
30-39.....do.....	31	29	34	34	30	40
40-49.....do.....	35	39	27	19	24	13
50 and over.....do.....	21	26	7	15	25	6

¹ Includes 4 farm and 6 nonfarm households with no homemaker.

mechanical refrigerators used by nine-tenths of the families.) It will be recalled from the earlier report that households having only lockers were, on the average, somewhat smaller and had lower incomes than those having freezers. However, the families having either a freezer or a locker were generally larger, had more income, had more formal education and were somewhat younger (with the age and education of the wife being used as an indicator) than the families having neither facility.

Farm families with freezing facilities had somewhat higher money value of food, with a larger share of it from home production. For example, their food in the week was valued at \$7.26 per person, with 46 percent of it being home produced. The food they bought came to \$3.76 per person. By contrast, farm families with no freezers or lockers had only 37 percent of their food (in money value) from home production. Their food had a retail value of \$6.72 per person, \$4.14 of which was purchased (appendix table 68). It is evident that farm families with freezing facilities had more home production, and more total food with a little

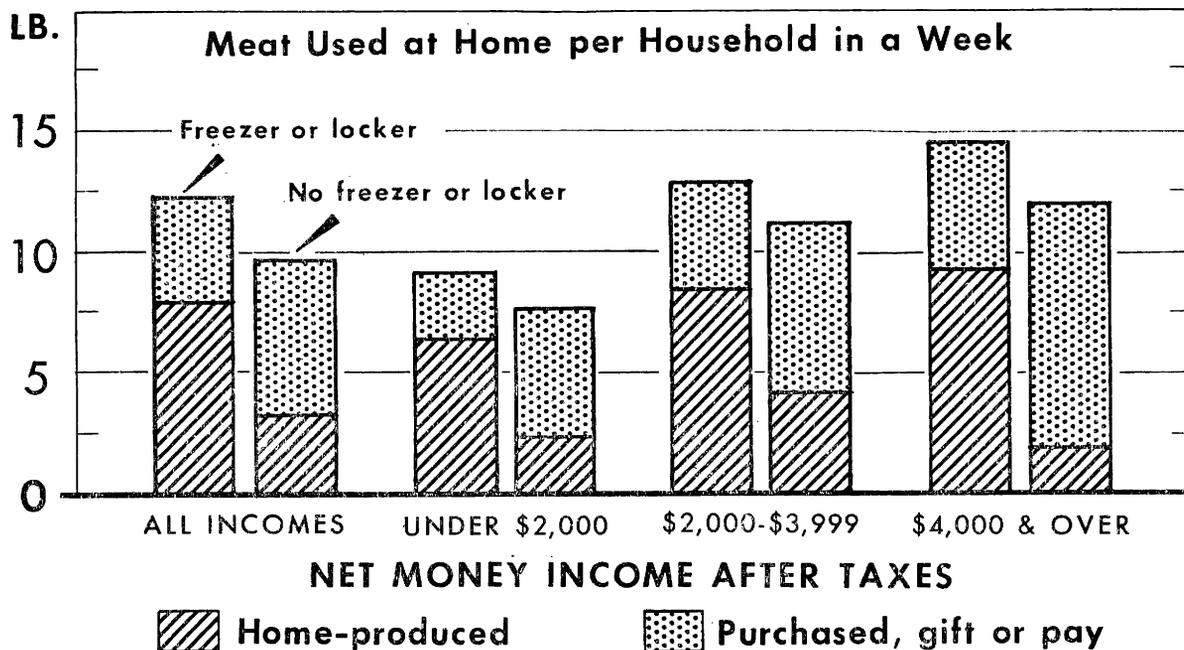
less direct expense than those with no freezing facilities. On the other hand, although non-farm families with freezing facilities had somewhat more home-produced food (in dollar terms) than those without, they spent as much as or more than the latter for food. Those with freezers or lockers used \$7.08 worth of food per person, \$5.74 of which was purchased; 13 percent of it was home-produced. Nonfarm families without freezers or lockers used \$6.42 worth of food, \$5.66 of which was purchased and 8 percent home produced.

In addition to the money value of the food, the quantities used by families in the same income class with and without freezing facilities have been compared (appendix table 68).⁸ Families with freezing facilities used more food per person. As would be expected, the biggest difference occurred in frozen fruits and vegetables

⁸ For simplicity in tabulating, families were classified by their freezing facilities in 1951 rather than by facilities in the spring of 1952. An additional 2 percent of the farm and 3 percent of the nonfarm families had freezers or lockers in April 1952 who did not have them in 1951. An additional 1 percent had freezers or lockers in 1951, but not in the spring of 1952.

FREEZING FACILITIES AND MEAT CONSUMPTION

Farm Families, North Central Region, Spring 1952



and in meat, which is the item most frequently stored in family freezers. There was also an increase in the use of fruit and vegetable juices—both canned and frozen—and surprisingly little decrease in the use of fresh or canned fruits and vegetables. Households with and without freezing facilities that used various foods and the quantities used per person in the week were as follows:

Item	Farm families with—		Nonfarm families with—	
	Freezing facilities	No freezing facilities	Freezing facilities	No freezing facilities
Households using (percent)				
Meat, poultry, fish.....	100	100	100	100
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	46	13	51	18
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	98	94	98	94
Fresh vegetables (other than potatoes).....	98	98	99	98
Fresh fruits.....	92	88	92	90
Fruit and vegetable juices, canned or frozen (single strength equivalent).....	55	37	53	44
Quantity per person (pounds)				
Meat, poultry, fish.....	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	.4	.1	.4	.1
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.2
Fresh vegetables (other than potatoes).....	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
Fresh fruits.....	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4
Fruit and vegetable juices, canned or frozen (single strength equivalent).....	.7	.4	.7	.5

These trends for all families are in the main repeated when the families are classified by income, as illustrated in chart 6 showing the quantities of meat consumed by farm families with and without freezing facilities. At each of three income levels used, the farm families with freezers or lockers had more meat. This was true for both home-produced and purchased meat, but the differences were greater for the home-produced meat. One of the factors influencing a farm family to purchase a freezer or rent a locker is a large amount of home-produced meat (table 22). Only 49 percent of the families using no home-produced meat in the survey week had a freezer or locker compared with 85 percent of those who did have some home-produced meat. In fact, of the families using as much as 13 pounds or more of home-produced meat in the week 9 out of 10 had a freezer or locker.

Further analysis of food consumption of low-income families

It has been shown that, on the average, in a given income class large households spend less (and have lower total money value) per person for food, use smaller quantities, and tend to obtain smaller amounts of some important nutrients than small households; households with young homemakers average better diets in terms of NRC recommendations for several nutrients than those with older homemakers; and households with homemakers that attended high school or college average better diets than those with homemakers having only an elementary school education. To some degree the household size, and age and education of homemaker are interrelated; to a considerable degree all are associated with family income.

It is not possible in a study of this size to take into account in a single analysis all the pertinent socioeconomic factors such as income, size of household, and age and education of the homemaker. However, in view of the continuing interest in the welfare of low-income rural families, a more detailed discussion of the resources and the food consumption of families with money income (after taxes) of less than \$2,000 is included here. This serves in a way to summarize the combined effect of several of the factors operating as revealed in the diet pattern and gives clues to the types of programs which could be of assistance.

Source of income.—Families with incomes below \$2,000 had sources of income different from those of families with higher incomes. The low-income families, both farm and nonfarm, were less likely to have anyone in the family gainfully employed at nonfarm work. For the farm families this meant they were more often dependent on farm products as their sole source of cash income, while for the rural nonfarm families it meant a greater proportion depending on pensions and similar sources (see Glossary, Money income) as their only means of livelihood. The families in each income class having income from specified sources were:

Farm status and source of income	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
RURAL FARM	100	100	100
All sources.....			
Farm income only.....	62	52	34
Farm income and pensions, ¹ no wage or salary.....	16	8	14
Farm income and wage or salary.....	13	24	34
Wage or salary only.....	2	12	9
Other combinations.....	6	3	9
Not reported.....	1	1	0

Farm status and source of income—Con.	Under \$2,000	\$2,000–\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL NONFARM	100	100	100
All sources.....			
Pensions ¹ only.....	41	4	3
Wage or salary only.....	28	72	51
Wage or salary and pensions ¹	14	12	26
Wage or salary and nonfarm business.....	3	4	7
Nonfarm business only.....	8	4	8
Other combinations.....	6	4	4
Not reported.....	0	(²)	1

¹ Pensions, dividends and interest, rent from real estate, allotments, contributions from children, roomers and boarders, relief, household crafts, income from farm or business owned but not operated.

² 0.5 or less.

Family Characteristics. — Low-income families also differed from other families in respects other than source of incomes. In fact, the in-

come status was related in part to other differences such as stage in the family cycle and education. The low-income families were generally smaller, had fewer children under 16, and had older homemakers with less schooling as shown below:

Characteristic and unit	Rural farm		Rural nonfarm	
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over
Family composition:				
Family size.....number.....	3.30	4.09	2.65	3.72
Household size.....do.....	3.34	4.19	2.80	3.69
Having children under 16.....percent.....	46	64	26	63
Homemaker:				
Age 60 years or over.....do.....	25	11	50	10
No high school or college training.....do.....	59	34	65	29

TABLE 22.—HOME-PRODUCED MEAT AND FREEZING FACILITIES: Farm households having freezing facilities, by money income and amount of home-produced meat used in week

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Money income and home-produced meat (pounds)	Freezing facilities in 1951			
	All households	Freezer in home ¹	Locker, no freezer	No freezer or locker
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes: ² ³				
No home-produced meat.....	100.0	21.8	27.1	51.1
Any home-produced meat.....	100.0	37.0	48.4	14.6
0.01– 5.99.....	100.0	39.8	40.8	19.4
6.00–12.99.....	100.0	30.8	55.5	13.7
13.00 and over.....	100.0	44.0	45.0	11.0
Under \$2,000: ³				
No home-produced meat.....	100.0	10.9	23.4	65.7
Any home-produced meat.....	100.0	30.6	47.0	22.4
0.01– 5.99.....	100.0	28.6	45.2	26.2
6.00–12.99.....	100.0	33.3	43.6	23.1
13.00 and over.....	100.0	29.4	58.8	11.8
\$2,000–\$3,999: ³				
No home-produced meat.....	100.0	18.5	35.2	46.3
Any home-produced meat.....	100.0	29.6	55.1	15.3
0.01– 5.99.....	100.0	29.4	47.1	23.5
6.00–12.99.....	100.0	29.4	58.8	11.8
13.00 and over.....	100.0	30.0	53.3	16.7
\$4,000 and over: ³				
No home-produced meat.....	100.0	35.8	32.1	32.1
Any home-produced meat.....	100.0	48.2	47.1	4.7
0.01– 5.99.....	100.0	55.6	33.3	11.1
6.00–12.99.....	100.0	31.6	63.1	5.3
13.00 and over.....	100.0	65.5	34.5	0

¹ Whether or not a locker was rented.

² Includes households not classified by income.

³ Excludes families with no freezer or locker but with access to someone else's freezer, families not reporting on freezing facilities, and households not existing as a family in 1951.

Age and education of the homemaker are, of course, highly correlated with age and education of the male head of the family.

Dietary adequacy.—The food consumption and family characteristics of families with an income under \$2,000 are summarized by income source in table 23. The source of income has been used for classification because it indicates the kind of programs for increasing family resources which could apply. The table shows, incidentally, the variation in income within the low-income group and its close association with age, especially among nonfarm families. The figures suggest that the age of the homemakers (and perhaps the accompanying lack of higher education) as well as limited funds played a role in producing the relatively poor diets in this income class compared with those at higher incomes. When the families in this low-income group are classified by income source, the percentage with diets providing less than the NRC recommended allowance for protein, calcium, and ascorbic acid is considerably higher in the classes that include a large number of older homemakers.

For example, in terms of the three nutrients shown, the poorest diets of the farm families were those of families with no net money income from farming⁹ and families with farm and some income other than wages, groups in which 42 and 55 percent of the homemakers, respectively, were at least 60 years of age. Similarly, some of the poorest diets of nonfarm families were those of families found having wage income and pensions and families having only pensions. In these groups, 53 and 74 percent of the homemakers, respectively, were 60 years or older. Among nonfarm families depending on self-employment or their own business for their income, a number of whose diets did not meet NRC recommendations, 41 percent of the homemakers were 60 years or more. Because of the high correlation between age and education (appendix table 32), these groups of families with older homemakers probably include a large number in which the homemaker

⁹ By the definition used, families in some cases were classified as farm families, although they had no net money income from farming in 1951. See Glossary, Farm.

TABLE 23.—SOURCE OF INCOME AND FOOD CONSUMPTION IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: *Age of homemaker, household size, money value of food in week, and dietary levels of families with an income under \$2,000, by farm status and source of income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and source of income (1)	Households (2)	Average income (3)	Home-maker 60 years and over (4)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (5)	Food consumed at home per person				Food items used (9)	Households not meeting NRC allowances per nutrition unit for—		
					Total (6)	Bought (7)	Home-produced (8)			Protein (10)	Calcium (11)	Ascorbic acid (12)
	Number	Dollars	Percent	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM												
All households	167	1,000	25	3.34	6.78	3.40	3.26	48	41	8	21	34
Negative farm income	24	-225	17	4.10	6.99	3.31	3.49	50	43	8	12	29
Farm income only	92	1,225	21	3.02	7.04	3.36	3.54	50	41	3	10	26
Farm and other income	39	1,025	32	3.58	6.51	3.59	2.83	43	42	8	31	38
Including wages	18	1,275	11	4.52	6.40	3.65	2.60	42	47	0	28	33
Not including wages	21	825	55	2.77	6.68	3.52	3.02	45	38	14	33	43
No farm income ¹	12	1,475	42	3.42	5.90	3.46	2.06	35	40	8	33	50
RURAL NONFARM												
All households	132	1,200	50	2.80	5.65	4.34	.77	14	37	22	53	38
Wage income	58	1,300	30	3.03	5.81	4.40	.79	14	39	10	40	31
Only	39	1,400	21	3.23	5.67	4.42	.59	10	39	8	33	28
And pensions ^{2 3}	19	1,075	53	2.62	6.13	4.32	1.28	21	38	16	53	37
Nonfarm business or self-employment	18	1,325	41	2.82	5.75	4.58	.80	14	37	22	67	39
Pensions only ^{2 4}	56	1,025	74	2.55	5.44	4.23	.73	13	35	32	62	45

¹ Households could meet definition of a farm family and have no net income from farming. See Glossary, Farm.

² Pensions, contributions, allotments, relief; dividends and interest; rent or real estate; roomers; boarders; household

crafts; farm or business owned but not operated.

³ Includes 1 case with some farm income.

⁴ Includes 2 cases with pensions, farm income, and 1 case with rent and farm income.

did not go beyond elementary school. It was shown earlier that diets tend to be poorer in households where the homemaker had not been to high school or college.

It does not appear to be chiefly a difference in the amount spent for food that is causing the difference in dietary levels among these groups of low-income families. The average value per person of purchased food varied but little from group to group, coming to \$3.40 for farm and \$4.34 for nonfarm families, with those groups having the poorest diets spending just about as much for food as the others. The money value of all food including home-produced as well as purchased food did vary by income source, ranging from \$5.90 to \$7.04 for farm households and from \$5.44 to \$6.13 for nonfarm households. However, these figures are about equal to or even higher than the \$5.50 per person required to purchase an adequate diet at low cost in the spring of 1952, according to food plans prepared by the Household Economics Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service (15). As noted earlier, there is a tendency among older homemakers to use fewer kinds of foods in the week, a factor which may contribute to the differences observed in dietary adequacy.

These data for families with less than \$2,000 money income after taxes suggest several things. They repeat findings reported by others—that low-income farm families are often lacking in opportunities for increasing their incomes by nonfarm employment. Low-income nonfarm families also often have no member in the labor force. For a large proportion of the older families, social security benefits or other pensions are the only source of income.

HOUSEHOLD PRACTICES IN THE USE OF SELECTED FOODS

The rural households in this survey reported the manner in which selected foods—white flour, eggs, fresh fluid and evaporated milk, lard and other shortening, butter, margarine, oil, and sugar—were used during the survey week.

All-purpose flour and cake flour

Uses of flour.—Almost every household in the study used some white flour. All-purpose flour was used in 9 out of 10 households, while cake flour was used by 1 in 4 of the farm and 1 in 6 of the rural nonfarm families (appendix table 83). In most cases families using cake flour were using other white flour as well (appendix

An increase in income would undoubtedly benefit families in improved food consumption as well as other aspects of family living. This increase may be difficult for the older families to achieve and for those with little schooling, who make up a large proportion of low-income rural families.

However, the data suggest that poor food choices, particularly in older families, were as much a factor as restricted income in causing inadequate diets, and that much might be done through education for better food habits, especially among older people. Through need for economy, lack of incentive, poor health, or mistaken ideas about food requirements of older persons, older homemakers may be using a restricted list of foods and thus failing to achieve a satisfactory diet.

Young and old homemakers who adopt a restricted food list for budgetary or other reasons could be helped to make wiser selections. Families with low incomes that used relatively few foods sometimes omitted altogether an important nutrition group such as citrus fruits and tomatoes, or leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, or a relatively economical source of protein, such as legumes and nuts (appendix table 65).

A well-planned program of home production and food preservation supplemented by a better selection of purchased food could result in an improved diet for the average family without additional money outlay.

The number of cases studied is not large and the differences observed might not in every instance be termed statistically significant. However, the consistent results may well have significance in nutrition programs for low-income families, and in particular for older families.

table 42). Families with an income of more than \$2,000 were a little more likely to use cake flour than those with less.

Over three-fourths of the families reported using small amounts of flour for purposes other than baking—in noodles, as thickenings, coatings, and dustings for foods, or in making gravy, one of the uses most often mentioned. High-income families more often reported other uses for flour, perhaps because they used more meat with which gravy is so often served.

Baking usually takes larger amounts of flour than other uses and considerable baking was done (table 24). All-purpose flour and cake flour both were used for cakes by a number of homemakers, but in most cases those using one

kind of flour for this purpose did not use the other kind as the following figures indicate:

	Rural farm, percent	Rural nonfarm, percent
Baking cake with:		
White flour (other than mixes)---	59	35
Cake flour-----	26	14
All-purpose flour-----	38	23

Many families also reported using all-purpose flour in baking other items such as bread and pie (appendix table 83). For each item the percentage of farm families making any in the week was higher for farm than for nonfarm families in the same income class. The earlier report on this survey showed that the farm families lived farther away from their places of food purchase and made purchases fewer times in the week (12). Undoubtedly, some of the farm families baking did so because it was not convenient to buy fresh baked goods as needed.

Items baked.—Considering only cake, pie (pastry), bread or other baked goods made with yeast, quick breads, or cookies made with white flour, and counting each of these five types of product as one item, it appears that 87 percent of the farm and 69 percent of the nonfarm homemakers baked at least once in the survey week (table 24). In fact, most of the homemakers baking made two or more different products during the week. The total amount of home baking is understated because the table refers to the use of white flour only. Omitted are purchased flour mixes¹⁰ used in 27 percent of the farm and 33 percent of the nonfarm households; cornmeal, used by 16 and 15 percent; and other non-white flour by 4 and 1 percent of the families, respectively (appendix table 42).

As is evident in the table, cake and pie were the most popular items for home baking and persons making one more often than not made both. The other products considered were almost never the only ones made, and usually were made along with cake or pie, though not necessarily in the same day. The number of households making bread or other baked goods with yeast (rolls, buns, coffeecake)—a third of the farm and a sixth of the nonfarm households—is of particular interest. Because few prepared mixes for baked goods requiring yeast were on the market at the time of the survey and because so little graham or rye flour was used by these families, the percentage shown baking bread and other items made with yeast is a close approximation of the total households making them.

Farm households did more baking than nonfarm households. There was little variation by income, except that the percentage baking bread

declined in the higher income families, as the following figures (from appendix table 83) indicate:

Farm status and money income:	Any baking, percent	Bread, percent
RURAL FARM		
All incomes ¹ -----	87	25
Under \$2,000-----	87	28
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	88	22
\$4,000 and over-----	84	20
RURAL NONFARM		
All incomes ¹ -----	69	11
Under \$2,000-----	70	14
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	68	12
\$4,000 and over-----	66	5

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

Baking and buying practices.—The baking practices of these families may be compared with their purchasing practices as revealed in appendix table 43.

Baking was common, but loaf bread, which appears on the daily menu in most households, was purchased for use during the survey week by nearly all the families. A fourth of the farm and a tenth of the nonfarm families made loaf bread, but in most cases it appears to have been used in addition to store-bought bread. On the other hand, the farm and nonfarm women made rather than bought their cake and pie, and to a somewhat lesser degree their rolls and quick breads, too, as the following percentages of households baking and purchasing¹¹ each item show:

Item	Farm households		Nonfarm households	
	Baking with white flour	Purchasing	Baking with white flour	Purchasing
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Bread-----	25	91	11	96
Other items made with yeast-----	13	14	6	16
Biscuits and other quick breads-----	28		24	
Cake-----	55	13	40	17
Pie-----	59	2	35	4

The fact that yeast bread is used in larger quantities and takes longer to make than cakes

¹⁰ Includes mixes for batters and doughs other than those considered here, such as pancake and waffle mixes.

¹¹ This survey reports information on those using purchased baked goods in the week rather than those buying. For so large a sample as this, and for a relatively perishable item such as baked goods, the percentage buying should be about the same as the percentage using.

TABLE 24.—HOME BAKING WITH WHITE FLOUR: *Households making any of five selected items with cake or all-purpose flour*¹ in week, by farm status and age of homemaker

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Number and kind of items baked with cake or all-purpose flour (1)	Rural farm			Rural nonfarm		
	All households ²	Homemaker under 50 years	Homemaker 50 years and over	All households ²	Homemaker under 50 years	Homemaker 50 years and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All households.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households not baking any bread or other baked goods made with yeast, cake, pie, quick breads, or cookies.....	13	9	18	31	29	32
Households baking 1 or more items ³	87	91	82	69	71	68
One.....	23	23	22	28	27	29
Two.....	29	29	33	24	25	23
Three.....	22	25	17	12	13	13
Four.....	11	12	8	4	6	2
Five.....	2	2	2	1	(⁴)	1
Households baking—						
Cake.....	59	66	47	35	41	25
Only.....	9	10	7	7	9	2
And pie only.....	10	11	8	7	7	6
And pie and other things.....	25	29	19	11	13	10
And baked goods made with yeast, but not pie.....	9	9	8	4	4	4
And cookies and quick breads only.....	6	7	5	6	8	3
Pie (pastry).....	55	58	49	40	39	44
Only.....	8	8	9	12	10	14
And cake only.....	10	11	8	7	7	6
And cake and other things.....	25	29	19	11	13	10
And other things not cake.....	12	10	13	10	9	14
Bread and other baked goods made with yeast (rolls, buns, coffeecake).....	32	31	33	16	16	16
Only.....	2	2	3	2	1	2
And pie or cake.....	28	28	25	12	13	12
And other things.....	2	1	5	2	2	2
Quick breads (muffins, biscuits, griddlecakes).....	28	29	28	24	25	25
Only.....	3	2	4	6	5	8
And pie or cake.....	23	26	20	17	18	16
And other things.....	2	1	4	1	2	1
Cookies.....	27	28	24	16	17	15
Only.....	1	1	0	2	2	4
And pie or cake.....	24	26	20	13	14	10
And other things.....	2	1	4	1	1	1

¹ Excludes purchased flour mixes.

² Includes a few households with no homemaker.

³ Each of the five types of baked goods listed was considered one item, regardless of how many units or batches were made.

⁴ 0.5 or less.

or pies may be one explanation for its being bought rather than made. It also may have better keeping qualities as purchased than cake or pie, an important consideration for those buying groceries only once or twice in the week. The price differential between purchased and home-baked products of comparable quality is undoubtedly a factor as well.

The practices by income class, not shown here, were much the same as shown for all families.

Age of homemaker and baking.—Homemakers 50 years and over did a little less baking than homemakers under 50 (table 24). The difference between homemakers was greater in the kind of items made than in the percentage making any. The greatest difference was in the

case of cake, which the older homemakers, farm and nonfarm, at each income level were less likely to bake.

This fact could be explained at least in part by the fact, pointed out earlier, that older homemakers have smaller households and fewer youngsters to plan meals for.

There were other differences. Older farm homemakers who baked were more likely to make bread or other items requiring yeast than younger homemakers, and older nonfarm homemakers who baked were less likely to bake quick breads and more likely to make cookies. However, the patterns were not the same in all income classes.

The older homemakers made fewer kinds of things. Among farm homemakers only 27 percent of those 50 years and over that baked made more than two of the five items listed, compared with 39 percent of the younger women. Among the nonfarm homemakers, who baked fewer items than the farm homemakers, 39 percent of the older women made more than one item compared with 44 percent of the younger women.

Eggs

Practically all the rural families in the North Central States used eggs in some form during the survey week in the spring of 1952 (appendix table 38).

As shown earlier, farm households home produced and used more eggs than nonfarm households, 10 and 8 eggs, respectively, per person per day. Most of the families in the two groups served eggs as such—that is, boiled, poached, fried, scrambled, deviled, creamed, in omelets, and in other ways as recognizable eggs rather than as an incidental part of mixed dishes—at one or more meals, the proportion of total eggs so used being about the same for the two groups, 74 and 78 percent. The remaining eggs were used in baking and other food preparation, with farm families more likely to use them in this way. A small fraction (1 percent) of the total eggs was given to pets or wasted.

Meals at which eggs were served.—Breakfast was the most popular meal for serving eggs, although they were also used frequently at other meals (appendix table 78). More families at all incomes served eggs at both breakfast and other meals than at breakfast only, as shown below:

Eggs served at—	Farm, percent	Nonfarm, percent
Any meal.....	97	97
Breakfast.....	87	83
Only.....	36	37
And other meals.....	51	46
Noon or evening meal.....	61	60
But not breakfast.....	10	14
And breakfast.....	51	46

Measured in proportion of total eggs used, breakfast again was predominant, accounting for a little over half of all eggs used while the other two meals combined accounted for less than one-fourth. The other eggs used went almost entirely into food preparation.

A greater number of farm than nonfarm families, 86 and 73 percent, respectively, reported using eggs in food preparation, reflecting the more frequent baking of cakes, pies, and cookies just discussed. Among nonfarm families eggs were less likely to be used in food preparation in families with incomes under \$2,000 than in those with higher incomes. The majority of low-income nonfarm families have older homemakers who, as shown, are less likely to bake cakes.

Home-produced eggs and uses of eggs.—Because families with home-produced eggs used more than those with no home-produced eggs, the two groups were studied to see whether there was also a difference in the way eggs were used. In general, families with home-produced eggs were more likely to use eggs in food preparation and to serve eggs for breakfast. Both farm and nonfarm families buying eggs had them at meals nearly as often as those with home-produced eggs, but a larger proportion of those buying had them only at noon or evening meals as shown in the following figures for all households using eggs:

Farm status and use of eggs	Households using eggs	
	Families with home-produced eggs	Families without home-produced eggs
	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM		
All families:		
At table.....	99	96
Breakfast.....	89	79
Other meals only..	10	17
In food preparation....	89	78
RURAL NONFARM		
All families:		
At table.....	98	96
Breakfast.....	88	82
Other meals only..	10	14
In food preparation....	77	72

It must be remembered in interpreting these results that the spring, when the survey was made, is a season when eggs are in abundant supply for families producing eggs or chickens at home. Eggs are less likely to be preserved by home methods than many other foods. It is possible, therefore, that the uses observed represent attempts by those producing eggs to use up the available supply and are not typical of

behavior in other seasons of the year. On the other hand, purchased eggs, too, are in good supply at relatively low prices in the spring, so that families buying rather than producing eggs might be using more of them in different forms than at other times. Moreover, these figures refer to use at any time in the week so that, for example, a household using an egg in only one dish during the entire week would nevertheless be counted as "using eggs in food preparation."

Fresh fluid milk

Uses of milk.—During the survey week 97 percent of the farm and 95 percent of the nonfarm families used some fresh fluid milk (appendix table 79). This included buttermilk, skim milk, chocolate milk, half-and-half, and cream taken off the top of the milk as well as whole milk. Farm families used larger quantities than nonfarm, 18 and 12 quarts, respectively, per household using. About two-thirds of the fresh milk was used as a beverage. As shown earlier, milk was used for drinking by persons of all ages, but more often by youngsters and adolescents, particularly in families not producing milk for their own use (table 5). Some of the milk used as a beverage was added to other drinks such as coffee or tea rather than used alone. Most families—more than three-fourths—also used milk in cooking or on cereals, but only about a third of the milk was used in this manner. A small amount of milk in about a sixth of the farm and over a tenth of the nonfarm families went to pets or other uses.

For farm families, income had little effect on the proportion of milk used in specified ways. However, nonfarm families with incomes of \$2,000 or more drank much more milk than

those with lower incomes, 9½ quarts per household compared with 4¾ quarts. It will be recalled that the nonfarm low-income group included relatively few children and a large number of older persons who sometimes find that milk "does not agree with them," or don't drink it for other reasons. Some people mistakenly think milk is important only for children.

Home-produced milk and use of milk.—It was demonstrated earlier that farm families producing milk for their own use almost always depended on this supply exclusively and that they used more milk than those buying. The increased consumption came about, in part, through the more frequent use of milk as a beverage, particularly by family members over 18 years of age. Table 25 shows that families with home-produced milk were more likely to use it in other ways as well—namely, in cooking and on cereal. At incomes under \$2,000 the families producing milk at home also were more likely to use it on fruits and desserts than families purchasing milk, but at higher incomes the two groups used about the same proportion. When the supply of home-produced milk is likely to be less plentiful than it is in the spring, there may be less difference in the use of milk between the home producers and the purchasers.

Evaporated milk

Evaporated milk was used by 16 percent of the farm and 39 percent of the nonfarm families, but in most of these families fresh fluid milk was used also; only 2 and 5 percent, respectively, used evaporated milk and no fresh milk. There was little difference in the use of milk between farm families with various in-

TABLE 25.—USES OF FRESH FLUID MILK IN FARM HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT HOME-PRODUCED MILK:
Households using in specified way in week, by money income

[Rural farm families of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Use of milk (1)	All incomes ¹		Under \$2,000		\$2,000-\$3,999		\$4,000 and over	
	With home-produced milk (2)	Without home-produced milk (3)	With home-produced milk (4)	Without home-produced milk (5)	With home-produced milk (6)	Without home-produced milk (7)	With home-produced milk (8)	Without home-produced milk (9)
Number of households	377	151	127	40	113	43	74	43
Using any milk:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
As beverage	90.2	76.4	89.8	66.7	89.4	79.1	91.9	83.7
In cooking	91.0	71.6	90.6	61.5	91.2	72.1	89.2	81.4
On cereal	78.5	73.6	80.3	69.2	75.2	74.4	85.1	74.4
On fruits and desserts	16.4	13.5	14.2	2.6	18.6	18.6	18.9	23.3
To pets or wasted	15.4	18.2	13.4	15.4	16.8	14.0	17.6	23.3
Other use	4.2	2.0	2.4	0	6.2	2.3	5.4	4.7
Using no milk	0	13.0	0	17.5	0	11.6	0	9.3

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

comes, but for nonfarm families the percentage using evaporated milk, and in particular the percentage using no fresh milk, decreased as families had more money to spend, as the following figures show:

Farm status and kind of milk	All incomes ¹	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM				
All households.....	100	100	100	100
Fresh fluid milk.....	97	96	97	97
Only.....	83	80	87	81
And evaporated milk..	14	16	10	16
Evaporated milk.....	16	19	13	19
Only.....	2	3	3	3
And fresh fluid milk..	14	16	10	16
Neither fresh fluid nor evaporated milk.....	1	1	(²)	(²)
RURAL NONFARM				
All households.....	100	100	100	100
Fresh fluid milk.....	95	87	96	99
Only.....	61	54	62	64
And evaporated milk..	34	33	34	35
Evaporated milk.....	39	45	38	36
Only.....	5	12	4	1
And fresh fluid milk..	34	33	34	35
Neither fresh fluid nor evaporated milk.....	(²)	1	(²)	0

¹ Includes households not classified by income.
² 0.5 or less.

The most common household uses of evaporated milk were in tea or coffee, reported by 11 percent of farm and 25 percent of nonfarm families, and in cooking by 6 and 18 percent, respectively (appendix table 80). The percentage of households using evaporated milk for these purposes was greater for the low- than for high-income families. The use of evaporated milk in beverages or on cereals may be related to the use of sweet cream for which it is often substituted. Farm families, who were more likely to have home-produced cream (appendix table 40), were less likely to use evaporated milk as the figures below show:

Farm status and money income	Households using—				
	Sweet cream		Evaporated milk		
	Any	Pur- chased	Any	In coffee or tea	On cereal
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM					
All incomes ¹	46	6	16	11	2
Under \$2,000....	42	3	19	13	4
\$2,000-\$3,999..	48	9	13	10	3
\$4,000 and over..	48	8	19	10	1

Farm status and money income— Continued	Households using—Continued				
	Sweet cream		Evaporated milk		
	Any	Pur- chased	Any	In coffee or tea	On cereal
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL NONFARM					
All incomes ¹	28	22	39	25	7
Under \$2,000....	24	16	45	31	13
\$2,000-\$3,999..	25	20	38	23	8
\$4,000 and over..	30	28	36	24	3

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

Few families used evaporated milk for preparing formulas for infant feeding but those that did, used considerable amounts.

Lard and other shortening

During the survey week 94 percent of the farm and almost as many of the nonfarm families used either lard or other shortening;¹² 19 and 11 percent, respectively, used both. If only one of these shortenings was used, it was more often lard, especially among farm families (table 26). High-income families were more likely to use other shortening along with or instead of the lard.

Lard is often available to farm families as a byproduct of home-produced pork. The fact that 56 percent of the farm and only 8 percent of the nonfarm families produced lard for their own use explains in a large measure why so many more farm families used lard. When only purchases are considered, lard alone was used by twice as many nonfarm as farm families. At the income level below \$2,000, nearly two-thirds of the nonfarm families buying lard or other shortening, or 44 percent of all families, bought lard only, compared with 22 percent of farm families.

The way these shortenings were used is shown in appendix table 83. Lard was used for baking, that is, in batters and doughs and for frying, by almost two-thirds of the farm families. Of the nonfarm families only one-third used lard in baking and two-fifths for frying. When used in baking, lard usually went into pie and other items rather than cake, but a fifth of the farm and a tenth of the nonfarm families did use it in making cake.

Most farm families using any other shortening used it in baking, usually in making cake rather than pie; 14 percent of them used such shortening for frying. Nonfarm families more often used this type of shortening than farm families and about the same number used it in frying as in baking.

As income increased the percentage of nonfarm families using other shortening in baking

¹² Vegetable shortening and shortening compound.

increased considerably and there was a corresponding decrease in the percentage using lard. Among farm families, too, there was an increase at higher incomes in the use of the other shortening in batters and doughs, but the drop in the use of lard was less pronounced. Farm families did more baking than nonfarm, especially of pie or pastry, and there was a consistent decline in their use of lard for this purpose as income increased.

Among families making batters or doughs, lard was used by one-third of the farm and one-fourth of the nonfarm families making cakes in the week and by a majority of those making pie. However, as income increased the percentage of cakes and pies made with the other shortening increased, particularly among nonfarm families. A number of homemakers used neither lard nor the other shortening in their cakes. Of the households in each class making cake or pie (with white flour) the percentage using each type of shortening was as follows:

Farm status and money income	Making cake with ¹ —			Making pie with ¹ —	
	Lard	Other ² shortening	Table fat, oil, or no shortening	Lard	Other ² shortening
RURAL FARM	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes ³	32	32	34	83	15
Under \$2,000	34	25	41	90	10
\$2,000-\$3,999	32	34	28	83	15
\$4,000 and over	32	37	31	80	15
RURAL NONFARM					
All incomes ³	24	48	27	64	34
Under \$2,000	37	34	29	81	16
\$2,000-\$3,999	24	41	31	59	41
\$4,000 and over	13	68	17	53	39

¹ Percentages in each income class do not always add to 100, because the small percentage of families baking the item that used both lard and other shortening are not shown. A few nonfarm families with \$4,000 or more income making pie with neither lard nor other shortening are likewise omitted.

² Vegetable shortening and shortening compound.

³ Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 26.—Households using butter or margarine, and lard or other shortening alone or in combination, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income	Table fats					Lard and other shortening				
	Total fats	Butter only	Margarine only	Butter and margarine	None	Total fats	Lard only	Other shortening only	Lard and other shortening ¹	None
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All sources: Households using (percent)										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes ²	99	61	26	12	1	94	62	13	19	6
Under \$2,000	98	54	34	10	2	95	71	11	13	5
\$2,000-\$3,999	100	67	25	8	0	95	58	13	24	5
\$4,000 and over	99	61	19	19	1	93	56	15	22	7
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes ²	98	36	46	16	2	90	43	36	11	10
Under \$2,000	94	25	56	13	6	83	56	19	8	17
\$2,000-\$3,999	99	34	50	15	1	92	44	36	12	8
\$4,000 and over	98	40	38	20	2	90	33	46	11	10
Purchased: Households using (percent)										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes ²	82	44	29	9	18	48	16	25	7	52
Under \$2,000	79	35	36	8	21	46	22	20	4	54
\$2,000-\$3,999	85	52	27	6	15	50	14	28	8	50
\$4,000 and over	86	48	24	14	14	48	11	28	9	52
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes ²	94	33	46	15	6	79	33	38	8	21
Under \$2,000	90	22	56	12	10	70	44	19	7	30
\$2,000-\$3,999	95	30	51	14	5	81	34	38	9	19
\$4,000 and over	97	39	38	20	3	83	26	49	8	17

¹ Vegetable shortening and shortening compound. ² Includes households not classified by income. Source: Appendix table 41.

Butter and Margarine

Almost all rural families used either butter or margarine during the week of the survey. More farm families used butter and fewer used margarine, but those using margarine used as much as or more than the nonfarm families.

Most families used only one table fat (table 26). When buying a table fat, farm families chose butter more often than margarine, except at incomes under \$2,000 when they were about as likely to choose one as the other. On the other hand, nonfarm families using only one table fat were more likely to buy margarine than butter, except at incomes of \$4,000 and over when about the same number chose each. Among all families the number buying only margarine decreased as income increased. Both butter and margarine were purchased by 9 percent of the farm and 15 percent of the nonfarm families, while 18 percent of the farm and 6 percent of the nonfarm families bought neither.

When table fats from all sources—home produced and gift or pay as well as that purchased—are considered, the percentage of farm families using only butter is increased. Butter was home produced by 19 percent of the farm families and few of them bought margarine in addition, but only 2 percent of the nonfarm families produced butter for their own use.

Most families using these fats served some at the table for use on bread or on other foods after they were served—in fact 81 percent of the butter and 71 percent of the margarine was so used (appendix table 81). With increasing income an increasing proportion of families having butter used some in cooking. There was some increase in the proportion using any at the table, although the proportion was already high even at incomes under \$2,000. With increasing income there was also a change in the use of margarine. Of the families using margarine fewer used it at the table, but more used it in cooking, particularly among farm families.

The following figures derived from appendix table 81 show for each income class the percentage of families using butter and margarine and the proportion of those using each that used it at the table:

Farm status and items	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	Households using—		
	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM			
All households:			
Any butter.....	65	75	80
Any margarine.....	44	33	38

Farm status and items	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 and over
	Households using—Con.		
	Percent	Percent	Percent
RURAL FARM—Con.			
Households using any butter.....	100	100	100
At table.....	95	100	99
In cooking.....	60	65	71
Households using any margarine.....	100	100	100
At table.....	89	85	68
In cooking.....	68	76	84
RURAL NONFARM			
All households:			
Any butter.....	38	50	60
Any margarine.....	69	65	58
Households using any butter.....	100	100	100
At table.....	92	96	97
In cooking.....	34	48	63
Households using any margarine.....	100	100	100
At table.....	91	83	83
In cooking.....	58	72	69

As a spread margarine may be interchanged with butter. However, in cooking and baking margarine and butter both compete with lard and other shortening, which generally are not used as table fats. With rising income, as we have seen, the percentage of families using lard dropped, particularly of those using it for frying and baking things other than pies.

Among the relatively few families using both butter and margarine the former was used at the table by 39 percent of the farm and 42 percent of the nonfarm households using the two fats in the survey week. However, an even larger proportion of those using both fats used some of each at the table, as the following figures indicate:

	Farm, percent	Nonfarm, percent
All households using both butter and margarine.....	100	100
Used at the table:		
Only butter.....	49	51
Both butter and margarine..	45	42
Only margarine.....	6	5
Neither.....	0	2

Salad or cooking oil

Salad or cooking oil was also used in the week in the preparation of meals by the families studied as shown in appendix table 83. Fewer than one in eight rural families used these oils, the percentage using being twice as great among families with an income of \$4,000 or over as among those with less than \$2,000. The high-

income families who used oil used no more (appendix table 41), but they were more likely to use it in salads or salad dressings. Few families at any income level used oil in batters and doughs or for frying, and there was little difference in practices between farm and rural nonfarm families.

The use of oil for salad dressings by families as income increased probably reveals a difference in food patterns, with high-income families more likely to include salads in their menus. A greater proportion of the high-income families were using lettuce and purchased prepared salad dressings as well as oil for making their own dressings. Households in each income class using prepared salad dressing and oil were as follows:

Farm status and money income	Households using—				
	Lettuce (all sources)	Mayonnaise and french dressing (purchased)	Other salad dressing (purchased)	Salad or cooking oil (purchased)	
				Any	For making salad dressing
RURAL FARM	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under \$2,000	69	22	32	8	4
\$2,000-\$3,999	81	25	47	13	7
\$4,000 and over	87	32	44	16	12
RURAL NONFARM					
Under \$2,000	71	20	36	5	4
\$2,000-\$3,999	78	32	43	9	5
\$4,000 and over	84	40	40	17	10

Some of the purchased¹³ mayonnaise and other dressing was undoubtedly used for sandwiches and things besides salads. Nevertheless, the finding that as income increases families are more likely to serve salad with their meals is consistent with what is known about family food practices.

White granulated sugar

All the farm and almost all the nonfarm families used white granulated sugar during the survey week. The most common use reported was at the table—on cereals and fruits or in beverages—accounting for 43 and 53 percent of the total sugar used by farm and nonfarm families, respectively (appendix table 82). Sugar was used in baking by 84 percent of the farm and 62 percent of the nonfarm families, and the baking took 38 and 28 percent of their sugar. Most of the remaining sugar went into other food preparation such as candy, desserts, fruits, and beverages prepared in the kitchen. (Sugar used in canning was excluded from the total.)

Farm families used 4 pounds of sugar in the week—1 pound more than nonfarm families—but more than half of this difference went into baking and can be related to the more frequent baking of desserts by farm households, discussed earlier.

¹³ Homemade mayonnaise and other dressings are included in consumption tables under the separate ingredients, as eggs, oil, etc.

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APPENDIX A. TABULAR SUMMARY OF SURVEY DATA

The tables in this appendix describe the families in this survey (tables 27-32), summarize by income and other family characteristics the money value and the quantities of food consumed during the survey week (tables 33-71), evaluate the nutritive value of the food consumed (tables 72-77), and indicate for selected foods the manner of use in food preparation (tables 78-83).

For convenience, the foods consumed in the home have been classified into marketing groups and nutrition groups. For group totals the percentages, quantities, and money value have been shown separately by source; that is, total, purchased, and home-produced. For individual foods, as in tables 39-56, only the total and purchased averages are given. The difference between the two sets of figures gives a satisfactory estimate of home production, because the quantities received as gift or pay (which are included in the total from all sources) are small.

Averages in these tables, unless otherwise stated, are based on all households in the cell whether or not they made the expenditure, consumed the food, or followed the specified practice, as the case may be. However, since the percentage of households purchasing, or consuming, or following a particular practice is shown, anyone wishing their averages only can obtain them by dividing the average for all households in the cell by the percentage having. Such averages may be subject to considerable error, if the total number of cases in the cell is small or if the number having is small.

Estimates of sampling error (relative standard error of the mean) for average quantities consumed of food classified by nutrition groups and average amounts provided of calories and eight nutrients have been computed in appendix

B, table 84. The variability of the averages for individual foods, or for foods consumed by families in a subgroup such as those with a given income, household size, or age or education of the homemaker, usually would be greater than that shown in the table.

The quantities presented in tables 38-71 are for economic consumption; that is, foods used by the household in the week even though not actually eaten. However, the nutritive value of the food shown in tables 72-77 has been corrected for cooking losses, and, insofar as possible, for food brought into the kitchen for household use and then fed to animals or otherwise discarded. (See appendix B, Food Used and Food Waste, p. 185.)

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-meal-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 for the distribution of families consuming specified quantities of foods per person (as in tables 60-61) or from summing per person averages for each household and dividing the total by the number of households. The latter method would give equal weight to each household regardless of the number of members. A similar procedure was followed in computing average nutrients per nutrition unit for groups of households, shown in tables 73, 75, and 76. These averages are not the same as could be obtained from the distribution of families having specified quantities of nutrients per nutrition unit (as in table 74).

TABLE 27.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FAMILY SIZE, AND INCOME: Average size of household and size of family in week and net money income for 1951, by farm status, household size, and money income

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

(1) Farm status, household size in week, and money income	(2) Households	(3) Household size (21 meals at home in week = 1 person)	(4) Family size (count of members)	(5) Net money income (after taxes) 1951
RURAL FARM				
All household sizes	<i>Number</i> 528	<i>Persons</i> 3.90	<i>Persons</i> 3.84	<i>Dollars</i> 2,974
Under \$2,000	167	3.35	3.30	1,003
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	4.15	4.03	3,015
\$4,000 and over	117	4.24	4.17	5,731
Not classified	88	4.06	4.10	—
2-person households	133	2.01	2.05	2,194
Under \$2,000	70	2.01	2.04	879
\$2,000-\$3,999	23	1.97	2.00	3,021
\$4,000 and over	19	2.06	2.05	6,036
Not classified	21	1.97	2.10	—
3-person households	118	2.96	2.93	2,954
Under \$2,000	36	2.94	2.86	1,251
\$2,000-\$3,999	33	2.94	2.97	3,053
\$4,000 and over	22	2.95	2.86	5,593
Not classified	27	3.01	3.04	—
4-person households	112	3.98	3.95	3,325
Under \$2,000	25	4.05	4.08	1,164
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	3.94	3.86	2,937
\$4,000 and over	27	3.95	3.93	6,046
Not classified	10	4.07	4.10	—
Households of 5 persons or more	165	6.06	5.87	3,368
Under \$2,000	36	5.86	5.64	884
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	6.15	5.84	3,066
\$4,000 and over	49	5.87	5.71	5,502
Not classified	30	6.46	6.47	—

TABLE 27.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FAMILY SIZE, AND INCOME: *Average size of household and size of family in week and net money income for 1951, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size in week, and money income	Households	Household size (21 meals at home in week = 1 person)	Family size (count of members)	Net money income (after taxes) 1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RURAL NONFARM				
All household sizes	<i>Number</i> 624	<i>Persons</i> 3.50	<i>Persons</i> 3.49	<i>Dollars</i> 3,508
Under \$2,000	132	2.76	2.65	1,210
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	3.69	3.67	2,999
\$4,000 and over	179	3.72	3.79	5,909
Not classified	64	3.64	3.62	—
Under \$1,000	46	2.51	2.28	671
\$1,000-\$1,999	86	2.90	2.85	1,495
\$2,000-\$2,999	116	3.56	3.51	2,561
\$3,000-\$3,999	133	3.81	3.81	3,389
\$4,000-\$4,999	82	3.65	3.63	4,331
\$5,000-\$7,499	75	3.90	3.99	5,820
\$7,500 and over	22	3.34	3.73	12,090
2-person households	199	1.96	2.12	2,817
Under \$2,000	76	1.99	2.03	1,140
\$2,000-\$3,999	54	1.97	2.11	2,849
\$4,000 and over	47	1.90	2.19	5,493
Not classified	22	1.95	2.27	—
3-person households	143	2.92	2.92	3,705
Under \$2,000	27	2.90	2.56	1,104
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	2.91	2.94	3,052
\$4,000 and over	41	2.94	3.12	6,420
Not classified	12	2.89	2.92	—
4-person households	128	3.96	3.92	3,719
Under \$2,000	17	4.03	4.12	1,599
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	4.01	3.86	3,044
\$4,000 and over	36	3.87	4.06	5,902
Not classified	12	3.93	3.58	—
Households of 5 persons or more	154	5.62	5.42	4,041
Under \$2,000	12	5.48	4.75	1,318
\$2,000-\$3,999	69	5.47	5.39	3,043
\$4,000 and over	55	5.71	5.49	5,886
Not classified	18	6.01	5.78	—

TABLE 28.—COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY SEX, AGE, AND ACTIVITY: *Distribution of members on the basis of meals served at home, by farm status, money income, and household size*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size (1)	Total (2)	Men			Women					Total (11)	Children								
		Moderate activity (3)	Severe activity (4)	Light activity, resting (5)	Moderate activity (6)	Severe activity (7)	Light activity, resting (8)	Preg- nant (9)	Nursing (10)		Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls				
											16-20 years (12)	13-15 years (13)	16-20 years (14)	13-15 years (15)	10-12 years (16)	7-9 years (17)	4-6 years (18)	1-3 years (19)	Under 1 year (20)
RURAL FARM	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All households.....	100.0	13.1	12.9	3.4	17.7	3.5	7.3	0.3	0.3	41.5	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.6	5.6	7.8	7.5	6.7	2.5
Income:																			
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	12.9	14.8	4.3	19.8	4.0	8.9	.2	.2	34.9	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	4.3	7.3	7.3	5.0	2.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	12.4	12.9	2.1	16.2	3.9	6.7	.1	.4	45.3	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.0	5.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	2.5
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	15.0	11.3	2.5	17.7	2.7	6.4	.6	0	43.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.9	5.8	8.7	7.2	7.0	2.3
Not classified.....	100.0	12.2	12.4	5.7	16.8	3.0	7.3	.3	.8	41.5	3.9	4.8	2.1	2.6	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.5	3.0
Household size:																			
2 persons.....	100.0	20.9	19.4	6.5	30.9	2.4	14.8	.7	0	4.4	1.1	.6	.3	.3	(1)	1.0	.4	.7	(1)
3 persons.....	100.0	18.5	14.4	7.7	22.6	3.5	12.1	.3	0	20.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.2	3.7	1.1
4 persons.....	100.0	12.7	14.3	2.7	17.1	3.7	6.8	.4	.9	41.4	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.6	4.8	7.3	6.0	7.6	3.7
5 persons or more.....	100.0	9.3	10.1	1.4	12.6	3.7	3.9	.1	.2	58.7	3.8	4.6	2.3	3.8	8.7	11.6	11.9	8.8	3.2
RURAL NONFARM																			
All households.....	100.0	13.7	7.0	7.7	16.5	.8	13.1	.7	.3	40.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	5.4	7.2	8.3	8.7	2.6
Income:																			
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	11.3	4.2	17.0	15.0	.6	25.8	.3	.5	25.3	.8	2.0	1.1	1.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	3.4	1.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	14.2	7.4	5.3	16.2	1.1	8.7	1.0	.4	45.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	5.7	7.1	9.8	12.4	4.1
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	14.4	7.1	6.3	18.0	.4	11.6	.7	0	41.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	5.0	8.3	7.6	7.3	1.8
Not classified.....	100.0	13.3	9.8	6.2	16.3	1.6	15.0	0	0	37.8	1.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	6.7	8.1	8.2	5.3	1.3
Under \$1,000.....	100.0	8.8	2.0	25.2	11.4	0	35.9	0	.9	15.8	.8	1.7	1.0	.2	3.4	3.5	2.5	1.8	.9
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	100.0	12.5	5.2	13.2	16.6	.8	21.2	.4	.4	29.7	.8	2.1	1.2	2.7	5.2	5.7	6.2	4.2	1.6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100.0	13.8	7.0	6.5	17.0	1.2	9.4	.2	.2	44.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.5	7.3	7.5	7.4	10.3	4.5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	14.6	7.7	4.3	15.5	.9	8.2	1.7	.6	46.5	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	4.4	6.8	11.8	14.1	3.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	14.9	6.3	6.5	17.7	.7	13.9	.3	0	39.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	4.5	8.4	8.5	9.9	1.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100.0	13.5	7.6	5.6	17.5	.3	9.9	1.2	0	44.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.8	9.1	6.7	5.1	1.0
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	15.5	8.1	8.4	22.2	0	8.4	0	0	37.4	2.0	5.4	1.4	2.3	4.1	4.2	7.4	6.5	4.1
Household size:																			
2 persons.....	100.0	16.8	5.7	22.7	17.2	.5	32.9	0	0	4.2	.5	.8	.6	.2	.4	.4	.8	.2	.3
3 persons.....	100.0	19.7	6.6	7.9	21.0	.4	16.1	.4	.5	27.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	4.0	5.4	6.2	4.5
4 persons.....	100.0	13.2	8.1	4.1	16.9	1.0	9.1	1.4	.4	45.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	5.1	7.9	8.7	12.7	2.9
5 persons or more.....	100.0	9.7	7.1	2.8	14.0	1.1	5.1	.7	.2	59.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.6	9.6	11.4	12.6	11.3	2.6

¹0.05 or less.

TABLE 29.—COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FAMILY STATUS: *Distribution of members on the basis of meals served at home in a week and percentage of households serving meals to persons outside the family, by farm status, money income, and household size*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size	Meals served at home during the week to—						Households serving meals at home during the week to—					
	Total	Family mem- bers	Guests	Board- ers	Farm help	House- hold help	Family mem- bers only	Persons outside the family				
								Any	Guests	Board- ers	Farm help	House- hold help
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RURAL FARM	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All households.....	100.0	93.3	4.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	51.1	48.9	39.2	2.5	11.4	0.8
Income:												
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	94.3	4.4	.2	1.0	.1	55.7	44.3	36.5	.6	10.2	.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	92.0	5.6	1.1	1.1	.2	49.4	50.6	39.1	4.5	11.5	1.3
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	93.2	4.4	.8	1.6	(¹)	45.3	54.7	42.7	3.4	14.5	.9
Not classified.....	100.0	94.1	4.9	.3	.7	0	53.4	46.6	39.8	1.1	9.1	0
Household size:												
2 persons.....	100.0	94.5	4.5	0	.9	.1	62.4	37.6	30.1	0	7.5	1.5
3 persons.....	100.0	91.6	6.0	.9	1.5	0	48.3	51.7	43.2	2.5	8.5	0
4 persons.....	100.0	93.1	5.2	.3	1.2	.2	43.8	56.2	46.4	1.8	13.4	.9
5 persons or more.....	100.0	93.7	4.4	.9	1.0	(¹)	49.1	50.9	38.8	4.8	15.2	.6
RURAL NONFARM												
All households.....	100.0	92.9	5.3	1.4	0	.4	61.2	38.8	34.6	3.4	0	2.4
Income:												
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	90.5	6.8	2.4	0	.3	68.2	31.8	27.3	4.5	0	2.3
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	93.6	4.6	1.4	0	.4	58.2	41.8	36.9	4.0	0	2.8
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	93.7	4.9	1.0	0	.4	59.8	40.2	36.3	2.2	0	2.2
Not classified.....	100.0	92.0	6.7	.8	0	.5	62.5	37.5	35.9	1.6	0	1.6
Under \$1,000.....	100.0	89.0	8.2	2.8	0	0	67.4	32.6	26.1	6.5	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	100.0	91.1	6.2	2.2	0	.5	68.6	31.4	27.9	3.5	0	3.5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100.0	93.1	5.0	1.4	0	.5	60.3	39.7	35.3	3.4	0	3.4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	93.9	4.3	1.4	0	.4	56.4	43.6	38.3	4.5	0	2.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	91.9	6.5	1.3	0	.3	51.2	48.8	43.9	3.7	0	1.2
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100.0	94.8	3.7	1.0	0	.5	70.7	29.3	26.7	1.3	0	2.7
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	96.1	3.6	0	0	.3	54.5	45.5	40.9	0	0	4.5
Household size:												
2 persons.....	100.0	95.6	3.9	.2	0	.3	70.9	29.1	26.1	1.0	0	2.5
3 persons.....	100.0	92.8	5.4	1.0	0	.8	58.7	41.3	39.2	2.8	0	2.8
4 persons.....	100.0	93.7	4.3	1.5	0	.5	56.2	43.8	37.5	3.9	0	2.3
5 persons or more.....	100.0	91.3	6.5	2.0	0	.2	55.2	44.8	39.0	6.5	0	1.9

¹ 0.05 or less.

TABLE 30.—MEALS SERVED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Meals served to household members at home and to family members away from home per household in a week, by farm status, money income, meal of day, and sex or age of members

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income, meal of day, and sex or age of members (1)	Rural farm				Rural nonfarm			
	Meals at home to household members (2)	Meals away from home to family members			Meals at home to household members (6)	Meals away from home to family members		
		Total (3)	Purchased (4)	Received as gift or pay (5)		Total (7)	Purchased (8)	Received as gift or pay (9)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
All incomes: ¹ All meals.....	81.94	4.50	2.51	1.99	73.46	5.04	2.86	2.18
Men.....	24.17	1.28	.78	.50	20.81	2.12	1.49	.63
Women.....	23.78	.75	.32	.43	23.13	1.16	.54	.62
Children under 21.....	33.99	2.47	1.41	1.06	29.52	1.76	.83	.93
Morning meal.....	27.58	.61	.33	.28	25.09	.73	.36	.37
Men.....	7.98	.19	.16	.03	7.19	.35	.26	.09
Women.....	7.91	.10	.05	.05	7.81	.16	.06	.10
Children under 21.....	11.69	.32	.12	.20	10.09	.22	.04	.18
Noon meal.....	26.57	2.74	1.72	1.02	23.50	2.80	1.80	1.00
Men.....	8.07	.75	.43	.32	6.47	1.17	.87	.30
Women.....	7.87	.39	.16	.23	7.56	.56	.27	.29
Children under 21.....	10.63	1.60	1.13	.47	9.47	1.07	.66	.41
Evening meal.....	27.79	1.15	.46	.69	24.87	1.51	.70	.81
Men.....	8.12	.34	.19	.15	7.15	.60	.36	.24
Women.....	8.00	.26	.11	.15	7.76	.44	.21	.23
Children under 21.....	11.67	.55	.16	.39	9.96	.47	.13	.34
Under \$2,000: All meals.....	70.26	3.10	1.43	1.67	58.03	2.24	1.28	.96
Men.....	22.50	1.00	.49	.51	18.86	.99	.47	.52
Women.....	23.21	.58	.17	.41	24.48	.65	.34	.31
Children under 21.....	24.55	1.52	.77	.75	14.69	.60	.47	.13
Morning meal.....	23.57	.36	.15	.21	19.58	.37	.25	.12
Men.....	7.43	.12	.10	.02	6.32	.23	.15	.08
Women.....	7.71	.05	.01	.04	8.24	.10	.08	.02
Children under 21.....	8.43	.19	.04	.15	5.02	.04	.02	.02
Noon meal.....	22.83	1.93	.98	.95	18.97	1.27	.73	.54
Men.....	7.50	.58	.23	.35	6.17	.48	.19	.30
Women.....	7.66	.33	.10	.23	8.12	.31	.11	.17
Children under 21.....	7.67	1.02	.65	.37	4.68	.48	.41	.07
Evening meal.....	23.86	.81	.30	.51	19.48	.60	.30	.30
Men.....	7.57	.30	.16	.14	6.37	.28	.14	.14
Women.....	7.84	.20	.06	.14	8.12	.24	.12	.12
Children under 21.....	8.45	.31	.08	.23	4.99	.08	.04	.04

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 30.—MEALS SERVED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: *Meals served to household members at home and to family members away from home per household in a week, by farm status, money income, meal of day, and sex or age of members—Continued.*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income, meal of day, and sex or age of members (1)	Rural farm				Rural nonfarm			
	Meals at home to household members (2)	Meals away from home to family members			Meals at home to household members (6)	Meals away from home to family members		
		Total (3)	Purchased (4)	Received as gift or pay (5)		Total (7)	Purchased (8)	Received as gift or pay (9)
\$2,000-\$3,999:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
All meals.....	87.21	4.47	1.95	2.52	77.59	4.96	2.27	2.69
Men.....	23.92	1.03	.41	.62	20.83	2.00	1.21	.79
Women.....	23.78	.65	.18	.47	21.29	.91	.40	.51
Children under 21.....	39.51	2.79	1.36	1.43	35.47	2.05	.66	1.39
Morning meal.....	29.28	.57	.17	.40	26.38	.67	.23	.44
Men.....	7.91	.08	.03	.05	7.20	.29	.18	.11
Women.....	7.89	.07	.01	.06	7.16	.13	.05	.08
Children under 21.....	13.48	.42	.13	.29	12.02	.25	0	.25
Noon meal.....	28.56	2.64	1.46	1.18	25.03	2.80	1.60	1.20
Men.....	8.03	.66	.31	.35	6.51	1.13	.78	.35
Women.....	7.92	.35	.11	.24	6.98	.45	.23	.22
Children under 21.....	12.61	1.63	1.04	.59	11.54	1.22	.59	.63
Evening meal.....	29.37	1.26	.32	.94	26.18	1.49	.44	1.05
Men.....	7.98	.29	.07	.22	7.12	.58	.25	.33
Women.....	7.97	.23	.06	.17	7.15	.33	.12	.21
Children under 21.....	13.42	.74	.19	.55	11.91	.58	.07	.51
\$4,000 and over:								
All meals.....	89.11	5.60	4.26	1.34	78.04	6.94	4.78	2.16
Men.....	25.68	1.58	1.28	.30	21.66	2.98	2.44	.54
Women.....	24.37	1.12	.70	.42	23.98	1.90	.91	.99
Children under 21.....	39.06	2.90	2.28	.62	32.40	2.06	1.43	.63
Morning meal.....	30.03	.67	.58	.09	27.08	.94	.58	.36
Men.....	8.41	.26	.26	0	7.61	.49	.42	.07
Women.....	8.09	.20	.15	.05	8.21	.22	.05	.17
Children under 21.....	13.53	.21	.17	.04	11.26	.23	.11	.12
Noon meal.....	28.73	3.60	2.84	.76	24.49	3.78	2.81	.97
Men.....	8.68	.90	.70	.20	6.58	1.60	1.35	.25
Women.....	8.08	.50	.29	.21	7.71	.92	.45	.47
Children under 21.....	11.97	2.20	1.85	.35	10.20	1.26	1.01	.25
Evening meal.....	30.35	1.33	.84	.49	26.47	2.22	1.39	.83
Men.....	8.59	.42	.32	.10	7.47	.89	.67	.22
Women.....	8.20	.42	.26	.16	8.06	.76	.41	.35
Children under 21.....	13.56	.49	.26	.23	10.94	.57	.31	.26

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 31.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN NUTRITION UNITS: *Average household size in equivalent persons and in equivalent nutrition units, by farm status, money income, and household size*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size (1)	Household size in equivalent persons (21 meals at home = 1 person) (2)	Average household size in equivalent nutrition units ¹							
		Food energy (3)	Protein (4)	Calcium (5)	Iron (6)	Vitamin A value (7)	Thiamine and niacin (8)	Ribo- flavin (9)	Ascorbic acid (10)
RURAL FARM	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
All households.....	3.90	3.43	3.55	4.57	3.70	3.45	3.24	3.46	3.56
Income:									
Under \$2,000.....	3.35	2.98	3.04	3.81	3.18	3.00	2.80	2.96	3.06
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.15	3.59	3.74	4.90	3.89	3.59	3.39	3.63	3.73
\$4,000 and over.....	4.24	3.71	3.89	5.03	4.05	3.74	3.53	3.78	3.88
Not classified.....	4.06	3.61	3.76	4.81	3.90	3.65	3.41	3.66	3.78
Household size:									
2 persons.....	2.01	1.95	1.88	2.07	2.01	2.00	1.83	1.85	1.95
3 persons.....	2.96	2.75	2.77	3.25	2.93	2.82	2.60	2.71	2.82
4 persons.....	3.98	3.51	3.61	4.67	3.76	3.50	3.30	3.51	3.63
5 persons or more.....	6.06	5.05	5.43	7.47	5.59	5.02	4.78	5.24	5.35
RURAL NONFARM									
All households.....	3.50	2.81	3.11	4.04	3.26	3.03	2.72	3.02	3.12
Income:									
Under \$2,000.....	2.76	2.20	2.54	3.09	2.70	2.59	2.17	2.48	2.60
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.69	2.89	3.18	4.29	3.31	3.04	2.79	3.08	3.17
\$4,000 and over.....	3.72	3.06	3.37	4.36	3.53	3.28	2.96	3.28	3.38
Not classified.....	3.64	3.04	3.28	4.17	3.46	3.23	2.92	3.20	3.31
Under \$1,000.....	2.51	1.92	2.30	2.67	2.46	2.41	1.91	2.26	2.38
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	2.90	2.35	2.67	3.31	2.83	2.69	2.30	2.61	2.72
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.56	2.80	3.08	4.10	3.23	2.98	2.70	2.99	3.08
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3.81	2.96	3.26	4.46	3.39	3.10	2.87	3.16	3.25
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.65	2.90	3.21	4.17	3.37	3.13	2.81	3.11	3.22
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3.90	3.32	3.65	4.71	3.82	3.53	3.20	3.56	3.66
\$7,500 and over.....	3.34	2.79	3.02	3.86	3.17	2.95	2.68	2.92	3.03
Household size:									
2 persons.....	1.96	1.64	1.83	2.01	1.97	1.95	1.61	1.80	1.90
3 persons.....	2.92	2.39	2.59	3.21	2.74	2.61	2.31	2.52	2.64
4 persons.....	3.96	3.13	3.43	4.62	3.59	3.29	3.02	3.33	3.43
5 persons or more.....	5.62	4.45	4.98	6.96	5.14	4.60	4.28	4.81	4.91

¹ See Glossary, Nutrition unit.

TABLE 32.—Age and education of homemaker, by farm status and money income

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income and education of homemaker (1)	Rural farm				Rural nonfarm			
	Total ¹	Under 30 years	30-49 years	50 years and over	Total ¹	Under 30 years	30-49 years	50 years and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All incomes.....	513	85	244	184	601	152	255	194
Elementary.....	220	18	80	122	217	21	77	119
High school.....	224	59	128	37	297	114	130	53
College.....	52	7	29	16	64	12	38	14
Education not reported.....	17	1	7	9	23	5	10	8
Under \$2,000.....	163	21	63	79	126	9	30	87
Elementary.....	94	6	30	58	78	4	14	60
High school.....	57	13	28	16	38	4	14	20
College.....	7	2	3	2	4	0	1	3
Education not reported.....	5	0	2	3	6	1	1	4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	151	27	80	44	238	88	106	44
Elementary.....	52	7	16	29	74	14	31	29
High school.....	78	19	50	9	142	68	63	11
College.....	18	1	14	3	13	2	8	3
Education not reported.....	3	0	0	3	9	4	4	1
\$4,000 and over.....	115	20	57	38	176	41	92	43
Elementary.....	36	3	15	18	42	1	21	20
High school.....	55	14	31	10	90	33	43	14
College.....	20	3	9	8	38	7	25	6
Education not reported.....	4	0	2	2	6	0	3	3
Not classified.....	84	17	44	23	61	14	27	20
Elementary.....	38	2	19	17	23	2	11	10
High school.....	34	13	19	2	27	9	10	8
College.....	7	1	3	3	9	3	4	2
Education not reported.....	5	1	3	1	2	0	2	0

¹ Excludes families reporting no wife or female head.

TABLE 33.—MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD, BY SOURCE: *Expenditures for food at home and away from home in a week, percentage of families having, and money value of food obtained without direct expense, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, and money income (1)	House- holds (2)	Family size (count of mem- bers) (3)	All food (4)	Purchased food					Food obtained without direct expense ¹		
				Total (5)	At home (6)	Away from home			Total (10)	Home pro- duced (11)	Gift or pay (12)
						Total (7)	Meals (8)	Other food (9)			
Families having (percent)											
RURAL FARM		Number	Persons								
All household sizes	528	3.84	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	32.6	37.4	99.8	99.4	38.1
Under \$2,000	167	3.30	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.7	24.6	32.6	100.0	100.0	34.1
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	4.03	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.8	30.1	39.1	100.0	99.4	39.1
\$4,000 and over	117	4.17	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.3	46.2	48.0	99.1	99.1	40.2
Not classified	88	4.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.0	34.1	27.9	100.0	98.9	40.9
2-person households	133	2.05	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.0	23.3	23.0	100.0	99.2	29.1
Under \$2,000	70	2.04	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.1	21.4	25.9	100.0	100.0	34.3
\$2,000-\$3,999	23	2.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.1	17.4	13.0	100.0	95.7	34.8
\$4,000 and over	19	2.05	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.6	31.6	25.0	100.0	100.0	47.4
Not classified	21	2.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.6	28.6	25.0	100.0	100.0	52.4
3-person households	118	2.93	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.1	33.1	38.1	100.0	99.2	37.3
Under \$2,000	36	2.86	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	27.8	46.7	100.0	100.0	25.0
\$2,000-\$3,999	33	2.97	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.7	33.3	23.3	100.0	100.0	42.4
\$4,000 and over	22	2.86	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	40.9	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0
Not classified	27	3.04	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.6	33.3	21.1	100.0	96.3	37.0
4-person households	112	3.95	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.3	33.9	42.9	99.1	99.1	39.3
Under \$2,000	25	4.08	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.0	20.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	44.0
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	3.86	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	34.0	48.8	100.0	100.0	42.0
\$4,000 and over	27	3.93	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	51.9	53.8	96.3	96.3	33.3
Not classified	10	4.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.6	20.0	44.4	100.0	100.0	30.0
Households of 5 persons or more	165	5.87	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.7	38.8	44.6	100.0	100.0	37.0
Under \$2,000	36	5.64	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	30.6	42.4	100.0	100.0	36.1
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	5.84	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	30.0	54.8	100.0	100.0	36.0
\$4,000 and over	49	5.71	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.2	51.0	45.0	100.0	100.0	36.7
Not classified	30	6.47	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.5	43.3	29.2	100.0	100.0	40.0
RURAL NONFARM											
All household sizes	624	3.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.1	37.2	44.5	91.2	80.0	55.0
Under \$2,000	132	2.65	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.9	15.2	25.6	93.2	84.1	58.3
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	3.67	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.5	35.3	46.1	90.0	77.5	56.2
\$4,000 and over	179	3.79	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.2	55.3	58.5	88.8	78.2	45.8
Not classified	64	3.62	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.9	39.1	38.2	98.4	85.9	68.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD, BY SOURCE: *Expenditures for food at home and away from home in a week, percentage of families having, and money value of food obtained without direct expense, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, and money income (1)	House- holds (2)	Family size (count of mem- bers) (3)	All food (4)	Purchased food					Food obtained without direct expense ¹		
				Total (5)	At home (6)	Away from home			Total (10)	Home pro- duced (11)	Gift or pay (12)
						Total (7)	Meals (8)	Other food (9)			
Families having (percent)—Con.											
RURAL NONFARM—Con.		<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>								
All household sizes—Con.											
Under \$1,000	46	2.28	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.7	2.2	9.5	95.7	91.3	60.9
\$1,000-\$1,999	86	2.85	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.3	22.1	31.7	91.9	80.2	57.0
\$2,000-\$2,999	116	3.51	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.9	33.6	43.9	91.4	83.6	51.7
\$3,000-\$3,999	133	3.81	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.4	36.8	47.9	88.7	72.2	60.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	82	3.63	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.0	51.2	55.3	91.5	76.8	47.6
\$5,000-\$7,499	75	3.99	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	57.3	63.1	89.3	84.0	41.3
\$7,500 and over	22	3.73	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	63.6	55.6	77.3	63.6	54.5
2-person households											
Under \$2,000	76	2.03	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.4	13.2	13.4	90.8	82.9	53.9
\$2,000-\$3,999	54	2.11	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	30.6	85.2	75.9	46.3
\$4,000 and over	47	2.19	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	55.3	40.0	87.2	72.3	44.7
Not classified	22	2.27	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.2	40.9	31.6	95.5	95.5	63.6
3-person households											
Under \$2,000	27	2.56	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.0	11.1	26.9	100.0	96.3	63.0
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	2.94	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.4	34.9	43.9	85.7	73.0	52.4
\$4,000 and over	41	3.12	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	61.0	64.9	87.8	80.5	48.8
Not classified	12	2.92	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	41.7	30.0	100.0	83.3	66.7
4-person households											
Under \$2,000	17	4.12	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	29.4	69.2	94.1	76.5	38.8
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	3.86	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	41.3	60.4	95.2	82.5	57.1
\$4,000 and over	36	4.06	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	61.1	54.5	91.7	83.3	44.4
Not classified	12	3.58	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	25.0	54.5	100.0	66.7	75.0
Households of 5 persons or more											
Under \$2,000	12	4.75	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.5	16.7	45.5	91.7	75.0	75.0
\$2,000-\$3,999	69	5.39	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.1	31.9	48.3	92.8	78.3	66.7
\$4,000 and over	55	5.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.4	47.3	71.4	89.1	78.2	45.5
Not classified	18	5.78	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	44.4	40.0	100.0	88.9	72.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD, BY SOURCE: *Expenditures for food at home and away from home in a week, percentage of families having, and money value of food obtained without direct expense, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, and money income (1)	House- holds (2)	Family size (count of mem- bers) (3)	All food (4)	Purchased food					Food obtained without direct expense ¹		
				Total (5)	At home (6)	Away from home			Total (10)	Home pro- duced (11)	Gift or pay (12)
						Total (7)	Meals (8)	Other food (9)			
Money value per family (dollars) ²											
RURAL FARM	Number	Persons									
All household sizes	528	3.84	29.08	16.73	15.01	1.72	1.25	0.47	12.35	11.84	0.51
Under \$2,000	167	3.30	23.30	12.16	11.23	.93	.62	.31	11.14	10.73	.41
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	4.03	30.39	17.32	15.81	1.51	1.01	.50	13.07	12.68	.39
\$4,000 and over	117	4.17	34.55	21.38	18.39	2.99	2.18	.81	13.17	12.55	.62
Not classified	88	4.10	30.44	18.16	16.27	1.89	1.68	.21	12.28	11.51	.77
2-person households	133	2.05	18.85	10.91	9.79	1.12	.89	.23	7.94	7.37	.57
Under \$2,000	70	2.04	16.94	8.69	8.05	.64	.39	.25	8.25	7.89	.36
\$2,000-\$3,999	23	2.00	19.82	12.60	10.88	1.72	1.61	.11	7.22	6.99	.23
\$4,000 and over	19	2.05	22.91	14.82	12.82	2.00	1.52	.48	8.09	7.60	.49
Not classified	21	2.10	20.57	12.97	11.68	1.29	1.21	.08	7.60	5.89	1.71
3-person households	118	2.93	23.56	13.43	11.66	1.77	1.27	.50	10.13	9.72	.41
Under \$2,000	36	2.86	21.35	11.62	10.23	1.39	1.11	.28	9.73	9.47	.26
\$2,000-\$3,999	33	2.97	22.40	12.39	11.47	.92	.82	.10	10.01	9.65	.36
\$4,000 and over	22	2.86	28.33	16.98	13.04	3.94	2.10	1.84	11.35	10.80	.55
Not classified	27	3.04	24.16	14.33	12.67	1.66	1.38	.28	9.83	9.27	.56
4-person households	112	3.95	32.18	18.85	16.87	1.98	1.54	.44	13.33	12.87	.46
Under \$2,000	25	4.08	28.95	15.05	14.35	.70	.57	.13	13.90	13.06	.84
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	3.86	32.24	18.53	16.70	1.83	1.30	.53	13.71	13.37	.34
\$4,000 and over	27	3.93	35.46	22.71	19.00	3.71	3.12	.59	12.75	12.36	.39
Not classified	10	4.10	30.92	19.41	18.31	1.10	.80	.30	11.51	11.27	.24
Households of 5 persons or more	165	5.87	39.18	22.35	20.36	1.99	1.34	.65	16.83	16.26	.57
Under \$2,000	36	5.64	33.68	17.43	16.26	1.17	.61	.56	16.25	15.89	.36
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	5.84	38.67	21.52	19.97	1.55	.58	.97	17.15	16.62	.53
\$4,000 and over	49	5.71	41.48	25.28	22.72	2.56	1.92	.64	16.20	15.36	.84
Not classified	30	6.47	42.85	24.83	22.06	2.77	2.55	.22	18.02	17.55	.47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—MONEY VALUE OF FAMILY FOOD, BY SOURCE: *Expenditures for food at home and away from home in a week, percentage of families having, and money value of food obtained without direct expense, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, and money income (1)	Households (2)	Family size (count of members) (3)	All food (4)	Purchased food					Food obtained without direct expense ¹		
				Total (5)	At home (6)	Away from home			Total (10)	Home produced (11)	Gift or pay (12)
						Total (7)	Meals (8)	Other food (9)			
Money value per family (dollars) ² —Con.											
RURAL NONFARM All household sizes	Number 624	Persons 3.49	25.44	22.21	19.59	2.62	1.97	.65	3.23	2.17	1.06
Under \$2,000	132	2.65	16.43	12.87	11.87	1.00	.74	.26	3.56	2.10	1.46
\$2,000–\$3,999	249	3.67	25.80	22.54	20.39	2.15	1.42	.73	3.26	2.20	1.06
\$4,000 and over	179	3.79	31.12	28.50	24.03	4.47	3.58	.89	2.62	1.92	.70
Not classified	64	3.62	26.80	22.63	19.98	2.65	2.16	.49	4.17	2.87	1.30
Under \$1,000	46	2.28	12.80	8.78	8.59	.19	.03	.16	4.02	2.70	1.32
\$1,000–\$1,999	86	2.85	18.38	15.07	13.62	1.45	1.13	.32	3.31	1.78	1.53
\$2,000–\$2,999	116	3.51	23.66	20.17	18.19	1.98	1.22	.76	3.49	2.37	1.12
\$3,000–\$3,999	133	3.81	27.67	24.61	22.30	2.31	1.60	.71	3.06	2.06	1.00
\$4,000–\$4,999	82	3.63	28.59	25.81	22.39	3.42	2.55	.87	2.78	2.07	.71
\$5,000–\$7,499	75	3.99	33.13	30.54	25.82	4.72	3.81	.91	2.59	2.03	.56
\$7,500 and over	22	3.73	34.03	31.92	24.10	7.82	6.88	.94	2.11	.97	1.14
2-person households	199	2.12	16.87	14.69	12.26	2.43	2.19	.24	2.18	1.35	.83
Under \$2,000	76	2.03	12.14	9.68	8.95	.73	.63	.10	2.46	1.62	.84
\$2,000–\$3,999	54	2.11	17.93	15.79	13.66	2.13	1.78	.35	2.14	1.20	.94
\$4,000 and over	47	2.19	22.69	21.32	16.06	5.26	4.92	.34	1.37	.84	.53
Not classified	22	2.27	18.16	15.13	12.16	2.97	2.74	.23	3.03	1.85	1.18
3-person households	143	2.92	23.47	20.63	18.20	2.43	1.81	.62	2.84	2.07	.77
Under \$2,000	27	2.56	17.22	13.02	11.88	1.14	.83	.31	4.20	2.85	1.35
\$2,000–\$3,999	63	2.94	23.31	21.09	19.12	1.97	1.26	.71	2.22	1.57	.65
\$4,000 and over	41	3.12	27.64	24.87	20.75	4.12	3.34	.78	2.77	2.02	.75
Not classified	12	2.92	24.11	20.91	18.87	2.04	1.76	.28	3.20	3.06	.14
4-person households	128	3.92	27.95	24.69	22.08	2.61	1.59	1.02	3.26	2.28	.98
Under \$2,000	17	4.12	25.78	20.76	18.81	1.95	1.16	.79	5.02	3.31	1.71
\$2,000–\$3,999	63	3.86	26.31	23.07	20.68	2.39	1.35	1.04	3.24	2.56	.68
\$4,000 and over	36	4.06	31.12	28.92	25.08	3.84	2.75	1.09	2.20	1.49	.71
Not classified	12	3.58	30.37	26.29	25.07	1.22	.18	1.04	4.08	1.72	2.36
Households of 5 persons or more	154	5.42	36.28	31.34	28.28	3.06	2.12	.94	4.94	3.23	1.71
Under \$2,000	12	4.75	28.71	21.71	20.50	1.21	.69	.52	7.00	1.76	5.24
\$2,000–\$3,999	69	5.39	33.80	28.69	26.54	2.15	1.35	.80	5.11	3.24	1.87
\$4,000 and over	55	5.49	40.90	37.04	32.60	4.44	3.11	1.33	3.86	3.05	.81
Not classified	18	5.78	36.70	30.42	26.89	3.53	2.93	.60	6.28	4.76	1.52

¹ Does not include value of food eaten away from home without direct expense. Foods obtained without direct expense and eaten at home by rural farm and nonfarm families was valued at prices reported respectively by farm and nonfarm families in the survey group purchasing a similar item.

² Adjusted to exclude value of food served to boarders and farm help. The value of this food is included in table 35 and following.

TABLE 34.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD AT HOME AND AWAY PER FAMILY MEMBER: *Distribution of households by total money value of food at home and away in week, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, ¹ and money income (1)	Households with specified money value of food at home ² and away per family member							
	Total		Under \$3.00	\$3.00- \$4.99	\$5.00- \$6.99	\$7.00- \$8.99	\$9.00- \$10.99	\$11.00 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RURAL FARM	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All household sizes.....	528	100.0	0	11.9	27.0	30.9	16.0	14.2
Under \$2,000.....	167	100.0	0	20.0	30.7	26.4	14.3	8.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	100.0	0	10.3	27.9	33.9	12.5	15.4
\$4,000 and over.....	117	100.0	0	4.2	17.9	36.9	22.1	18.9
2-person households.....	133	100.0	0	6.3	18.0	30.7	19.8	25.2
Under \$2,000.....	70	100.0	0	10.3	22.4	36.3	15.5	15.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	23	100.0	0	4.3	17.4	30.4	8.7	39.2
\$4,000 and over.....	19	100.0	0	0	6.7	20.0	46.6	26.7
3-person households.....	118	100.0	0	16.0	20.2	29.7	21.3	12.8
Under \$2,000.....	36	100.0	0	24.1	24.1	27.7	20.7	3.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	33	100.0	0	13.8	24.1	38.0	17.2	6.9
\$4,000 and over.....	22	100.0	0	5.9	5.9	35.3	23.5	29.4
4-person households.....	112	100.0	0	6.3	30.5	30.5	15.8	16.9
Under \$2,000.....	25	100.0	0	15.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	5.0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	50	100.0	0	7.1	23.8	33.4	19.0	16.7
\$4,000 and over.....	27	100.0	0	0	16.7	33.3	29.8	29.2
Households of 5 persons or more	165	100.0	0	17.5	36.5	32.1	9.5	4.4
Under \$2,000.....	36	100.0	0	36.4	39.4	12.1	9.1	3.0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	50	100.0	0	14.3	40.5	33.3	4.8	7.1
\$4,000 and over.....	49	100.0	0	7.7	28.2	46.2	12.8	5.1
RURAL NONFARM								
All household sizes.....	624	100.0	2.4	15.6	32.1	25.2	13.2	11.5
Under \$2,000.....	132	100.0	7.7	28.2	34.2	17.1	6.8	6.0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	100.0	1.4	16.9	32.9	25.8	10.8	12.2
\$4,000 and over.....	179	100.0	0	5.9	30.1	29.4	17.6	17.0
2-person households.....	199	100.0	4.6	17.2	27.7	19.5	13.8	17.2
Under \$2,000.....	76	100.0	9.0	29.9	35.7	13.4	9.0	3.0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	54	100.0	2.1	14.6	22.9	22.9	8.3	29.2
\$4,000 and over.....	47	100.0	0	7.5	20.0	22.5	20.0	30.0
3-person households.....	143	100.0	1.6	9.3	24.0	34.1	15.5	15.5
Under \$2,000.....	27	100.0	7.7	23.1	26.9	23.1	7.7	11.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	63	100.0	0	8.8	26.3	35.3	19.3	12.3
\$4,000 and over.....	41	100.0	0	0	13.9	44.4	16.7	25.0
4-person households.....	128	100.0	0	17.6	39.2	27.5	11.8	3.9
Under \$2,000.....	17	100.0	0	38.4	30.8	30.8	0	0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	63	100.0	0	22.0	40.0	28.0	4.0	6.0
\$4,000 and over.....	36	100.0	0	3.4	44.8	24.2	24.2	3.4
Households of 5 persons or more	154	100.0	2.3	18.2	40.1	21.9	11.4	6.1
Under \$2,000.....	12	100.0	9.1	18.2	45.4	9.1	0	18.2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	69	100.0	3.4	22.4	41.5	19.0	10.3	3.4
\$4,000 and over.....	55	100.0	0	10.4	41.7	27.1	12.5	8.3

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

² Total food used in household was adjusted to exclude value of food to boarders and farm help. Home-produced

food and food (other than meals) received as gift or pay was valued at prices reported by farm and nonfarm families in the survey group purchasing a similar item.

TABLE 35.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD AT HOME PER PERSON: *Distribution of households by total money value of food at home in a week, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, ¹ and money income (1)	Households with specified money value of food at home ² per person (21 meals at home = 1 person)								Average money value of food at home ² per person (10)	
	Total		Under \$3.00	\$3.00- \$4.99	\$5.00- \$6.99	\$7.00- \$8.99	\$9.00- \$10.99	\$11.00- and over		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
RURAL FARM										
All household sizes -----	528	100.0	0.2	14.2	29.2	32.2	15.9	8.3	7.15	
Under \$2,000 -----	167	100.0	.6	21.6	26.3	26.9	15.6	9.0	6.79	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	156	100.0	0	13.5	32.7	33.3	14.1	6.4	7.09	
\$4,000 and over -----	117	100.0	0	6.0	28.2	37.6	17.1	11.1	7.63	
2-person households -----	133	100.0	.8	6.8	16.5	31.5	25.6	18.8	8.89	
Under \$2,000 -----	70	100.0	1.4	11.4	15.7	35.8	21.4	14.3	8.16	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	23	100.0	0	4.3	21.7	26.1	30.5	17.4	9.21	
\$4,000 and over -----	19	100.0	0	0	10.5	26.3	31.6	31.6	10.19	
3-person households -----	118	100.0	0	13.6	28.0	31.3	21.2	5.9	7.55	
Under \$2,000 -----	36	100.0	0	19.4	30.6	27.8	13.9	8.3	7.07	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	33	100.0	0	15.2	36.3	27.2	15.2	6.1	7.46	
\$4,000 and over -----	22	100.0	0	4.5	18.2	40.9	27.3	9.1	8.40	
4-person households -----	112	100.0	0	9.8	32.1	34.0	15.2	8.9	7.72	
Under \$2,000 -----	25	100.0	0	16.0	44.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	7.09	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	50	100.0	0	10.0	26.0	40.0	16.0	8.0	7.83	
\$4,000 and over -----	27	100.0	0	3.7	29.6	33.4	18.5	14.8	8.27	
Households of 5 persons or more -----	165	100.0	0	23.6	38.3	32.1	4.8	1.2	6.26	
Under \$2,000 -----	36	100.0	0	47.1	30.6	13.9	5.6	2.8	5.63	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	50	100.0	0	20.0	42.0	34.0	4.0	0	6.21	
\$4,000 and over -----	49	100.0	0	10.2	38.8	42.9	6.1	2.0	6.81	
RURAL NONFARM										
All household sizes -----	624	100.0	1.9	18.6	36.5	26.8	9.8	6.4	6.59	
Under \$2,000 -----	132	100.0	4.5	34.1	37.1	16.7	6.1	1.5	5.65	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	249	100.0	1.6	18.1	37.8	27.3	9.6	5.6	6.52	
\$4,000 and over -----	179	100.0	0	10.1	34.1	34.1	10.5	11.2	7.26	
2-person households -----	199	100.0	3.0	17.6	31.6	21.1	15.1	11.6	7.39	
Under \$2,000 -----	76	100.0	3.9	36.8	35.6	13.2	9.2	1.3	5.74	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	54	100.0	3.7	9.3	27.7	25.9	16.7	16.7	8.08	
\$4,000 and over -----	47	100.0	0	2.1	32.0	25.5	17.0	23.4	9.17	
3-person households -----	143	100.0	1.4	14.0	28.0	36.3	11.9	8.4	7.28	
Under \$2,000 -----	27	100.0	7.4	29.6	33.4	22.2	3.7	3.7	5.75	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	63	100.0	0	9.5	31.7	41.4	11.1	6.3	7.35	
\$4,000 and over -----	41	100.0	0	12.2	14.6	39.1	19.5	14.6	8.05	
4-person households -----	128	100.0	0	18.0	46.2	27.3	6.2	2.3	6.56	
Under \$2,000 -----	17	100.0	0	29.4	41.2	29.4	0	0	5.91	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	63	100.0	0	20.6	49.3	23.8	6.3	0	6.27	
\$4,000 and over -----	36	100.0	0	11.1	44.4	36.1	2.8	5.6	7.13	
Households of 5 persons or more -----	154	100.0	2.6	24.7	42.8	24.7	3.9	1.3	6.02	
Under \$2,000 -----	12	100.0	8.3	33.3	50.1	8.3	0	0	5.11	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	69	100.0	2.9	30.4	40.7	18.8	5.8	1.4	5.86	
\$4,000 and over -----	55	100.0	0	14.5	43.7	36.4	3.6	1.8	6.54	

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

² Home-produced food and food (other than meals) received

as gift or pay was valued at prices reported by farm and non-farm families in the survey group purchasing a similar item.

TABLE 36.—EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AT HOME PER PERSON: *Distribution of households by expenditures for food at home in a week, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, ¹ and money income (1)	Households with specified expenditures for food at home per person (21 meals at home = 1 person)								Average expense for food at home per person (10)
	Total		Under \$2.00	\$2.00- \$2.99	\$3.00- \$4.99	\$5.00- \$6.99	\$7.00- \$8.99	\$9.00 and over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
RURAL FARM									
All household sizes	Number 528	Percent 100.0	Percent 12.3	Percent 19.5	Percent 40.2	Percent 19.3	Percent 5.7	Percent 3.0	Dollars 3.92
Under \$2,000	167	100.0	18.0	25.7	38.9	12.0	3.0	2.4	3.40
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	100.0	10.3	17.9	41.6	21.2	6.4	2.6	3.88
\$4,000 and over	117	100.0	3.4	14.5	42.8	25.6	12.0	1.7	4.44
2-person households	133	100.0	9.8	18.0	30.8	22.6	11.3	7.5	4.90
Under \$2,000	70	100.0	12.9	24.3	34.2	20.0	5.7	2.9	4.02
\$2,000-\$3,999	23	100.0	4.3	8.7	30.4	30.4	17.5	8.7	5.53
\$4,000 and over	19	100.0	0	15.8	10.5	36.8	31.6	5.3	6.24
3-person households	118	100.0	7.6	18.6	49.3	20.3	3.4	.8	4.03
Under \$2,000	36	100.0	13.9	25.0	52.7	5.6	0	2.8	3.59
\$2,000-\$3,999	33	100.0	6.1	21.2	45.4	18.2	9.1	0	4.02
\$4,000 and over	22	100.0	0	4.5	63.7	27.3	4.5	0	4.44
4-person households	112	100.0	9.8	17.0	43.8	19.6	7.1	2.7	4.30
Under \$2,000	25	100.0	24.0	28.0	32.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.60
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	100.0	6.0	12.0	54.0	24.0	2.0	2.0	4.29
\$4,000 and over	27	100.0	3.7	18.5	33.4	22.2	22.2	0	4.91
Households of 5 persons or more	165	100.0	19.4	23.0	38.8	15.8	1.8	1.2	3.41
Under \$2,000	36	100.0	27.8	27.8	38.8	5.6	0	0	2.83
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	100.0	20.0	26.0	32.0	16.0	4.0	2.0	3.35
\$4,000 and over	49	100.0	6.1	16.3	51.1	22.5	2.0	2.0	4.01
RURAL NONFARM									
All household sizes	624	100.0	1.9	7.7	29.3	33.7	17.1	10.3	5.66
Under \$2,000	132	100.0	6.1	18.9	43.9	20.5	8.3	2.3	4.34
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	100.0	.4	6.4	29.3	36.6	17.7	9.6	5.59
\$4,000 and over	179	100.0	0	2.2	20.7	26.9	21.8	18.4	6.51
2-person households	199	100.0	3.5	8.5	27.2	26.6	18.1	16.1	6.27
Under \$2,000	76	100.0	7.9	14.5	44.8	19.7	9.2	3.9	4.51
\$2,000-\$3,999	54	100.0	1.9	7.4	18.5	29.6	20.4	22.2	6.98
\$4,000 and over	47	100.0	0	2.1	12.8	25.5	25.5	34.1	8.45
3-person households	143	100.0	0	7.7	23.1	34.2	19.6	15.4	6.30
Under \$2,000	27	100.0	0	29.6	44.5	14.8	11.1	0	4.28
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	100.0	0	3.2	12.7	47.6	23.8	12.7	6.59
\$4,000 and over	41	100.0	0	2.4	24.4	24.4	19.5	29.3	7.11
4-person households	128	100.0	1.6	4.7	30.5	42.1	16.4	4.7	5.72
Under \$2,000	17	100.0	5.9	11.8	41.1	35.3	5.9	0	4.67
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	100.0	0	4.8	36.5	39.6	15.9	3.2	5.44
\$4,000 and over	36	100.0	0	2.8	19.4	50.1	19.4	8.3	6.55
Households of 5 persons or more	154	100.0	1.9	9.1	37.0	35.1	14.3	2.6	5.12
Under \$2,000	12	100.0	8.3	33.3	41.7	16.7	0	0	3.82
\$2,000-\$3,999	69	100.0	0	10.1	46.4	29.0	11.6	2.9	4.90
\$4,000 and over	55	100.0	0	1.8	25.5	47.3	21.8	3.6	5.85

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

TABLE 37.—MONEY VALUE OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD PER PERSON: *Distribution of households by money value of home-produced food in a week, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size, ¹ and money income (1)	Households with specified money value of home-produced food ² per person (21 meals at home = 1 person)								Average money value of home- produced food ² per person (10)	
	Total		Under \$1.00	\$1.00- \$1.99	\$2.00- \$2.99	\$3.00- \$3.99	\$4.00- \$4.99	\$5.00 and over		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
RURAL FARM										
All household sizes	Number 528	Percent 100.0	Percent 12.7	Percent 14.6	Percent 22.9	Percent 19.1	Percent 12.3	Percent 18.4	Dollars 3.09	
Under \$2,000	167	100.0	12.6	13.8	18.6	21.5	11.4	22.1	3.27	
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	100.0	10.3	18.6	24.9	16.7	12.2	17.3	3.10	
\$4,000 and over	117	100.0	15.4	10.3	25.6	19.7	11.1	17.9	3.04	
2-person households	133	100.0	17.3	8.3	14.3	22.6	12.0	25.5	3.71	
Under \$2,000	70	100.0	11.4	10.0	17.1	22.9	10.0	28.6	3.95	
\$2,000-\$3,999	23	100.0	26.1	8.7	8.7	26.1	8.7	21.7	3.55	
\$4,000 and over	19	100.0	26.3	0	10.5	15.8	21.1	26.3	3.70	
3-person households	118	100.0	8.5	19.5	19.5	16.1	12.7	23.7	3.38	
Under \$2,000	36	100.0	11.1	16.7	16.7	19.4	11.1	25.0	3.40	
\$2,000-\$3,999	33	100.0	6.1	27.3	21.2	9.1	12.1	24.2	3.32	
\$4,000 and over	22	100.0	0	13.6	31.8	18.2	9.1	27.3	3.77	
4-person households	112	100.0	8.9	17.0	20.5	24.1	10.7	18.8	3.30	
Under \$2,000	25	100.0	8.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	16.0	16.0	3.28	
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	100.0	4.0	22.0	24.0	18.0	10.0	22.0	3.45	
\$4,000 and over	27	100.0	18.5	0	18.5	37.1	7.4	18.5	3.26	
Households of 5 persons or more	165	100.0	14.5	14.5	34.0	15.2	13.3	8.5	2.73	
Under \$2,000	36	100.0	19.4	11.1	27.9	19.4	11.1	11.1	2.73	
\$2,000-\$3,999	50	100.0	12.0	14.0	36.0	16.0	16.0	6.0	2.77	
\$4,000 and over	49	100.0	16.3	18.4	32.7	12.2	10.2	10.2	2.69	
RURAL NONFARM										
All household sizes	624	100.0	78.2	13.8	5.1	1.6	1.1	.2	.63	
Under \$2,000	132	100.0	73.4	16.7	5.3	1.5	2.3	.8	.77	
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	100.0	79.2	12.4	6.0	2.0	.4	0	.61	
\$4,000 and over	179	100.0	84.3	10.1	3.9	1.1	.6	0	.52	
2-person households	199	100.0	74.9	15.6	6.0	1.5	2.0	0	.69	
Under \$2,000	76	100.0	69.8	21.1	3.9	1.3	3.9	0	.81	
\$2,000-\$3,999	54	100.0	77.7	11.1	9.3	0	1.9	0	.61	
\$4,000 and over	47	100.0	89.3	4.3	4.3	2.1	0	0	.44	
3-person households	143	100.0	76.9	14.0	5.6	2.1	1.4	0	.72	
Under \$2,000	27	100.0	66.7	18.5	11.1	3.7	0	0	1.01	
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	100.0	82.5	11.1	4.8	1.6	0	0	.54	
\$4,000 and over	41	100.0	80.5	9.8	4.9	2.4	2.4	0	.69	
4-person households	128	100.0	82.0	11.7	3.9	1.6	0	.8	.59	
Under \$2,000	17	100.0	82.3	5.9	5.9	0	0	5.9	.82	
\$2,000-\$3,999	63	100.0	77.7	14.3	4.8	3.2	0	0	.66	
\$4,000 and over	36	100.0	88.9	8.3	2.8	0	0	0	.39	
Households of 5 persons or more	154	100.0	80.6	13.0	4.5	1.3	.6	0	.59	
Under \$2,000	12	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	.35	
\$2,000-\$3,999	69	100.0	78.3	13.0	5.8	2.9	0	0	.62	
\$4,000 and over	55	100.0	80.0	16.4	3.6	0	0	0	.54	

¹ Includes families not classified by income.

² Home-produced food of rural farm and nonfarm families

valued at prices reported by farm and nonfarm families in the survey group purchasing a similar item.

TABLE 38.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS: *Households using food at home in a week, quantity and money value, by source, farm status, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952. Columns entitled "all" include purchased, home-produced and gift or pay food whether or not shown separately. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 39-57]

Farm status and money income (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21-meals at home = 1 person) (3)	All food ¹				Milk equivalent ²			Fats and oils ³			Flour, meal, cereals, pastes		Bakery products	
			All (4)	Purchased (5)	Home-produced (6)	Gift or pay (7)	All (8)	Purchased (9)	Home-produced (10)	All (11)	Purchased (12)	Home-produced (13)	All (14)	Purchased (15)	All (16)	Purchased (17)
Households using (percent)																
RURAL FARM		<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>													
All incomes	528	3.90	100.0	100.0	99.4	38.1	100.0	88.7	72.2	100.0	94.7	62.1	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
Under \$2,000	167	3.35	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.1	100.0	79.6	76.7	100.0	92.2	61.1	100.0	100.0	93.4	93.4
\$2,000-\$3,999	156	4.15	100.0	100.0	99.4	39.1	100.0	90.3	73.8	100.0	96.8	65.4	100.0	100.0	96.2	96.2
\$4,000 and over	117	4.24	100.0	100.0	99.1	40.2	100.0	96.6	63.2	100.0	95.7	69.7	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1
Not classified	88	4.06	100.0	100.0	98.9	40.9	100.0	92.0	72.8	100.0	94.3	60.2	100.0	100.0	94.3	94.3
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	624	3.50	100.0	100.0	80.0	55.0	99.3	98.4	4.3	100.0	99.5	8.3	98.7	98.7	97.9	97.9
Under \$2,000	132	2.76	100.0	100.0	84.1	58.3	99.2	99.2	3.8	100.0	99.2	6.1	97.0	97.0	94.7	94.7
\$2,000-\$3,999	249	3.69	100.0	100.0	77.5	56.2	100.0	96.8	4.0	100.0	99.2	19.4	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.8
\$4,000 and over	179	3.72	100.0	100.0	78.2	45.8	100.0	100.0	1.7	100.0	100.0	5.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.4
Not classified	64	3.64	100.0	100.0	85.9	68.8	100.0	98.4	14.1	100.0	100.0	12.5	100.0	100.0	96.9	96.9
Under \$1,000	46	2.51	100.0	100.0	91.3	60.9	97.8	97.8	2.2	100.0	100.0	6.5	100.0	100.0	89.1	89.1
\$1,000-\$1,999	86	2.90	100.0	100.0	80.2	57.0	100.0	100.0	4.7	100.0	98.8	5.8	95.3	95.3	97.7	97.7
\$2,000-\$2,999	116	3.56	100.0	100.0	83.6	51.7	100.0	94.8	6.0	100.0	98.3	12.1	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
\$3,000-\$3,999	133	3.81	100.0	100.0	72.2	60.2	100.0	98.5	2.3	100.0	100.0	9.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	82	3.65	100.0	100.0	76.8	47.6	100.0	100.0	1.2	100.0	100.0	6.1	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
\$5,000-\$7,499	75	3.90	100.0	100.0	84.0	41.3	100.0	100.0	2.7	100.0	100.0	5.3	97.3	97.3	100.0	100.0
\$7,500 and over	22	3.34	100.0	100.0	63.6	54.5	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	100.0	4.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quantity per household																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes	528	3.90	<i>Pounds</i> 136.78	<i>Pounds</i> 70.25	<i>Pounds</i> 64.25	<i>Pounds</i> 2.27	<i>Quarts</i> 21.96	<i>Quarts</i> 6.53	<i>Quarts</i> 15.25	<i>Pounds</i> 3.54	<i>Pounds</i> 2.42	<i>Pounds</i> 1.11	<i>Pounds</i> 6.43	<i>Pounds</i> 6.33	<i>Pounds</i> 7.50	<i>Pounds</i> 7.48
Under \$2,000	167	3.35	116.18	53.35	61.10	1.73	19.90	4.95	14.92	3.05	2.03	1.01	6.05	5.98	5.66	5.65
\$3,000-\$3,999	156	4.15	145.64	74.10	69.84	1.70	22.91	6.06	16.78	3.79	2.59	1.19	6.58	6.53	8.47	8.46
\$4,000 and over	117	4.24	148.02	84.66	60.28	3.08	22.89	9.68	12.89	3.66	2.59	1.04	5.71	5.61	8.98	8.91
Not classified	88	4.06	145.07	76.29	65.60	3.18	22.97	6.16	16.30	3.95	2.66	1.24	7.67	7.58	7.33	7.29

RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes.....	624	3.50	105.16	89.26	10.94	4.96	16.20	14.34	.91	2.78	2.60	.10	4.38	4.36	7.30	7.25
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	74.54	55.96	11.27	7.31	10.41	7.83	.64	2.04	1.82	.07	4.32	4.31	5.60	5.49
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	109.99	93.73	10.99	5.27	17.55	15.43	1.09	2.90	2.69	.12	4.48	4.42	7.64	7.62
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	118.44	107.01	8.65	2.78	18.00	17.56	.26	3.05	2.97	.05	4.01	3.98	8.45	8.38
Not classified.....	64	3.64	112.51	91.12	16.55	4.84	17.80	14.55	2.61	3.20	2.86	.26	5.14	5.12	6.34	6.30
Under \$1,000.....	46	2.51	59.69	42.29	13.05	4.35	7.37	6.56	.15	1.82	1.59	.08	4.79	4.73	4.00	3.87
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	86	2.90	82.46	63.29	10.30	8.87	12.04	8.51	.90	2.15	1.94	.06	4.09	4.08	6.46	6.37
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	116	3.56	104.40	84.95	13.42	6.03	17.46	14.00	1.80	2.69	2.42	.14	4.08	4.06	7.23	7.19
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	133	3.81	114.77	101.28	8.89	4.60	17.64	16.68	.46	3.04	2.90	.10	4.79	4.74	8.03	8.00
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	82	3.65	112.31	100.34	9.18	2.79	16.88	16.66	.17	2.91	2.83	.05	3.34	3.30	7.63	7.56
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	75	3.90	126.98	114.54	9.51	2.93	19.27	18.48	.43	3.29	3.21	.06	4.81	4.77	9.50	9.46
\$7,500 and over.....	22	3.34	111.56	105.09	3.65	2.82	17.86	17.75	0	2.65	2.53	.01	3.83	3.79	7.82	7.78
Money value per household (dollars)																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes.....	528	3.90	27.87	15.28	12.06	0.53	4.78	1.76	2.98	1.60	1.18	0.41	0.99	0.98	1.50	1.49
Under \$2,000.....	167	3.35	22.67	11.36	10.91	.40	4.17	1.27	2.90	1.27	.90	.37	.87	.87	1.09	1.09
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	4.15	29.48	16.13	12.91	.44	5.03	1.73	3.28	1.70	1.27	.42	1.02	1.01	1.68	1.68
\$4,000 and over.....	117	4.24	32.36	18.81	12.87	.68	5.28	2.58	2.60	1.72	1.33	.39	.98	.96	1.79	1.76
Not classified.....	88	4.06	28.81	16.41	11.63	.77	4.89	1.67	3.13	1.82	1.30	.49	1.14	1.12	1.46	1.44
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes.....	624	3.50	23.07	19.82	2.21	1.04	3.77	3.44	.16	1.08	1.02	.03	.76	.76	1.51	1.49
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	15.82	12.15	2.15	1.52	2.27	1.87	.10	.72	.63	.02	.65	.65	1.10	1.05
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	23.98	20.57	2.26	1.15	4.06	3.61	.20	1.10	1.02	.04	.80	.79	1.59	1.59
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	26.94	24.17	1.93	.84	4.40	4.29	.04	1.24	1.20	.01	.76	.76	1.81	1.77
Not classified.....	64	3.64	24.29	20.07	2.91	1.31	3.91	3.32	.44	1.44	1.31	.09	.81	.81	1.29	1.27
Under \$1,000.....	46	2.51	12.99	8.93	2.74	1.32	1.65	1.46	.02	.64	.57	.01	.66	.65	.85	.79
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	86	2.90	17.31	13.94	1.83	1.54	2.61	2.08	.14	.75	.67	.03	.65	.65	1.25	1.22
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	116	3.56	21.94	18.35	2.46	1.13	3.98	3.30	.32	1.00	.89	.04	.72	.71	1.53	1.50
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	133	3.81	25.75	22.59	2.09	1.07	4.11	3.88	.10	1.18	1.12	.04	.90	.88	1.65	1.64
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	82	3.65	25.51	22.69	2.09	.73	4.12	4.05	.03	1.22	1.21	.01	.69	.67	1.65	1.62
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	75	3.90	28.75	26.11	2.03	.61	4.67	4.51	.07	1.26	1.22	.02	.90	.89	1.95	1.94
\$7,500 and over.....	22	3.34	25.99	23.86	.97	1.16	4.57	4.51	0	1.32	1.25	(4)	.80	.78	1.78	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS: *Households using food at home in a week, quantity and money value, by source, farm status, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952. Columns entitled "all" include purchased, home-produced and gift or pay food whether or not shown separately. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 39-57]

Farm status and money income (18)	Meat, ⁶ poultry, fish			Meat ⁵			Eggs			Sugar, sweets			Fresh fruits			Potatoes, sweetpotatoes (fresh)		
	All (19)	Pur- chased (20)	Home- pro- duced (21)	All (22)	Pur- chased (23)	Home- pro- duced (24)	All (25)	Pur- chased (26)	Home- pro- duced (27)	All (28)	Pur- chased (29)	Home- pro- duced (30)	All (31)	Pur- chased (32)	Home- pro- duced (33)	All (34)	Pur- chased (35)	Home- pro- duced (36)
Households using (percent)																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	99.8	89.6	75.8	98.9	83.9	64.8	99.2	18.6	78.4	99.8	99.8	57.0	90.5	85.8	36.0	96.6	59.5	35.4
Under \$2,000.....	99.4	82.0	70.7	96.4	75.4	60.0	100.0	17.4	82.7	99.4	99.4	58.7	83.2	77.2	34.1	94.0	54.5	37.1
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	92.3	76.3	100.0	87.2	63.5	99.4	12.8	82.7	100.0	100.0	57.7	94.2	91.7	35.9	97.4	60.3	35.9
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	94.9	83.8	100.0	88.9	73.5	98.3	24.8	71.7	100.0	100.0	53.8	97.4	93.2	38.5	98.3	67.5	29.1
Not classified.....	100.0	92.0	73.9	100.0	87.5	64.9	98.9	22.7	71.6	100.0	100.0	56.8	88.6	81.8	36.4	97.7	56.8	39.8
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	100.0	99.2	18.7	99.7	98.1	6.7	98.9	78.7	14.6	99.5	99.2	27.5	90.4	85.9	25.0	92.6	75.6	13.0
Under \$2,000.....	100.0	97.7	15.9	100.0	97.7	3.8	97.0	70.5	20.5	99.2	99.2	39.4	84.8	75.0	27.3	89.4	61.4	24.2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	100.0	22.1	99.2	98.8	8.4	99.2	80.3	12.4	99.2	98.4	33.3	90.8	87.1	21.3	93.2	77.1	11.2
\$4,000 and over.....	100.0	99.4	16.2	100.0	97.8	6.1	99.4	85.5	10.1	100.0	100.0	39.7	93.3	91.1	25.7	92.7	81.6	8.9
Not classified.....	100.0	96.9	18.8	100.0	96.9	7.8	100.0	70.3	23.4	100.0	100.0	43.8	92.2	89.1	32.8	96.9	82.8	7.8
Under \$1,000.....	100.0	97.8	17.4	100.0	97.8	6.5	95.7	58.7	28.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	80.4	69.6	34.8	80.4	37.0	41.3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	100.0	97.7	15.1	100.0	97.7	2.3	97.7	76.7	16.3	98.8	98.8	33.7	87.2	77.9	28.3	94.2	74.4	15.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100.0	100.0	19.0	99.1	98.3	9.5	99.1	71.6	17.2	98.3	97.4	36.2	90.5	86.2	20.7	94.8	75.9	15.5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	100.0	24.8	99.2	99.2	7.5	99.2	88.0	8.3	100.0	99.2	30.8	91.0	88.0	21.8	91.7	78.2	7.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	100.0	98.8	17.1	100.0	96.3	6.1	100.0	82.9	12.2	100.0	100.0	37.8	93.9	91.5	23.2	93.9	81.7	11.0
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	100.0	100.0	16.0	100.0	100.0	5.3	98.7	89.3	8.0	100.0	100.0	45.3	92.0	89.3	32.0	94.7	82.7	9.3
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	100.0	13.6	100.0	95.5	9.1	100.0	81.8	9.1	100.0	100.0	27.3	95.5	95.5	13.6	81.8	77.3	0
RURAL FARM																		
Quantity per household																		
All incomes.....	Pounds 14.91	Pounds 5.93	Pounds 8.64	Pounds 11.47	Pounds 4.96	Pounds 6.31	Dozens 3.07	Dozens 0.48	Dozens 2.54	Pounds 6.89	Pounds 5.88	Pounds 0.92	Pounds 9.75	Pounds 7.52	Pounds 1.77	Pounds 11.08	Pounds 6.30	Pounds 4.54
Under \$2,000.....	12.01	4.44	7.24	8.56	3.62	4.76	2.71	.40	2.30	6.18	5.10	1.00	7.40	5.38	1.42	8.85	4.73	3.91
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	15.61	6.24	9.10	12.51	5.49	6.83	3.39	.37	2.92	7.38	6.43	.88	10.47	8.22	1.99	11.32	6.15	4.92
\$4,000 and over.....	17.97	7.02	10.59	14.14	5.76	8.16	3.08	.53	2.51	6.94	6.05	.79	12.59	9.78	2.34	12.10	7.29	4.48
Not classified.....	15.26	6.71	7.88	11.74	5.51	5.84	3.19	.74	2.38	7.30	6.24	1.02	9.17	7.40	1.28	13.53	8.23	5.16

RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes-----	11.73	9.72	1.11	8.98	8.03	.38	2.23	1.76	.36	5.14	4.53	.48	8.66	7.32	.91	7.29	5.79	1.10
Under \$2,000-----	8.10	6.10	.75	6.10	4.95	.26	1.80	1.26	.39	4.01	3.43	.48	6.18	4.88	.94	5.17	3.54	1.33
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	12.15	10.09	1.32	9.22	8.35	.44	2.37	1.88	.36	5.42	4.91	.39	8.20	6.85	.85	7.73	6.22	1.07
\$4,000 and over-----	13.43	11.76	1.01	10.61	9.86	.29	2.32	2.06	.21	5.30	4.65	.56	10.71	9.53	.82	7.63	6.43	.75
Not classified-----	12.77	10.02	1.36	9.32	8.00	.61	2.33	1.51	.72	5.86	5.11	.62	9.96	8.00	1.35	8.99	6.90	1.66
Under \$1,000-----	6.45	3.89	1.35	4.70	3.18	.71	1.53	.78	.48	4.01	3.33	.51	4.83	3.36	1.28	4.58	1.84	2.54
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	8.97	7.30	.42	6.84	5.90	.01	1.95	1.51	.34	4.03	3.47	.46	6.91	5.71	.75	5.48	4.46	.69
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	10.69	8.88	1.04	8.42	7.67	.35	2.31	1.62	.53	5.18	4.66	.42	6.34	5.37	.76	8.04	6.27	1.50
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	13.40	11.15	1.57	9.90	8.96	.52	2.42	2.10	.21	5.60	5.11	.36	9.82	8.13	.92	7.46	6.17	.70
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	12.57	10.62	1.22	9.98	9.17	.30	2.22	1.90	.26	5.01	4.31	.63	10.46	9.45	.76	7.56	6.08	1.00
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	14.73	13.52	.84	11.48	11.06	.24	2.51	2.30	.17	6.12	5.39	.59	10.26	8.73	.98	8.31	7.21	.71
\$7,500 and over-----	11.84	9.74	.80	9.63	8.07	.45	2.06	1.82	.17	3.62	3.45	.17	13.26	12.47	.51	5.60	5.46	0
Money value per household (dollars)																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes-----	8.49	3.41	4.88	6.82	2.94	3.75	1.07	0.17	0.88	1.18	0.89	0.28	1.29	0.88	0.33	0.80	0.45	0.33
Under \$2,000-----	6.72	2.46	4.04	5.00	2.03	2.82	.94	.15	.79	1.05	.71	.30	1.00	.66	.28	.64	.34	.29
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	8.95	3.63	5.17	7.46	3.25	4.09	1.17	.13	1.01	1.28	.97	.27	1.39	.95	.37	.83	.45	.36
\$4,000 and over-----	10.45	4.14	6.09	8.60	3.52	4.92	1.08	.20	.87	1.29	1.02	.24	1.68	1.14	.47	.92	.56	.34
Not classified-----	8.53	3.83	4.33	6.89	3.31	3.34	1.09	.24	.83	1.25	.93	.31	1.14	.89	.19	.91	.53	.37
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes-----	6.84	5.76	.59	5.44	4.90	.21	.84	.66	.14	.94	.76	.14	1.19	.94	.19	.60	.48	.09
Under \$2,000-----	4.54	3.38	.39	3.55	2.81	.16	.66	.45	.15	.69	.50	.14	.86	.59	.19	.44	.30	.11
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	7.00	5.93	.69	5.53	5.08	.22	.89	.71	.14	1.01	.84	.12	1.16	.88	.18	.63	.51	.09
\$4,000 and over-----	8.18	7.26	.54	6.67	6.22	.17	.88	.78	.08	.97	.77	.17	1.47	1.23	.18	.64	.53	.06
Not classified-----	7.46	5.99	.70	5.78	5.00	.38	.89	.58	.27	1.21	.99	.19	1.34	1.03	.24	.70	.53	.14
Under \$1,000-----	3.59	2.11	.77	2.61	1.68	.43	.57	.28	.18	.69	.48	.15	.65	.36	.26	.39	.16	.21
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	5.00	4.05	.19	4.02	3.42	.01	.70	.54	.13	.69	.52	.14	.95	.70	.15	.47	.38	.06
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	6.16	5.19	.56	5.04	4.60	.20	.86	.60	.20	.93	.77	.13	.92	.72	.17	.62	.48	.12
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	7.71	6.52	.80	5.95	5.44	.24	.93	.81	.08	1.08	.92	.11	1.33	1.05	.19	.65	.54	.06
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	7.58	6.57	.62	6.24	5.78	.18	.83	.71	.10	.92	.70	.19	1.36	1.16	.17	.63	.51	.08
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	9.00	8.33	.50	7.19	6.98	.12	.95	.87	.06	1.09	.88	.18	1.47	1.19	.21	.68	.58	.06
\$7,500 and over-----	7.27	6.11	.38	6.19	5.26	.27	.82	.72	.06	.76	.71	.05	1.87	1.71	.12	.49	.48	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS: *Households using food at home in a week, quantity and money value, by source, farm status, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952. Columns entitled "all" include purchased, home-produced and gift or pay food whether or not shown separately. Foods included in each column are specified in tables 39-57]

Farm status and money income (37)	Other fresh vegetables			Frozen fruits and vegetables			Canned fruits and vegetables			Juices, canned and frozen			Dried fruits and vegetables		Beverages		Other foods	
	All (38)	Pur- chased (39)	Home- pro- duced (40)	All (41)	Pur- chased (42)	Home- pro- duced (43)	All (44)	Pur- chased (45)	Home- pro- duced (46)	All (47)	Pur- chased (48)	Home- pro- duced (49)	All (50)	Pur- chased (51)	All (52)	Pur- chased (53)	All (54)	Pur- chased (55)
	Households using (percent)																	
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	98.1	86.6	66.3	37.5	11.4	28.8	97.2	86.2	72.5	49.4	38.3	17.4	56.1	54.5	99.1	98.7		
Under \$2,000.....	97.6	76.0	74.9	22.2	4.8	18.6	92.8	76.0	77.2	37.7	27.5	14.4	50.3	48.5	98.8	98.8		
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	98.1	91.7	62.2	35.9	14.7	29.5	100.0	92.9	74.4	50.6	39.1	16.7	62.2	60.3	99.4	98.7		
\$4,000 and over.....	99.1	93.2	64.1	57.3	26.5	41.9	98.3	94.9	69.2	58.1	49.6	18.8	58.1	57.3	98.3	97.4		
Not classified.....	97.7	88.6	60.2	43.2	15.9	29.5	98.9	83.0	64.8	58.0	42.0	22.7	53.4	52.3	100.0	100.0		
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	98.6	90.7	47.9	27.4	19.7	9.5	95.4	87.8	44.6	47.6	40.7	9.5	48.4	47.1	98.7	98.7		
Under \$2,000.....	95.5	75.8	59.1	15.2	6.1	7.6	90.9	68.9	56.8	35.6	25.8	11.4	43.9	40.2	98.5	98.5		
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	99.6	95.2	45.4	25.7	18.9	9.2	95.6	91.6	41.4	41.8	36.5	8.0	49.8	49.0	98.4	98.4		
\$4,000 and over.....	99.4	96.6	41.3	41.3	32.4	11.2	96.6	93.3	49.8	60.9	54.7	9.5	48.0	47.5	98.9	98.9		
Not classified.....	98.4	87.5	53.1	20.3	15.6	9.4	100.0	96.9	42.2	57.8	48.4	10.9	53.1	53.1	100.0	100.0		
Under \$1,000.....	89.1	65.2	58.7	13.0	2.2	16.9	91.3	50.0	69.6	30.4	17.4	17.4	47.8	43.5	97.8	97.8		
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	98.8	81.4	59.3	16.3	8.1	5.8	90.7	79.1	50.0	38.4	39.2	8.1	41.9	38.4	98.8	98.8		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	100.0	93.1	46.6	29.7	12.9	12.1	92.2	87.1	41.4	40.5	37.1	6.0	50.9	50.9	98.3	98.3		
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	99.2	97.0	44.4	30.1	24.1	6.8	98.5	95.5	41.4	42.9	36.1	9.8	48.9	47.4	98.5	98.5		
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	98.8	95.1	43.9	40.2	29.3	9.8	96.3	91.5	42.7	56.1	52.4	6.1	48.8	47.6	97.6	97.6		
\$5,999-\$7,499.....	100.0	97.3	45.3	38.7	30.7	10.7	98.7	96.0	42.7	66.7	57.3	14.7	44.0	44.9	100.0	100.0		
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	100.0	18.2	54.5	50.0	18.2	90.9	90.9	27.3	59.1	54.5	4.5	59.1	59.1	100.0	100.0		
	Quantity per household																	
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	Pounds 6.64	Pounds 3.82	Pounds 2.65	Pounds 1.28	Pounds 0.23	Pounds 1.01	Pounds 10.13	Pounds 4.72	Pounds 5.14	Pounds 2.47	Pounds 1.88	Pounds 0.58	Pounds 0.78	Pounds 0.75				
Under \$2,000.....	5.93	2.21	3.57	.63	.05	.56	9.11	3.51	5.49	1.49	1.02	.47	.72	.69				
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	6.95	4.28	2.52	1.25	.21	.99	10.93	5.19	5.53	2.69	2.05	.62	.85	.81				
\$4,000 and over.....	7.29	5.22	1.85	2.06	.42	1.62	10.63	5.93	4.15	3.09	2.48	.61	.63	.62				
Not classified.....	6.63	4.20	2.18	1.42	.27	1.10	9.96	4.72	5.11	3.13	2.41	.71	.92	.90				

RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	6.47	4.56	1.61	.54	.30	.23	7.43	4.88	2.19	2.03	1.75	.26	.62	.61				
Under \$2,000	4.83	2.57	2.02	.26	.10	.12	5.98	2.88	2.83	1.23	.91	.28	.70	.66				
\$2,000-\$3,999	6.50	4.89	1.36	.59	.29	.29	7.80	5.26	2.05	1.81	1.59	.22	.68	.66				
\$4,000 and over	7.60	5.75	1.57	.72	.47	.22	8.02	5.70	2.03	2.81	2.46	.31	.47	.46				
Not classified	6.51	4.32	1.84	.38	.17	.21	7.26	5.19	1.85	2.41	2.16	.25	.64	.61				
Under \$1,000	3.90	1.44	2.35	.20	.03	.13	4.94	1.69	3.05	.78	.51	.22	.82	.79				
\$1,000-\$1,999	5.32	3.15	1.84	.30	.13	.12	6.53	3.53	2.72	1.46	1.11	.31	.63	.60				
\$2,000-\$2,999	5.99	4.30	1.35	.69	.25	.44	6.97	4.30	2.41	1.79	1.56	.23	.78	.76				
\$3,000-\$3,999	6.94	5.36	1.37	.54	.36	.16	8.54	6.11	1.74	1.81	1.59	.22	.58	.57				
\$4,000-\$4,999	7.02	4.85	1.81	.60	.40	.17	7.86	5.35	2.18	2.54	2.37	.11	.43	.43				
\$5,000-\$7,499	8.51	6.57	1.70	.77	.44	.28	8.38	6.00	2.13	3.21	2.66	.55	.46	.43				
\$7,500 and over	6.60	6.35	.25	.87	.64	.23	7.50	6.06	1.12	2.34	2.00	.20	.70	.70				
Money value per household (dollars)																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes	1.18	0.61	0.51	0.40	0.06	0.32	1.64	0.79	0.83	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.14	1.47	1.44	1.06	0.85
Under \$2,000	1.04	.33	.65	.20	.02	.17	1.43	.56	.87	.19	.10	.07	.13	.13	1.12	1.12	.81	.65
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.23	.71	.50	.40	.06	.31	1.70	.79	.88	.28	.21	.07	.16	.15	1.53	1.53	1.13	.86
\$4,000 and over	1.31	.89	.37	.67	.13	.53	1.76	1.02	.65	.36	.23	.09	.12	.12	1.72	1.69	1.23	1.01
Not classified	1.17	.69	.42	.44	.06	.36	1.71	.81	.88	.31	.22	.69	.18	.18	1.60	1.57	1.17	.93
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	1.17	.80	.32	.16	.08	.07	1.25	.83	.36	.24	.21	.02	.11	.11	1.60	1.58	1.01	.90
Under \$2,000	.84	.41	.40	.08	.02	.04	.93	.45	.45	.14	.09	.03	.13	.12	1.21	1.21	.56	.43
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.12	.81	.27	.19	.09	.09	1.35	.91	.34	.21	.18	.02	.13	.12	1.66	1.62	1.08	.96
\$4,000 and over	1.44	1.05	.31	.24	.18	.06	1.40	1.01	.34	.34	.29	.02	.10	.10	1.86	1.86	1.21	1.09
Not classified	1.15	.73	.36	.12	.06	.06	1.26	.90	.30	.30	.27	.03	.12	.12	1.35	1.35	.94	.81
Under \$1,000	.71	.23	.47	.07	.01	.05	.81	.28	.48	.11	.07	.03	.13	.12	1.09	1.08	.38	.28
\$1,000-\$1,999	.94	.52	.36	.08	.03	.04	1.02	.54	.43	.15	.12	.03	.12	.12	1.28	1.28	.65	.52
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.02	.71	.27	.21	.05	.14	1.19	.76	.39	.18	.16	.01	.14	.14	1.54	1.54	.94	.83
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.23	.91	.27	.18	.10	.04	1.50	1.10	.29	.21	.19	.02	.11	.11	1.74	1.69	1.24	1.13
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.31	.88	.36	.21	.16	.05	1.36	.96	.38	.31	.29	.02	.09	.09	2.03	2.03	1.20	1.08
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.58	1.20	.33	.25	.15	.08	1.45	1.03	.34	.40	.33	.06	.10	.09	1.83	1.83	1.17	1.07
\$7,500 and over	1.29	1.22	.05	.32	.25	.07	1.33	1.10	.18	.27	.24	.02	.19	.19	1.48	1.48	1.43	1.34

¹ Quantities include the actual weight (rather than milk equivalent weight) of milk, cream, ice cream and cheese as shown on tables 39 and 40 and the weight of beverages and other foods that are not shown separately on this table.

² See Glossary, Milk equivalent.

³ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

⁴ 0.005 or less.

⁵ Includes bacon and salt pork.

TABLE 39.—MILK: *Households using milk at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Fresh fluid milk												Evaporated milk		Condensed milk		Dry milk			
	Total		Whole		Buttermilk		Skim		Chocolate		Extra rich		All	Purchased	All	Purchased	Nonfat		Other	
	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased					All	Purchased	All	Purchased
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	96.8	27.3	96.2	24.8	4.2	2.5	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	4.2	4.2	15.9	15.9	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.4
Under \$2,000.....	95.8	22.2	95.8	20.4	4.2	2.4	3.0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	18.6	18.6	0	0	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4
\$2,000-\$3,999....	96.8	26.9	96.2	24.4	5.8	3.2	5.1	1.9	.6	.6	4.5	4.5	12.8	12.8	1.9	1.9	0	0	5.1	5.1
\$4,000 and over...	97.4	35.9	96.6	34.2	4.3	2.6	4.3	.9	2.6	2.6	6.0	6.0	18.8	18.8	0	0	6.8	6.8	2.6	2.6
Not classified....	97.7	26.1	96.6	21.6	1.1	1.1	4.5	2.3	0	0	6.8	6.8	12.5	12.5	0	0	1.1	1.1	3.4	3.4
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	94.7	87.0	93.7	85.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	2.9	5.4	5.4	9.3	9.1	38.9	38.8	1.3	1.3	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2
Under \$2,000.....	87.1	75.8	84.1	73.5	4.5	3.8	5.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	44.7	44.7	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.8	1.5	1.5
\$2,000-\$3,999....	95.6	88.4	95.2	87.6	4.4	3.6	3.6	2.0	7.2	7.2	9.2	8.8	38.2	38.2	1.2	1.2	5.2	5.2	3.2	3.2
\$4,000 and over...	98.9	96.6	98.9	96.1	6.1	6.1	3.9	3.9	6.1	6.1	14.0	14.0	36.3	36.3	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.6
Not classified....	95.3	78.1	93.8	76.6	4.7	3.1	6.2	3.1	1.6	1.6	9.4	9.4	37.5	35.9	0	0	4.7	4.7	0	0
Under \$1,000.....	84.8	76.1	82.6	76.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	50.0	50.0	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999....	88.4	75.6	84.9	72.1	4.7	3.5	5.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5	41.9	41.9	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3
\$2,000-\$2,999....	94.8	84.5	94.0	82.8	1.7	1.7	6.0	2.6	6.0	6.0	12.1	11.2	37.9	37.9	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.6
\$3,000-\$3,999....	96.2	91.7	96.2	91.7	6.8	5.3	1.5	1.5	8.3	8.3	6.8	6.8	38.3	38.3	.8	.8	6.8	6.8	3.8	3.8
\$4,000-\$4,999....	98.8	96.3	98.8	96.3	4.9	4.9	1.2	1.2	6.1	6.1	11.0	11.0	37.8	37.8	0	0	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.4
\$5,000-\$7,499....	100.0	97.3	100.0	96.0	9.3	9.3	6.7	6.7	5.3	5.3	17.3	17.3	38.7	38.7	4.0	4.0	5.3	5.3	8.0	8.0
\$7,500 and over...	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	0	0	4.5	4.5	9.1	9.1	13.6	13.6	22.7	22.7	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1
Quantity per household ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	17.50	2.75	17.13	2.61	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.58	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02
Under \$2,000.....	15.90	1.73	15.71	1.66	.09	.06	.09	0	0	0	.01	.01	.61	.61	0	0	.01	.01	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999....	18.81	2.61	18.20	2.43	.15	.07	.41	.06	.01	.01	.04	.04	.35	.35	.05	.05	0	0	.02	.02
\$4,000 and over...	16.79	4.27	16.34	4.08	.07	.06	.28	.03	.04	.04	.06	.06	.87	.87	0	0	.21	.21	.02	.02
Not classified....	19.14	2.92	18.97	2.78	.01	.01	.11	.08	0	0	.05	.05	.53	.53	0	0	.01	.01	.02	.02

RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	11.83	10.08	11.14	9.60	.10	.09	.32	.13	.15	.15	.12	.11	1.26	1.26	.02	.02	.06	.06	.02	.02
Under \$2,000	7.10	4.62	6.13	4.41	.07	.06	.83	.08	.05	.05	.02	.02	1.48	1.48	.02	.02	.08	.08	(²)	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999	12.74	10.75	12.15	10.26	.09	.07	.14	.08	.23	.23	.13	.11	1.49	1.49	.04	.04	.07	.07	.03	.03
\$4,000 and over	13.49	13.07	12.83	12.41	.12	.12	.20	.20	.16	.16	.18	.18	.85	.85	.01	.01	.03	.03	.03	.03
Not classified	13.35	10.26	12.84	9.84	.17	.16	.25	.17	.02	.02	.07	.07	1.09	1.08	0	0	.07	.07	0	0
Under \$1,000	4.35	3.64	4.16	3.46	.07	.07	.03	.02	.07	.07	.02	.02	1.84	1.84	.02	.02	.02	.02	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	8.58	5.16	7.19	4.92	.07	.06	1.26	.12	.04	.04	.02	.02	1.28	1.28	.01	.01	.11	.11	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$2,999	13.09	9.75	12.50	9.36	.04	.04	.23	.09	.13	.13	.19	.13	1.65	1.65	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04
\$3,000-\$3,999	12.45	11.63	11.84	11.05	.14	.11	.07	.07	.31	.31	.09	.09	1.35	1.35	.05	.05	.10	.10	.02	.02
\$4,000-\$4,999	12.55	12.33	12.12	11.90	.06	.06	.07	.07	.14	.14	.16	.16	.82	.82	0	0	.03	.03	.01	.01
\$5,000-\$7,499	14.51	13.75	13.66	12.90	.21	.21	.37	.37	.09	.09	.18	.18	1.03	1.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04
\$7,500 and over	13.40	13.40	12.65	12.65	0	0	.09	.09	.41	.41	.25	.25	.38	.38	0	0	0	0	.11	.11
Money value per household (dollars) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	2.93	0.55	2.87	0.51	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	(²)	(²)	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.09	(²)	(²)	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Under \$2,000	2.59	.32	2.56	.31	.02	.01	.01	0	0	0	(²)	(²)	.10	.10	0	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999	3.15	.52	3.07	.48	.03	.01	.03	.01	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.06	.06	.01	.01	0	0	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over	2.89	.85	2.80	.79	.01	.01	.03	(²)	.01	.01	.04	.04	.14	.14	0	0	.08	.08	.01	.01
Not classified	3.23	.61	3.18	.57	(²)	(²)	.02	.01	0	0	.03	.03	.09	.09	0	0	(²)	(²)	.01	.01
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	2.33	2.06	2.19	1.93	.02	.02	.03	.02	.03	.03	.06	.06	.21	.21	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02	.02
Under \$2,000	1.25	.90	1.15	.87	.01	.01	.07	(²)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.24	.24	(²)	(²)	.04	.04	(²)	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999	2.57	2.22	2.41	2.09	.02	.01	.02	.01	.05	.05	.07	.06	.24	.24	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02	.02
\$4,000 and over	2.78	2.70	2.60	2.52	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.10	.10	.14	.14	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.02	.02
Not classified	2.42	1.95	2.31	1.85	.03	.03	.04	.03	(²)	(²)	.04	.04	.17	.17	0	0	.04	.04	0	0
Under \$1,000	.80	.69	.77	.66	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.31	.31	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.50	1.01	1.36	.98	.01	.01	.11	(²)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.21	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	(²)	(²)
\$2,000-\$2,999	2.57	2.01	2.40	1.89	.01	.01	.03	.01	.03	.03	.10	.07	.27	.27	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03	.03
\$3,000-\$3,999	2.57	2.40	2.42	2.26	.03	.02	.01	.01	.06	.06	.05	.05	.22	.22	.01	.01	.04	.04	.01	.01
\$4,000-\$4,999	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.34	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03	.03	.09	.09	.13	.13	0	0	.01	.01	(²)	(²)
\$5,000-\$7,499	3.04	2.91	2.83	2.70	.04	.04	.05	.05	.02	.02	.10	.10	.17	.17	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.02	.02
\$7,500 and over	2.84	2.84	2.59	2.59	0	0	.01	.01	.08	.08	.16	.16	.07	.07	0	0	0	0	.11	.11

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 40.—CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Cream						Ice Cream		Cheese									
	Total ¹		Light		Heavy		All	Pur- chased	Total		Cottage		American; American type		Cream cheese; spreads		Other ²	
	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased			All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Households using (percent) ³																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	45.5	6.4	6.4	1.9	39.4	4.5	55.3	54.0	75.4	73.1	29.0	23.3	63.3	63.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
Under \$2,000.....	42.5	3.0	6.6	1.2	36.5	1.8	43.1	41.9	67.7	62.9	22.8	15.0	58.1	58.1	.6	.6	2.4	2.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	48.0	9.0	5.1	1.9	42.9	7.1	55.8	54.5	75.6	74.4	32.1	27.6	62.2	62.2	5.8	5.8	2.6	2.6
\$4,000 and over.....	47.9	8.5	8.5	2.6	40.2	6.0	71.8	69.2	81.2	81.2	34.2	29.9	70.1	70.1	6.8	6.8	7.7	6.8
Not classified.....	43.2	5.7	5.7	2.3	37.5	3.4	55.7	55.7	81.8	79.5	28.4	22.7	65.9	65.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	27.6	22.1	8.2	7.4	19.2	14.4	58.0	57.2	76.8	76.3	37.5	36.5	61.2	60.9	6.4	6.4	2.6	2.6
Under \$2,000.....	23.5	15.9	6.8	6.1	15.9	9.1	44.7	43.9	59.8	59.8	34.8	32.6	41.7	41.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	24.9	19.7	5.6	4.4	20.1	15.7	60.6	59.8	75.9	75.5	34.1	32.9	61.4	61.4	5.2	5.2	2.8	2.8
\$4,000 and over.....	30.2	27.9	11.7	11.2	17.3	15.6	65.9	65.4	88.3	87.7	48.6	48.6	71.5	70.9	11.2	11.2	3.4	3.4
Not classified.....	39.0	28.1	10.9	10.9	28.1	17.2	53.1	51.6	82.8	81.2	25.0	25.0	71.9	70.3	7.8	7.8	1.6	1.6
Under \$1,000.....	21.7	10.8	4.3	4.3	17.4	6.5	39.1	37.0	45.7	45.7	26.1	23.9	28.3	28.3	0	0	4.3	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	24.4	18.6	8.1	7.0	15.1	10.5	47.7	47.7	67.4	67.4	39.5	37.2	48.8	48.8	2.3	2.3	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22.4	17.2	5.2	3.4	18.1	13.8	56.9	56.9	69.0	69.0	25.0	25.0	55.2	55.2	5.2	5.2	.9	.9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	27.1	21.8	6.0	5.3	21.8	17.3	63.9	62.4	82.0	81.2	42.1	39.8	66.9	66.9	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	31.7	29.3	13.4	13.4	18.3	15.9	68.3	68.3	84.1	84.1	45.1	45.1	63.4	63.4	9.8	9.8	4.9	4.9
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	32.0	29.3	12.0	10.7	17.3	16.0	64.0	64.0	90.7	90.7	54.7	54.7	73.3	73.3	13.3	13.3	1.3	1.3
\$7,500 and over.....	18.1	18.1	4.5	4.5	13.6	13.6	63.6	59.1	95.5	90.9	40.9	40.9	95.5	90.9	9.1	9.1	4.5	4.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ³																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	1.59	0.09	0.16	0.04	1.43	0.05	1.43	1.40	1.17	0.99	0.54	0.36	0.59	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Under \$2,000.....	1.50	.03	.12	.01	1.38	.02	.95	.93	1.17	.88	.54	.25	.60	.60	(*)	(*)	.03	.03
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.71	.11	.19	.02	1.52	.09	1.41	1.40	1.17	1.02	.55	.40	.57	.57	.02	.02	.03	.03
\$4,000 and over.....	1.71	.14	.23	.10	1.48	.04	2.29	2.22	1.30	1.19	.62	.51	.62	.62	.02	.02	.04	.04
Not classified.....	1.43	.06	.10	.02	1.33	.04	1.22	1.22	1.02	.88	.45	.31	.54	.54	.01	.01	.02	.02
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	.42	.29	.13	.10	.29	.19	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.04	.52	.48	.54	.53	.02	.02	.01	.01
Under \$2,000.....	.25	.14	.08	.05	.16	.08	.65	.65	.73	.67	.42	.37	.29	.28	.01	.01	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.46	.27	.12	.07	.34	.20	1.14	1.13	1.09	1.03	.50	.44	.57	.57	.01	.01	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over.....	.44	.39	.18	.16	.25	.22	1.46	1.45	1.38	1.38	.69	.69	.62	.62	.05	.05	.02	.02
Not classified.....	.62	.42	.17	.17	.45	.25	1.11	1.02	1.00	.99	.29	.29	.67	.66	.03	.03	.01	.01

Under \$1,000.....	.28	.12	.05	.05	.23	.07	.47	.47	.50	.46	.32	.28	.15	.15	0	0	.03	.03
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.22	.15	.09	.05	.12	.09	.74	.74	.85	.80	.47	.43	.37	.36	.01	.01	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.58	.25	.15	.06	.43	.19	1.09	1.08	.86	.86	.37	.37	.48	.48	.01	.01	(⁴)	(⁴)
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	.35	.29	.09	.08	.26	.21	1.19	1.17	1.29	1.18	.61	.59	.65	.65	.01	.01	.02	.02
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.42	.38	.18	.18	.23	.19	1.56	1.56	1.22	1.22	.55	.55	.60	.60	.03	.03	.04	.04
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.54	.47	.22	.17	.31	.29	1.28	1.28	1.53	1.53	.85	.85	.61	.61	.06	.06	.01	.01
\$7,500 and over.....	.14	.14	.02	.02	.12	.12	1.72	1.62	1.49	1.48	.65	.65	.77	.76	.05	.05	.02	.02

Money value per household (dollars) ³

RURAL FARM
All incomes.....

Under \$2,000.....	.58	.02	.03	.01	.55	.01	.42	.41	.48	.42	.12	.06	.34	.34	(⁴)	(⁴)	.02	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.68	.05	.05	.01	.63	.04	.64	.64	.48	.44	.13	.09	.31	.31	.02	.02	.02	.02
\$4,000 and over.....	.63	.04	.05	.02	.58	.02	.96	.93	.57	.53	.15	.12	.36	.36	.02	.02	.04	.03
Not classified.....	.60	.03	.03	.01	.57	.02	.53	.53	.43	.40	.11	.08	.29	.29	.01	.01	.02	.02

RURAL NONFARM
All incomes.....

Under \$2,000.....	.11	.07	.03	.02	.07	.04	.33	.33	.30	.29	.11	.10	.17	.17	.01	.01	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.18	.11	.04	.02	.14	.09	.54	.53	.47	.45	.13	.11	.32	.32	.01	.01	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over.....	.19	.17	.07	.06	.11	.10	.68	.67	.58	.58	.17	.17	.35	.35	.04	.04	.02	.02
Not classified.....	.24	.17	.06	.06	.18	.11	.53	.49	.51	.50	.07	.07	.40	.39	.03	.03	.01	.01
Under \$1,000.....	.12	.05	.02	.02	.10	.03	.23	.23	.18	.17	.08	.07	.08	.08	0	0	.02	.02
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.11	.08	.03	.02	.07	.05	.38	.38	.35	.34	.12	.11	.22	.22	.01	.01	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.21	.10	.05	.02	.16	.08	.50	.49	.38	.38	.09	.09	.28	.28	.01	.01	(⁴)	(⁴)
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	.14	.12	.03	.03	.11	.09	.57	.56	.55	.52	.16	.13	.36	.36	.01	.01	.02	.02
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.17	.16	.07	.07	.10	.09	.72	.72	.55	.55	.15	.15	.34	.34	.03	.03	.03	.03
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.24	.21	.09	.07	.14	.13	.59	.59	.60	.60	.20	.20	.34	.34	.05	.05	.01	.01
\$7,500 and over.....	.08	.08	.01	.01	.07	.07	.81	.76	.66	.65	.16	.16	.44	.43	.04	.04	.02	.02

¹ Includes ready-whipped cream, not shown separately.

² Includes Swiss, blue mold, Limburger, Parmesan.

³ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each

income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁴ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 41.—FATS AND OILS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Table fats						Shortening						Salad, cooking oil		Mayonnaise, french dressing		Other salad dressing	
	Total		Butter		Margarine		Total		Lard		Other		All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased
	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Households using (percent) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	99.1	81.8	73.5	53.2	37.9	37.9	93.9	47.9	80.5	22.5	32.4	32.2	12.3	12.3	25.2	25.2	40.7	40.7
Under \$2,000.....	98.2	79.0	64.7	42.5	44.3	44.3	94.6	45.5	83.2	25.7	24.0	24.0	7.8	7.8	21.6	21.6	31.7	31.7
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	100.0	85.3	75.0	57.7	33.3	33.3	94.9	50.0	82.1	22.4	36.5	35.9	13.5	13.5	25.0	25.0	46.8	46.8
\$4,000 and over.....	99.1	86.3	80.3	62.4	37.6	37.6	93.2	47.9	78.6	19.7	36.8	36.8	16.2	16.2	31.6	31.6	44.4	44.4
Not classified.....	98.9	75.0	78.3	53.4	34.1	34.1	92.0	48.9	75.0	20.5	35.2	35.2	13.6	13.6	23.9	23.9	42.0	42.0
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	97.6	94.2	51.9	48.1	61.5	61.4	90.1	79.2	54.5	41.5	46.5	45.8	11.1	11.1	32.1	31.6	40.9	40.9
Under \$2,000.....	93.9	90.2	37.9	34.1	68.9	68.2	83.3	69.7	64.4	50.8	26.5	25.8	5.3	5.3	20.5	19.7	36.4	36.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	98.8	94.8	49.8	44.6	64.3	64.3	92.0	81.1	56.2	42.6	47.8	47.0	8.8	8.8	32.9	32.5	43.0	43.0
\$4,000 and over.....	98.3	97.2	60.3	59.2	58.1	58.1	90.5	83.2	44.1	34.1	57.3	57.5	17.3	17.3	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.7
Not classified.....	98.4	92.2	65.6	59.4	45.3	45.3	95.3	79.7	56.2	39.1	51.6	50.0	14.1	14.1	29.7	28.1	45.3	45.3
Under \$1,000.....	93.5	89.1	50.0	45.7	63.0	60.9	87.0	71.7	80.4	65.2	15.2	13.0	2.2	2.2	15.2	15.2	23.9	23.9
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	94.2	90.7	31.4	27.9	72.1	72.1	81.4	68.6	55.8	43.0	32.6	32.6	7.0	7.0	23.3	22.1	43.0	43.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	98.3	92.2	46.6	38.8	63.8	63.8	91.4	76.7	59.5	42.2	45.7	44.0	4.3	4.3	30.2	29.3	38.8	38.8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	99.2	97.0	52.6	49.6	64.7	64.7	92.5	85.0	53.4	42.9	49.6	49.6	12.8	12.8	35.3	35.3	46.6	46.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	98.8	98.8	56.1	56.1	58.5	58.5	91.5	81.7	50.0	37.8	53.7	53.7	15.9	15.9	40.2	40.2	37.8	37.8
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	97.3	96.0	60.0	58.7	61.3	61.3	92.0	88.0	38.7	30.7	64.0	64.0	17.3	17.3	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	95.5	77.3	72.7	45.5	45.5	81.8	72.7	40.9	31.8	50.0	50.0	22.7	22.7	31.8	31.8	36.4	36.4
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	1.80	1.44	1.32	0.96	0.48	0.48	1.29	0.53	1.04	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.26
Under \$2,000.....	1.50	1.18	1.01	.69	.49	.49	1.21	.51	1.04	.34	.17	.17	.03	.03	.11	.11	.20	.20
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.84	1.49	1.40	1.05	.44	.44	1.43	.58	1.15	.30	.28	.28	.04	.04	.17	.17	.31	.31
\$4,000 and over.....	2.00	1.64	1.49	1.13	.51	.51	1.15	.44	.86	.15	.29	.29	.05	.05	.20	.20	.26	.26
Not classified.....	2.07	1.59	1.54	1.06	.53	.53	1.40	.59	1.09	.28	.31	.31	.05	.05	.15	.15	.28	.28

RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	1.36	1.30	.63	.57	.73	.73	.93	.81	.58	.46	.35	.35	.05	.05	.17	.17	.27	.27
Under \$2,000	1.02	.95	.31	.25	.71	.70	.73	.59	.58	.44	.15	.15	.03	.03	.09	.08	.17	.17
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.41	1.33	.60	.52	.81	.81	1.02	.89	.65	.53	.37	.36	.03	.03	.16	.16	.28	.28
\$4,000 and over	1.50	1.49	.74	.73	.76	.76	.90	.83	.45	.38	.45	.45	.09	.09	.24	.24	.32	.32
Not classified	1.53	1.42	1.11	1.00	.42	.42	1.14	.91	.71	.49	.43	.42	.06	.06	.19	.19	.28	.28
Under \$1,000	.91	.85	.37	.33	.54	.52	.78	.61	.74	.59	.04	.02	.01	.01	.04	.04	.08	.08
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.08	1.01	.28	.21	.80	.80	.71	.57	.50	.36	.21	.21	.03	.03	.11	.11	.22	.22
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.32	1.23	.52	.43	.80	.80	1.01	.83	.70	.53	.31	.30	.01	.01	.13	.13	.22	.22
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.47	1.41	.66	.60	.81	.81	1.03	.95	.61	.53	.42	.42	.04	.04	.18	.18	.32	.32
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.46	1.46	.72	.72	.74	.74	.83	.75	.42	.34	.41	.41	.07	.07	.27	.27	.28	.28
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.56	1.54	.68	.66	.88	.88	1.03	.97	.48	.42	.55	.55	.11	.11	.25	.25	.34	.34
\$7,500 and over	1.44	1.37	1.04	.97	.40	.40	.67	.62	.43	.38	.24	.24	.06	.06	.08	.08	.40	.40
Money value per household (dollars) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes	1.18	0.89	1.04	0.75	0.14	0.14	0.26	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08
Under \$2,000	.93	.68	.79	.54	.14	.14	.23	.11	.18	.06	.05	.05	.01	.01	.04	.04	.06	.06
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.23	.95	1.10	.82	.13	.13	.29	.14	.20	.05	.09	.09	.02	.02	.06	.06	.10	.10
\$4,000 and over	1.31	1.04	1.17	.90	.14	.14	.23	.11	.15	.03	.08	.08	.02	.02	.08	.08	.08	.08
Not classified	1.38	1.00	1.21	.83	.17	.17	.28	.14	.19	.05	.09	.09	.02	.02	.05	.05	.09	.09
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	.71	.67	.50	.46	.21	.21	.21	.19	.11	.09	.10	.10	.02	.02	.06	.06	.08	.08
Under \$2,000	.46	.40	.25	.20	.21	.20	.16	.13	.11	.08	.05	.05	.01	.01	.03	.03	.06	.06
\$2,000-\$3,999	.71	.65	.47	.41	.24	.24	.22	.20	.12	.10	.10	.10	.01	.01	.06	.06	.10	.10
\$4,000 and over	.82	.80	.60	.58	.22	.22	.22	.20	.09	.07	.13	.13	.03	.03	.08	.08	.09	.09
Not classified	1.00	.91	.87	.78	.13	.13	.26	.22	.13	.09	.13	.13	.02	.02	.07	.07	.09	.09
Under \$1,000	.45	.41	.28	.25	.17	.16	.15	.12	.14	.11	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.03	.03
\$1,000-\$1,999	.46	.40	.23	.17	.23	.23	.16	.14	.09	.07	.07	.07	.01	.01	.04	.04	.08	.08
\$2,000-\$2,999	.65	.58	.42	.35	.23	.23	.22	.18	.13	.09	.09	.09	(²)	(²)	.05	.05	.08	.08
\$3,000-\$3,999	.76	.71	.52	.47	.24	.24	.23	.22	.11	.10	.12	.12	.02	.02	.06	.06	.11	.11
\$4,000-\$4,999	.82	.82	.58	.58	.24	.24	.20	.19	.08	.07	.12	.12	.03	.03	.09	.09	.08	.08
\$5,000-\$7,499	.79	.77	.55	.53	.24	.24	.24	.22	.09	.07	.15	.15	.04	.04	.08	.08	.11	.11
\$7,500 and over	.94	.88	.82	.76	.12	.12	.17	.16	.10	.09	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	.15	.15

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 42.—FLOUR, MEAL, CEREALS, PASTES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources, ¹ by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Flour other than mixes					Prepared flour mixes (7)	Corn-meal, grits (8)	Rice (9)	Baby cereals (10)	Cereals other than rice and baby cereals						Pastes (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles) dry (17)
	Total (2)	White			Other (6)					Total (11)	Ready-to-eat			Rolled oats, oatmeal (15)	Other ² (16)	
		Total (3)	Enriched (4)	Unenriched (5)							Total (12)	Corn flakes (13)	Other (14)			
Households using (percent) ³																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes-----	97.5	97.5	95.5	28.6	4.4	27.1	16.3	26.1	7.0	91.5	80.9	39.8	66.5	40.0	47.2	48.3
Under \$2,000-----	97.6	97.6	95.8	24.6	3.0	24.0	21.6	24.0	4.2	86.2	77.2	40.7	60.5	43.1	33.5	46.1
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	98.1	98.1	94.2	34.0	3.8	28.2	16.7	21.2	4.5	95.5	84.6	41.0	68.6	41.0	49.4	51.9
\$4,000 and over-----	96.6	96.6	96.6	29.1	5.1	31.6	9.4	33.3	12.0	92.3	86.3	43.6	73.5	31.6	62.4	53.0
Not classified-----	97.7	97.7	95.5	26.1	6.8	25.0	14.8	29.5	10.2	93.2	73.9	30.7	64.8	43.2	48.9	39.8
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes-----	92.3	92.0	89.4	16.7	1.4	32.9	15.2	19.9	7.5	87.8	76.0	34.9	62.2	31.9	38.0	42.6
Under \$2,000-----	88.6	88.6	84.8	13.6	.8	23.5	17.4	19.7	4.5	82.6	60.6	31.1	43.9	43.2	29.5	33.3
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	93.2	92.8	91.2	14.9	.8	35.3	14.9	18.9	10.0	88.4	79.5	39.4	64.7	29.3	39.0	43.0
\$4,000 and over-----	93.3	92.7	89.4	18.4	2.8	38.5	13.4	20.7	6.1	89.4	82.1	31.8	72.6	27.9	41.9	46.9
Not classified-----	93.8	93.8	92.2	25.0	1.6	26.6	17.2	21.9	7.8	92.2	76.6	34.4	60.9	29.7	40.6	48.4
Under \$1,000-----	91.3	91.3	89.1	8.7	0	17.4	19.6	15.2	0	82.6	56.5	30.4	37.0	47.8	32.6	28.3
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	87.2	87.2	82.6	16.3	1.2	26.7	16.3	22.1	7.0	82.6	62.8	31.4	47.7	40.7	27.9	36.0
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	89.7	88.8	88.8	7.8	.9	32.8	16.4	17.2	11.2	86.2	74.1	37.9	59.5	27.6	31.9	40.5
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	96.2	96.2	93.2	21.1	.8	37.6	13.5	20.3	9.0	90.2	84.2	40.6	69.2	30.8	45.1	45.1
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	95.1	95.1	93.9	18.3	3.7	34.1	11.0	24.4	7.3	90.2	85.4	34.1	72.0	26.8	37.8	43.9
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	93.3	93.3	86.7	24.0	0	42.7	14.7	20.0	4.0	88.0	80.0	29.3	74.7	29.3	38.7	50.7
\$7,500 and over-----	86.4	81.8	81.8	0	9.1	40.9	18.2	9.1	9.1	90.9	77.3	31.8	68.2	27.3	68.2	45.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ³																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes-----	3.51	3.47	3.19	0.28	0.04	0.39	0.27	0.17	0.02	1.63	0.91	0.30	0.61	0.39	0.33	0.44
Under \$2,000-----	3.26	3.24	3.10	.14	.02	.34	.47	.12	.01	1.50	.82	.32	.50	.47	.21	.35
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	3.65	3.59	3.08	.51	.06	.45	.25	.14	.02	1.57	.95	.31	.64	.32	.30	.50
\$4,000 and over-----	2.75	2.72	2.55	.17	.03	.41	.06	.22	.03	1.76	1.06	.32	.74	.24	.46	.48
Not classified-----	4.73	4.69	4.41	.28	.04	.32	.19	.22	.02	1.77	.81	.22	.59	.53	.43	.42
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes-----	1.91	1.89	1.77	.12	.02	.44	.22	.15	.03	1.29	.80	.26	.54	.24	.25	.34
Under \$2,000-----	2.24	2.22	2.11	.11	.02	.25	.29	.15	.01	1.12	.58	.25	.33	.38	.16	.26
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	1.88	1.87	1.75	.12	.01	.49	.21	.15	.06	1.34	.84	.26	.58	.24	.26	.35
\$4,000 and over-----	1.46	1.44	1.31	.13	.02	.54	.13	.15	.02	1.32	.89	.23	.66	.16	.27	.39
Not classified-----	2.53	2.52	2.43	.09	.01	.37	.40	.21	.03	1.30	.80	.34	.46	.18	.32	.30

Under \$1,000	3.04	3.04	3.00	.04	0	.12	.26	.08	0	1.17	.58	.28	.30	.47	.12	.12
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.82	1.79	1.63	.16	.03	.32	.30	.19	.01	1.11	.58	.24	.34	.34	.19	.34
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.69	1.69	1.59	.10	(⁴)	.44	.30	.14	.03	1.18	.78	.25	.53	.22	.18	.30
\$3,000-\$3,999	2.03	2.01	1.88	.13	.02	.54	.14	.15	.08	1.47	.89	.27	.62	.25	.33	.38
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.21	1.19	1.09	.10	.02	.44	.05	.15	.03	1.18	.79	.26	.53	.21	.18	.28
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.92	1.92	1.71	.21	0	.59	.23	.17	.02	1.36	1.01	.20	.81	.13	.22	.52
7,500 and over	.87	.76	.76	0	.11	.76	.03	.06	.01	1.69	.78	.17	.61	.11	.80	.41
Money value per household (dollars) ³																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.04	(⁴)	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.41	0.29	0.08	0.21	0.05	0.07	0.09
Under \$2,000	.29	.29	.27	.02	(⁴)	.09	.04	.02	(⁴)	.35	.25	.08	.17	.06	.04	.08
\$2,000-\$3,999	.33	.33	.27	.06	(⁴)	.12	.02	.03	.01	.40	.30	.08	.22	.04	.06	.11
\$4,000 and over	.25	.25	.23	.02	(⁴)	.10	.01	.04	.01	.47	.34	.08	.26	.03	.10	.10
Not classified	.47	.47	.43	.04	(⁴)	.08	.02	.04	.01	.44	.27	.06	.21	.08	.09	.08
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	.19	.19	.17	.02	(⁴)	.11	.02	.03	.01	.33	.25	.07	.18	.03	.05	.07
Under \$2,000	.21	.21	.20	.01	(⁴)	.06	.03	.03	(⁴)	.26	.17	.06	.11	.05	.04	.06
\$2,000-\$3,999	.17	.17	.16	.01	(⁴)	.12	.02	.03	.02	.36	.27	.07	.20	.03	.06	.08
\$4,000 and over	.14	.14	.12	.02	(⁴)	.14	.01	.03	.01	.35	.28	.06	.22	.02	.05	.08
Not classified	.24	.24	.22	.02	(⁴)	.10	.04	.04	.01	.32	.23	.08	.15	.03	.06	.06
Under \$1,000	.29	.29	.28	.01	0	.03	.03	.02	0	.26	.17	.07	.10	.06	.03	.03
\$1,000-\$1,999	.18	.18	.16	.02	(⁴)	.07	.02	.03	.01	.27	.17	.06	.11	.05	.05	.07
\$2,000-\$2,999	.16	.16	.15	.01	(⁴)	.11	.03	.02	.01	.32	.24	.06	.18	.03	.05	.07
\$3,000-\$3,999	.20	.20	.18	.02	(⁴)	.13	.02	.04	.03	.40	.30	.08	.22	.03	.07	.08
\$4,000-\$4,999	.13	.13	.11	.02	(⁴)	.11	.01	.03	.01	.33	.26	.07	.19	.03	.04	.07
\$5,000-\$7,499	.19	.19	.16	.03	0	.16	.02	.03	.01	.39	.32	.05	.27	.02	.05	.10
\$7,500 and over	.08	.07	.07	0	.01	.20	(⁴)	.02	(⁴)	.41	.25	.05	.20	.01	.15	.09

¹ Data not shown separately for all sources and purchases because practically all flour, meal, cereals and pastes used during the week were purchased.

² Includes popcorn, cream of wheat, cornstarch.

³ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each

income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁴ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 43.—BAKERY PRODUCTS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources,¹ by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Bread								Other baked goods					
	Total (2)	White			Whole wheat (6)	Other ²			Total (10)	Rolls (11)	Crackers (12)	Cake (13)	Pie (14)	Other ³ (15)
		Total (3)	Enriched (4)	Not enriched (5)		Total (7)	Not enriched (8)	Enriched (9)						
Households using (percent) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes	91.1	87.5	87.1	0.4	20.8	11.4	9.8	1.7	79.9	13.6	56.4	12.9	2.5	45.8
Under \$2,000	86.8	84.4	84.4	0	15.6	7.2	6.0	1.8	73.7	4.8	56.9	13.8	1.2	30.5
\$2,000-\$3,999	93.6	89.7	89.1	.6	21.8	13.5	11.6	1.9	82.7	19.9	54.5	13.5	1.3	55.8
\$4,000 and over	95.7	91.5	90.6	.9	29.9	14.5	12.0	2.6	82.9	17.9	61.5	14.5	6.8	53.0
Not classified	88.6	84.1	84.1	0	17.0	11.4	11.4	0	83.0	13.6	52.3	8.0	1.1	47.7
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes	96.2	90.2	89.7	.5	22.3	13.8	12.7	1.3	81.6	16.2	52.1	17.1	4.5	53.8
Under \$2,000	90.9	83.3	83.3	0	22.0	12.9	12.9	0	64.4	11.4	40.2	10.6	3.8	37.9
\$2,000-\$3,999	97.2	92.8	92.0	.8	18.9	11.2	9.2	2.4	88.8	14.9	58.6	18.1	3.2	57.4
\$4,000 and over	98.3	92.2	92.2	0	27.9	17.9	16.8	1.1	84.9	22.9	53.1	18.4	6.7	62.0
Not classified	96.9	89.1	87.5	1.6	20.3	14.1	14.1	0	79.7	12.5	48.4	23.4	4.7	50.0
Under \$1,000	84.8	78.3	78.3	0	10.9	4.3	4.3	0	58.7	6.5	41.3	13.0	2.2	30.4
\$1,000-\$1,999	94.2	86.0	86.0	0	27.9	17.4	17.4	0	67.4	14.0	39.5	9.3	4.7	41.9
\$2,000-\$2,999	97.4	93.1	93.1	0	19.0	10.3	8.6	2.6	87.1	12.1	54.3	18.1	5.2	55.2
\$3,000-\$3,999	97.0	92.5	91.0	1.5	18.8	12.0	9.8	2.3	90.2	17.3	62.4	18.0	1.5	59.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	97.6	92.7	92.7	0	30.5	15.9	15.9	0	84.1	20.7	53.7	15.9	3.7	63.4
\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0	96.0	96.0	0	25.3	22.7	20.0	2.7	85.3	20.0	53.3	22.7	10.7	60.0
\$7,500 and over	95.5	77.3	77.3	0	27.3	9.1	9.1	0	86.4	40.9	50.0	13.6	4.5	63.6
Quantity per household (pounds) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes	5.90	5.26	5.24	0.02	0.44	0.20	0.17	0.03	1.60	0.18	0.48	0.15	0.03	0.76
Under \$2,000	4.53	4.17	4.17	0	.27	.09	.07	.02	1.13	.08	.50	.13	.03	.39
\$2,000-\$3,999	6.64	5.96	5.92	.04	.44	.24	.22	.02	1.83	.26	.48	.14	.01	.94
\$4,000 and over	7.09	6.03	6.01	.02	.70	.36	.30	.06	1.89	.21	.46	.20	.09	.93
Not classified	5.63	5.09	5.09	0	.44	.10	.10	0	1.70	.18	.49	.12	.02	.89

RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes	5.74	4.99	4.98	.01	.52	.23	.21	.02	1.56	.17	.40	.17	.06	.76
Under \$2,000	4.60	3.84	3.84	0	.56	.20	.20	0	1.00	.09	.28	.13	.04	.46
\$2,000-\$3,999	5.93	5.36	5.34	.02	.42	.15	.13	.02	1.71	.17	.48	.18	.06	.82
\$4,000 and over	6.56	5.50	5.50	0	.70	.36	.31	.05	1.89	.23	.40	.20	.09	.97
Not classified	5.11	4.49	4.46	.03	.37	.25	.25	0	1.23	.13	.35	.15	.05	.55
Under \$1,000	3.12	2.81	2.81	0	.24	.07	.07	0	.88	.08	.31	.22	.04	.23
\$1,000-\$1,999	5.39	4.39	4.39	0	.73	.27	.27	0	1.07	.10	.27	.08	.04	.58
\$2,000-\$2,999	5.57	5.07	5.07	0	.37	.13	.11	.02	1.66	.19	.49	.15	.08	.75
\$3,000-\$3,999	6.27	5.62	5.59	.03	.47	.18	.16	.02	1.76	.16	.47	.21	.04	.88
\$4,000-\$4,999	5.74	4.70	4.70	0	.77	.27	.27	0	1.89	.18	.45	.19	.04	1.03
\$5,000-\$7,499	7.75	6.62	6.62	0	.71	.42	.31	.11	1.75	.21	.35	.20	.10	.89
\$7,500 and over	5.51	4.69	4.69	0	.38	.44	.44	0	2.31	.44	.39	.21	.22	1.05
Money value per household (dollars) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes	0.95	0.83	0.83	(⁵)	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.55	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.28
Under \$2,000	.72	.66	.66	0	.04	.02	.01	.01	.37	.02	.13	.07	.01	.14
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.07	.94	.93	.01	.08	.05	.04	.01	.61	.08	.12	.06	(⁵)	.35
\$4,000 and over	1.12	.94	.94	(⁵)	.12	.06	.05	.01	.67	.07	.12	.10	.03	.35
Not classified	.89	.80	.80	0	.07	.02	.02	0	.57	.07	.13	.05	.01	.31
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes	.93	.80	.80	(⁵)	.09	.04	.04	(⁵)	.58	.06	.11	.09	.02	.30
Under \$2,000	.75	.61	.61	0	.10	.04	.04	0	.35	.03	.07	.07	.02	.16
\$2,000-\$3,999	.96	.86	.86	(⁵)	.07	.03	.02	.01	.63	.07	.13	.09	.02	.32
\$4,000 and over	1.09	.89	.89	0	.13	.07	.06	.01	.72	.08	.11	.11	.03	.39
Not classified	.83	.71	.71	(⁵)	.07	.05	.05	0	.46	.04	.10	.08	.02	.22
Under \$1,000	.52	.46	.46	0	.04	.02	.02	0	.33	.03	.08	.12	.01	.09
\$1,000-\$1,999	.88	.70	.70	0	.13	.05	.05	0	.37	.04	.07	.04	.02	.20
\$2,000-\$2,999	.91	.82	.82	0	.07	.02	.02	(⁵)	.62	.10	.13	.07	.03	.29
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.00	.89	.88	.01	.08	.03	.03	(⁵)	.65	.05	.13	.11	.01	.35
\$4,000-\$4,999	.96	.77	.77	0	.14	.05	.05	0	.69	.06	.12	.09	.01	.41
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.27	1.06	1.06	0	.13	.08	.06	.02	.68	.07	.10	.13	.03	.35
\$7,500 and over	.89	.75	.75	0	.07	.07	.07	0	.89	.14	.10	.14	.08	.43

¹ Data not shown separately for all sources and purchases because practically all bakery products used during the week were purchased. Homemade baked goods appear in these tables only as the ingredients used, such as flour, milk, eggs.

² Chiefly rye.

³ Includes cookies, coffeecake, fig bars, doughnuts, sweet crackers.

⁴ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁵ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 44.—BEEF: *Households using beef at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Total beef		Beefsteak						Beef roast						Stewing, boiling beef		Corned, chipped beef		Ground beef	
	All (2)	Purchased (3)	Total		Round		Other		Total		Rib		Other		All (16)	Purchased (17)	All (18)	Purchased (19)	All (20)	Purchased (21)
			All (4)	Purchased (5)	All (6)	Purchased (7)	All (8)	Purchased (9)	All (10)	Purchased (11)	All (12)	Purchased (13)	All (14)	Purchased (15)						
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	75.0	42.0	43.0	12.5	33.3	9.3	20.6	5.1	28.0	8.0	8.7	2.1	20.6	5.9	16.5	5.1	6.1	5.1	55.3	32.6
Under \$2,000.....	62.9	32.9	31.7	6.0	25.1	5.4	14.4	1.2	19.2	5.4	10.8	3.0	9.0	2.4	13.8	4.8	4.2	3.6	44.9	26.9
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	77.6	45.5	44.9	13.5	34.6	10.3	19.9	4.5	31.4	10.2	5.8	1.9	28.2	8.3	12.2	.6	6.4	4.5	57.7	35.3
\$4,000 and over.....	86.3	44.4	59.0	19.7	47.0	14.5	32.5	9.4	35.9	6.8	11.1	.9	25.6	6.0	28.2	10.3	9.4	67.5	31.6	31.6
Not classified.....	78.4	50.0	39.8	13.6	28.4	8.0	18.2	8.0	28.4	10.2	6.8	2.3	22.7	8.0	13.6	6.8	3.4	3.4	54.5	39.8
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	79.6	75.2	32.2	28.7	22.0	19.2	12.3	10.7	29.2	27.1	5.9	5.6	23.9	22.1	14.9	13.5	9.1	9.1	59.0	56.4
Under \$2,000.....	58.3	50.0	20.5	15.1	15.2	10.6	6.8	4.5	19.7	15.2	3.0	2.3	17.4	13.6	6.8	4.5	5.3	5.3	37.1	33.3
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	83.7	80.7	30.5	28.1	22.9	20.9	9.6	8.8	27.7	26.5	4.4	4.0	24.5	23.7	18.5	17.7	8.4	8.4	65.1	62.7
\$4,000 and over.....	89.9	87.2	41.3	38.5	25.7	24.0	17.3	16.2	36.9	35.8	9.5	9.5	27.4	26.3	14.0	12.8	12.3	12.3	67.6	65.9
Not classified.....	78.1	71.9	37.5	31.2	21.9	17.2	20.3	15.6	32.8	29.7	7.8	7.8	25.0	21.9	20.3	17.2	10.9	10.9	56.2	53.1
Under \$1,000.....	43.5	34.8	8.7	2.2	6.5	2.2	2.2	0	15.2	8.7	4.3	2.2	13.0	8.7	8.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	17.4	15.2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	66.3	58.1	26.7	22.1	19.8	15.1	9.3	7.0	22.1	18.6	2.3	2.3	19.8	16.3	5.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	47.7	43.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	76.7	75.0	28.4	26.7	23.3	21.6	6.9	6.9	26.7	25.9	6.9	6.0	20.7	20.7	14.7	13.8	5.2	5.2	57.8	56.9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	90.2	85.7	32.3	29.3	22.6	20.3	12.0	10.5	28.6	27.1	2.3	2.3	27.8	26.3	21.8	21.1	11.3	11.3	71.4	67.7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	89.0	87.8	29.3	28.0	22.0	20.7	8.5	8.5	37.8	37.8	9.8	9.8	28.0	28.0	12.2	12.2	9.8	9.8	68.3	67.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	92.0	90.7	50.7	48.0	30.7	29.3	21.3	20.0	36.0	36.0	10.7	10.7	25.3	25.3	17.3	16.0	16.0	16.0	68.0	68.0
\$7,500 and over.....	86.4	72.7	54.5	45.5	22.7	18.2	36.4	31.8	36.3	27.2	4.5	4.5	31.8	22.7	9.1	4.5	9.1	9.1	63.6	54.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	4.13	1.32	1.43	0.29	0.85	0.19	0.58	0.10	1.06	0.23	0.30	0.06	0.76	0.17	0.41	0.13	0.04	0.04	1.19	0.63
Under \$2,000.....	2.81	.85	1.01	.12	.66	.10	.35	.02	.65	.14	.38	.08	.27	.06	.29	.09	.04	.03	.82	.47
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.42	1.44	1.38	.33	.86	.22	.52	.11	1.34	.33	.20	.05	1.14	.28	.29	.02	.04	.03	1.37	.73
\$4,000 and over.....	5.87	1.56	2.28	.46	1.18	.27	1.10	.19	1.27	.15	.37	.03	.90	.12	.81	.32	.08	.07	1.43	.56
Not classified.....	3.87	1.68	1.21	.33	.78	.19	.43	.14	1.05	.34	.24	.07	.81	.27	.32	.13	.02	.02	1.27	.86
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	2.82	2.59	.61	.53	.37	.32	.24	.21	.81	.75	.17	.16	.64	.59	.28	.24	.06	.06	1.06	1.01
Under \$2,000.....	1.71	1.27	.34	.20	.22	.13	.12	.07	.56	.40	.08	.05	.48	.35	.13	.07	.04	.04	.64	.56
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	2.80	2.65	.51	.46	.35	.31	.16	.15	.73	.69	.12	.10	.61	.59	.35	.33	.06	.06	1.15	1.11
\$4,000 and over.....	3.56	3.44	.87	.83	.50	.48	.37	.35	1.07	1.04	.27	.27	.80	.77	.26	.24	.08	.08	1.28	1.25
Not classified.....	3.17	2.73	.82	.62	.40	.29	.42	.33	1.00	.90	.33	.33	.67	.57	.36	.25	.05	.05	.94	.91

Under \$1,000.....	1.05	.63	.13	.02	.09	.02	.04	0	.47	.23	.11	.04	.36	.19	.17	.13	.03	.03	.25	.22
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	2.05	1.61	.45	.29	.29	.18	.16	.11	.61	.50	.06	.06	.55	.44	.10	.04	.04	.04	.85	.74
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2.49	2.40	.50	.46	.38	.34	.12	.12	.71	.68	.18	.15	.53	.53	.25	.24	.05	.05	.98	.97
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3.09	2.90	.53	.46	.33	.28	.20	.18	.74	.71	.06	.06	.68	.65	.44	.42	.07	.07	1.31	1.24
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.17	3.14	.57	.55	.41	.39	.16	.16	1.01	1.01	.23	.23	.78	.78	.23	.23	.07	.07	1.29	1.28
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	3.93	3.87	1.12	1.08	.65	.63	.47	.45	1.09	1.09	.35	.35	.74	.74	.31	.29	.08	.08	1.33	1.33
\$7,500 and over.....	3.61	2.89	1.15	.95	.35	.26	.80	.69	1.14	.91	.09	.09	1.05	.82	.20	.07	.09	.09	1.03	.87

Money value per household (dollars) ¹

RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	2.84	0.89	1.10	0.23	0.69	0.15	0.41	0.08	0.72	0.16	0.20	0.04	0.52	0.12	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.74	0.39
Under \$2,000.....	1.93	.54	.80	.10	.55	.08	.25	.02	.44	.09	.25	.05	.19	.04	.16	.04	.03	.02	.50	.29
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.08	1.00	1.08	.26	.69	.17	.39	.09	.93	.23	.14	.04	.79	.19	.16	.01	.06	.04	.85	.46
\$4,000 and over.....	4.00	1.06	1.71	.35	.95	.22	.76	.13	.85	.10	.24	.02	.61	.08	.45	.18	.08	.07	.91	.36
Not classified.....	2.63	1.13	.93	.25	.62	.15	.31	.10	.70	.24	.17	.06	.53	.18	.19	.09	.02	.02	.79	.53
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	1.95	1.78	.51	.44	.32	.27	.19	.17	.57	.52	.13	.12	.44	.40	.15	.13	.05	.05	.67	.64
Under \$2,000.....	1.16	.86	.28	.17	.19	.11	.09	.06	.38	.28	.06	.04	.32	.24	.06	.03	.03	.03	.41	.35
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.92	1.81	.44	.40	.31	.27	.13	.13	.51	.48	.09	.07	.42	.41	.19	.18	.05	.05	.73	.70
\$4,000 and over.....	2.49	2.40	.72	.68	.42	.40	.30	.28	.73	.71	.19	.19	.54	.52	.15	.14	.07	.07	.82	.80
Not classified.....	2.22	1.92	.69	.53	.36	.27	.33	.26	.73	.66	.26	.26	.47	.40	.18	.12	.04	.04	.58	.57
Under \$1,000.....	.67	.39	.11	.02	.08	.02	.03	0	.30	.15	.08	.03	.22	.12	.07	.05	.03	.03	.16	.14
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	1.41	1.11	.38	.25	.26	.16	.12	.09	.42	.35	.05	.05	.37	.30	.05	.02	.02	.02	.54	.47
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1.70	1.64	.42	.39	.33	.30	.09	.09	.51	.49	.12	.10	.39	.39	.11	.11	.05	.05	.61	.60
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	2.12	1.98	.46	.40	.29	.25	.17	.15	.51	.48	.05	.05	.46	.43	.25	.24	.06	.06	.84	.80
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	2.26	2.24	.51	.50	.36	.35	.15	.15	.74	.74	.18	.18	.56	.56	.13	.13	.05	.05	.83	.82
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	2.74	2.70	.87	.84	.52	.50	.35	.34	.74	.74	.24	.24	.50	.50	.18	.17	.08	.08	.87	.87
\$7,500 and over.....	2.45	1.98	.98	.83	.32	.24	.66	.59	.68	.53	.06	.06	.62	.47	.10	.03	.07	.07	.62	.52

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

TABLE 45.—PORK, VEAL, LAMB: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Total pork		Fresh pork											
	All (2)	Purchased (3)	Total		Chops		Ham		Loin		Sausage		Other ¹	
			All (4)	Purchased (5)	All (6)	Purchased (7)	All (8)	Purchased (9)	All (10)	Purchased (11)	All (12)	Purchased (13)	All (14)	Purchased (15)
Households using (percent) ²														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes.....	93.2	56.4	68.2	30.5	42.4	18.6	14.6	1.9	16.5	4.7	27.7	11.4	20.8	5.3
Under \$2,000.....	86.8	52.1	56.9	27.5	35.9	19.2	10.8	1.2	14.4	1.8	23.4	9.6	15.0	3.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	95.5	55.8	70.5	30.8	42.9	19.2	12.2	3.2	19.9	5.8	28.8	13.5	19.9	3.8
\$4,000 and over.....	96.6	60.7	70.9	28.2	46.2	16.2	16.2	0	16.2	6.0	33.3	11.1	30.8	8.5
Not classified.....	96.6	60.2	81.8	38.6	48.9	19.3	23.9	3.4	14.8	6.8	26.1	11.4	20.5	6.8
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes.....	96.2	88.8	67.3	60.3	47.0	41.8	7.9	6.2	12.5	10.4	22.3	18.9	18.4	15.7
Under \$2,000.....	96.2	88.6	56.1	48.5	32.6	27.3	3.8	3.0	13.6	12.1	19.7	15.9	16.7	14.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	96.4	88.0	71.9	64.7	54.6	48.6	6.8	4.4	13.3	10.0	24.9	21.7	20.5	16.9
\$4,000 and over.....	96.6	90.5	71.5	65.4	46.9	43.0	14.0	12.3	12.3	11.2	22.9	19.6	17.9	15.6
Not classified.....	93.8	87.5	60.9	53.1	46.9	42.2	3.1	3.1	7.8	6.2	15.6	12.5	15.6	14.1
Under \$1,000.....	95.7	87.0	47.8	39.1	30.4	26.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	21.7	15.2	17.4	15.2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	96.5	89.5	60.5	53.5	33.7	27.9	4.7	3.5	19.8	17.4	18.6	16.3	16.3	14.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	95.7	85.3	68.1	60.3	49.1	42.2	8.6	4.3	10.3	6.9	24.1	21.6	18.1	16.4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	97.0	90.2	75.2	68.4	59.4	54.1	5.3	4.5	15.8	12.8	25.6	21.8	22.6	17.3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	93.9	86.6	74.4	65.9	51.2	47.6	13.4	9.8	13.4	11.0	18.3	13.4	20.7	18.3
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	98.7	96.0	69.3	66.7	41.3	37.3	16.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	28.0	25.3	17.3	16.0
\$7,500 and over.....	100.0	86.4	68.2	59.1	50.0	45.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	22.7	22.7	9.1	4.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ²														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes.....	5.61	2.26	3.09	0.89	1.05	0.38	0.45	0.04	0.53	0.15	0.47	0.18	0.59	0.14
Under \$2,000.....	4.50	1.83	2.25	.63	.70	.32	.25	.01	.49	.05	.43	.16	.38	.09
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	6.15	2.50	3.38	1.15	1.16	.51	.39	.10	.70	.20	.50	.18	.63	.16
\$4,000 and over.....	6.34	2.62	3.58	.91	1.21	.30	.53	0	.48	.22	.57	.22	.79	.17
Not classified.....	5.93	2.23	3.59	.90	1.31	.37	.82	.04	.39	.18	.39	.14	.68	.17
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes.....	4.52	3.92	2.20	1.84	.86	.75	.23	.17	.37	.31	.32	.26	.42	.35
Under \$2,000.....	3.51	2.85	1.52	1.24	.49	.37	.09	.07	.40	.35	.28	.22	.26	.23
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.66	4.08	2.45	2.00	1.03	.90	.25	.18	.36	.26	.37	.32	.44	.34
\$4,000 and over.....	4.99	4.50	2.46	2.15	.87	.81	.36	.27	.40	.36	.30	.24	.53	.47
Not classified.....	4.66	3.87	1.86	1.59	.94	.79	.06	.06	.26	.22	.23	.19	.36	.33

Under \$1,000	3.14	2.09	1.09	.86	.42	.33	.04	.04	.05	.05	.29	.20	.29	.24
\$1,000-\$1,999	3.71	3.26	1.76	1.43	.53	.39	.11	.08	.59	.51	.28	.23	.25	.22
\$2,000-\$2,999	4.40	3.78	2.15	1.68	.98	.80	.22	.09	.27	.17	.37	.33	.31	.29
\$3,000-\$3,999	4.85	4.31	2.69	2.26	1.07	.98	.27	.25	.44	.34	.37	.31	.54	.38
\$4,000-\$4,999	4.75	4.17	2.51	2.08	.93	.88	.38	.19	.45	.37	.23	.16	.52	.48
\$5,000-\$7,499	5.48	5.19	2.56	2.42	.82	.75	.40	.40	.38	.38	.37	.33	.59	.56
\$7,500 and over	4.05	3.36	1.82	1.50	.78	.73	.16	.16	.27	.27	.27	.27	.34	.07

Money value per household (dollars) ²

RURAL FARM

All incomes	2.97	1.23	1.66	0.49	0.60	0.22	0.27	0.03	0.29	0.08	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.06
Under \$2,000	2.34	.94	1.21	.34	.41	.19	.15	.01	.26	.02	.23	.08	.16	.04
\$2,000-\$3,999	3.19	1.29	1.77	.57	.64	.26	.25	.06	.37	.10	.27	.10	.24	.05
\$4,000 and over	3.46	1.47	1.97	.52	.72	.19	.34	0	.27	.13	.29	.11	.35	.09
Not classified	3.18	1.24	1.98	.52	.77	.22	.47	.02	.21	.10	.21	.08	.32	.10

RURAL NONFARM

All incomes	2.52	2.20	1.23	1.04	.53	.47	.13	.10	.21	.17	.16	.13	.20	.17
Under \$2,000	1.87	1.47	.86	.66	.31	.23	.04	.03	.21	.18	.17	.11	.13	.11
\$2,000-\$3,999	2.58	2.28	1.36	1.12	.64	.56	.14	.10	.19	.14	.18	.16	.21	.16
\$4,000 and over	2.90	2.62	1.40	1.23	.55	.51	.22	.17	.25	.23	.15	.12	.23	.20
Not classified	2.66	2.21	1.06	.90	.56	.47	.03	.03	.18	.15	.10	.08	.19	.17
Under \$1,000	1.66	1.03	.63	.46	.25	.19	.02	.02	.03	.03	.19	.10	.14	.12
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.98	1.70	.98	.78	.34	.25	.05	.04	.31	.26	.16	.12	.12	.11
\$2,000-\$2,999	2.46	2.11	1.22	.95	.60	.49	.14	.06	.15	.10	.18	.16	.15	.14
\$3,000-\$3,999	2.67	2.37	1.48	1.25	.67	.62	.14	.13	.23	.17	.18	.15	.26	.18
\$4,000-\$4,999	2.72	2.40	1.41	1.17	.58	.54	.22	.11	.27	.22	.10	.07	.24	.23
\$5,000-\$7,499	3.16	3.01	1.48	1.40	.52	.48	.26	.26	.25	.25	.21	.19	.24	.22
\$7,500 and over	2.55	2.19	1.06	.90	.53	.51	.07	.07	.19	.19	.10	.10	.17	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—PORK, VEAL, LAMB: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income		Cured pork											Veal		Lamb		
		Total		Ham				Bacon		Salt pork		Other ¹		All	Purchased	All	Purchased
		All	Purchased	Not ready-cooked		Ready-cooked		All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased				
				All	Purchased	All	Purchased							All	Purchased	All	Purchased
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
Households using (percent) ²																	
RURAL FARM																	
All incomes.....	81.4	47.9	27.8	14.4	3.8	3.8	71.0	39.2	3.8	1.5	6.1	3.6	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	
Under \$2,000.....	77.2	47.3	24.6	12.6	3.6	3.6	67.1	41.9	2.4	1.2	8.4	3.0	0	0	2.4	.6	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	84.0	47.4	34.0	16.7	2.6	2.6	73.7	36.5	5.1	1.9	6.4	4.5	3.2	0	.6	.6	
\$4,000 and over.....	88.0	52.1	31.6	16.2	6.0	6.0	76.9	43.6	1.7	0	3.4	3.4	0	0	.9	.9	
Not classified.....	76.1	44.3	18.2	11.4	3.4	3.4	65.9	33.0	6.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	2.3	1.1	0	0	
RURAL NONFARM																	
All incomes.....	85.6	79.8	27.4	24.0	7.9	7.5	73.9	68.9	3.7	3.2	10.7	10.3	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.0	
Under \$2,000.....	81.1	76.5	25.8	19.7	3.8	3.0	68.2	64.4	4.5	3.8	9.8	9.1	0	0	.8	.8	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	84.7	78.3	23.7	21.3	8.8	8.8	74.7	69.5	4.4	4.0	11.2	11.2	2.4	2.0	.8	.4	
\$4,000 and over.....	91.1	84.9	31.3	29.6	11.2	10.6	77.1	71.5	2.2	1.7	11.2	10.6	5.6	5.6	2.2	2.2	
Not classified.....	82.8	78.1	34.4	28.1	3.1	3.1	73.4	68.8	3.1	3.1	9.4	7.8	1.6	1.6	0	0	
Under \$1,000.....	87.0	80.4	28.3	15.2	4.3	4.3	63.0	58.7	6.5	6.5	10.9	8.7	0	0	0	0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	77.9	74.4	24.4	22.1	3.5	2.3	70.9	67.4	3.5	2.3	9.3	9.3	0	0	1.2	1.2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	84.5	76.7	20.7	19.0	9.5	9.5	73.3	67.2	6.9	6.9	16.4	16.9	1.7	1.7	0	0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	85.0	79.7	26.3	23.3	8.3	8.3	75.9	71.4	2.3	1.5	6.8	6.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	.8	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	86.6	79.3	32.9	30.5	8.5	7.3	69.5	63.4	2.4	2.4	12.2	12.2	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.4	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	94.7	92.0	33.3	33.3	13.3	13.3	84.0	80.0	2.7	1.3	10.7	9.3	6.7	6.7	1.3	1.3	
\$7,500 and over.....	95.5	81.8	18.2	13.6	13.6	13.6	81.8	72.7	0	0	9.1	9.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Quantity per household (pounds) ²																	
RURAL FARM																	
All incomes.....	2.52	1.37	1.01	0.55	0.09	0.09	1.19	0.63	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	
Under \$2,000.....	2.25	1.20	.75	.35	.11	.11	1.09	.66	.07	.02	.03	.06	0	0	.09	(4)	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	2.77	1.35	1.18	.61	.02	.02	1.29	.58	.07	.01	.13	.13	.08	.01	.02	.02	
\$4,000 and over.....	2.76	1.71	1.31	.82	.16	.16	1.19	.68	.05	0	.05	.05	0	0	.01	.01	
Not classified.....	2.34	1.33	.84	.51	.10	.10	1.16	.60	.13	.06	.11	.06	.03	.01	0	0	

RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	2.32	2.08	.86	.71	.10	.10	1.14	1.07	.06	.05	.16	.15	.03	.03	.03	.03
Under \$2,000	1.99	1.61	.73	.40	.03	.03	1.01	.97	.06	.06	.16	.15	0	0	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999	2.21	2.08	.65	.61	.14	.14	1.16	1.07	.08	.08	.18	.18	.03	.02	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over	2.53	2.35	1.06	1.00	.13	.13	1.15	1.07	.02	.01	.17	.14	.06	.06	.07	.07
Not classified	2.80	2.28	1.37	.96	.01	.01	1.30	1.21	.04	.04	.08	.06	.03	.03	0	0
Under \$1,000	2.05	1.23	.99	.21	.04	.04	.68	.65	.09	.09	.25	.24	0	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.95	1.83	.59	.51	.03	.03	1.18	1.14	.04	.04	.11	.11	0	0	.02	.02
\$2,000-\$2,999	2.25	2.10	.56	.53	.14	.14	1.16	1.04	.12	.12	.27	.27	.02	.02	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,999	2.16	2.05	.73	.68	.13	.13	1.15	1.10	.05	.04	.10	.10	.04	.02	.02	.02
\$4,000-\$4,999	2.24	2.09	1.08	.99	.06	.06	.92	.86	.01	.01	.17	.17	.04	.04	.05	.05
\$5,000-\$7,499	2.92	2.77	1.09	1.09	.20	.20	1.41	1.34	.03	.01	.19	.13	.07	.07	.03	.03
\$7,500 and over	2.23	1.86	.89	.70	.14	.14	1.13	.95	0	0	.07	.07	.07	.07	.27	.27
Money value per household (dollars) ²																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes	1.31	0.74	0.60	0.33	0.07	0.07	0.54	0.29	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.02	(⁴)	0.02	(⁴)
Under \$2,000	1.13	.60	.45	.21	.06	.06	.49	.30	.02	(⁴)	.11	.03	0	0	.05	(⁴)
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.42	.72	.68	.34	.02	.02	.60	.29	.02	.01	.10	.06	.06	.01	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over	1.49	.95	.75	.46	.16	.16	.54	.31	.02	0	.02	.02	0	0	.01	.01
Not classified	1.20	.72	.52	.33	.08	.08	.50	.26	.04	.02	.06	.03	.02	.01	0	0
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	1.29	1.16	.53	.44	.10	.10	.56	.52	.01	.01	.09	.09	.02	.02	.02	.02
Under \$2,000	1.01	.81	.42	.23	.04	.04	.46	.45	.02	.02	.07	.07	0	0	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.22	1.16	.39	.37	.13	.13	.57	.53	.02	.02	.11	.11	.02	.02	.01	.01
\$4,000 and over	1.50	1.39	.67	.63	.14	.13	.58	.54	.01	(⁴)	.10	.09	.05	.05	.05	.05
Not classified	1.60	1.31	.91	.66	.01	.01	.63	.59	.01	.01	.04	.04	.02	.02	0	0
Under \$1,000	1.03	.57	.54	.10	.04	.04	.33	.32	.03	.03	.09	.08	0	0	0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.00	.92	.35	.30	.04	.03	.53	.52	.02	.01	.06	.06	0	0	.01	.01
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.24	1.16	.32	.30	.15	.15	.58	.52	.02	.02	.17	.17	.01	.01	0	0
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.19	1.12	.45	.42	.10	.10	.57	.54	.02	.01	.05	.05	.03	.02	.02	.02
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.31	1.23	.69	.64	.07	.06	.46	.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	.09	.09	.04	.04	.04	.04
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.68	1.61	.64	.64	.21	.21	.69	.66	.01	(⁴)	.13	.10	.06	.06	.03	.03
\$7,500 and over	1.49	1.29	.67	.56	.13	.13	.65	.56	0	0	.04	.04	.04	.04	.18	.18

¹ Includes shoulder, spareribs, side pork.

² Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.

³ Includes ham hocks, Canadian bacon, sausage.

⁴ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 46.—VARIETY MEATS, GAME, LUNCH MEATS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North-Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Variety meats and game								Lunch meats					
	Total		Liver		Other variety meats		Game		Total		Frankfurters		Other ¹	
	All (2)	Pur- chased (3)	All (4)	Pur- chased (5)	All (6)	Pur- chased (7)	All (8)	Pur- chased (9)	All (10)	Pur- chased (11)	All (12)	Pur- chased (13)	All (14)	Pur- chased (15)
	Households using (percent) ²													
RURAL FARM														
All incomes	17.4	5.5	13.1	4.9	4.4	0.9	2.3	0	65.7	64.8	29.4	29.4	52.3	50.9
Under \$2,000	13.8	5.4	10.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	1.8	0	50.3	49.7	21.0	21.0	40.1	38.9
\$2,000-\$3,999	21.2	6.4	16.7	6.4	3.8	0	3.2	0	76.3	75.0	35.9	35.9	59.6	57.7
\$4,000 and over	17.1	4.3	12.0	3.4	6.8	.9	1.7	0	70.9	70.1	29.9	29.9	60.7	59.8
Not classified	18.2	5.7	13.6	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.3	0	69.3	68.2	33.0	33.0	51.1	50.0
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes	17.9	15.4	14.7	13.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	.2	72.4	71.5	34.3	33.8	59.9	59.0
Under \$2,000	12.9	9.8	12.1	9.8	.8	0	0	0	54.5	51.5	22.7	22.0	42.4	39.4
\$2,000-\$3,999	17.7	16.1	14.1	14.1	2.0	2.0	2.8	.4	79.9	79.5	39.8	39.8	65.5	65.1
\$4,000 and over	20.7	17.9	16.8	16.2	3.4	3.4	2.2	0	74.3	73.7	38.5	37.4	64.2	63.7
Not classified	21.9	17.2	17.2	14.1	4.7	4.7	1.6	0	75.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	62.5	62.5
Under \$1,000	8.7	4.3	8.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	43.5	41.3	15.2	15.2	34.8	32.6
\$1,000-\$1,999	15.1	12.8	14.0	12.8	1.2	0	0	0	60.5	57.0	26.7	25.6	46.5	43.0
\$2,000-\$2,999	14.7	13.8	12.1	12.1	.9	.9	2.6	.9	76.7	75.9	31.9	31.9	67.2	66.4
\$3,000-\$3,999	20.3	18.0	15.8	15.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	82.7	82.7	46.6	46.6	63.9	63.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	25.6	22.0	19.5	19.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	0	75.6	75.6	36.6	35.4	65.9	65.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	14.7	12.0	13.3	12.0	2.7	2.7	1.3	0	72.0	72.0	40.0	40.0	65.3	65.3
\$7,500 and over	22.7	22.7	18.2	18.2	4.5	4.5	0	0	77.3	72.7	40.9	36.4	54.5	50.0
	Quantity per household (pounds) ²													
RURAL FARM														
All incomes	0.33	0.07	0.19	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.08	0	1.33	1.29	0.47	0.47	0.86	0.82
Under \$2,000 .....	.23	.06	.14	.05	.05	.01	.04	0	.93	.88	.27	.27	.66	.61
\$2,000-\$3,999 .....	.33	.06	.19	.06	.03	0	.11	0	1.51	1.46	.55	.55	.96	.91
\$4,000 and over .....	.39	.06	.20	.05	.11	.01	.08	0	1.53	1.51	.55	.55	.98	.96
Not classified .....	.43	.13	.26	.10	.07	.03	.10	0	1.48	1.46	.58	.58	.90	.88
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes .....	.28	.18	.16	.15	.04	.03	.08	(³)	1.30	1.28	.44	.43	.86	.85
Under \$2,000 .....	.12	.09	.11	.09	.01	0	0	0	.75	.73	.27	.26	.48	.47
\$2,000-\$3,999 .....	.29	.17	.14	.14	.02	.02	.13	.01	1.43	1.42	.47	.47	.96	.95
\$4,000 and over .....	.36	.27	.20	.19	.08	.08	.08	0	1.57	1.52	.58	.55	.99	.97
Not classified .....	.28	.19	.20	.16	.03	.03	.05	0	1.18	1.18	.30	.30	.88	.88

Under \$1,000	.05	.02	.05	.02	0	0	0	0	.46	.44	.15	.15	.31	.29
\$1,000-\$1,999	.16	.13	.14	.13	.02	0	0	0	.90	.88	.33	.32	.57	.56
\$2,000-\$2,999	.19	.15	.12	.12	.01	.01	.06	.02	1.32	1.32	.39	.39	.93	.93
\$3,000-\$3,999	.37	.18	.15	.15	.03	.03	.19	0	1.53	1.53	.55	.55	.98	.98
\$4,000-\$4,999	.43	.28	.21	.21	.07	.07	.15	0	1.54	1.49	.57	.52	.97	.97
\$5,000-\$7,499	.30	.24	.17	.15	.09	.09	.04	0	1.67	1.66	.60	.60	1.07	1.06
\$7,500 and over	.32	.32	.25	.25	.07	.07	0	0	1.31	1.16	.55	.49	.76	.67

Money value per household (dollars) ²

RURAL FARM														
All incomes	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.03	(³)	0.03	0	0.82	0.79	0.28	0.28	0.54	0.51
Under \$2,000	.12	.02	.07	.02	.03	(³)	.02	0	.56	.53	.16	.16	.40	.37
\$2,000-\$3,999	.17	.03	.11	.03	.01	0	.05	0	.95	.91	.33	.33	.62	.58
\$4,000 and over	.16	.02	.09	.02	.05	(³)	.02	0	.97	.96	.33	.33	.64	.63
Not classified	.18	.06	.13	.05	.02	.01	.03	0	.88	.87	.35	.35	.53	.52
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes	.12	.08	.07	.07	.02	.01	.03	(³)	.81	.80	.26	.25	.55	.55
Under \$2,000	.07	.05	.06	.05	.01	0	0	0	.44	.42	.15	.14	.29	.28
\$2,000-\$3,999	.11	.07	.06	.06	.01	.01	.04	(³)	.89	.89	.28	.28	.61	.61
\$4,000 and over	.18	.13	.09	.09	.04	.04	.05	0	1.00	.97	.34	.32	.66	.65
Not classified	.12	.09	.10	.08	.01	.01	.01	0	.76	.76	.18	.18	.58	.58
Under \$1,000	.02	.01	.02	.01	0	0	0	0	.26	.25	.08	.08	.18	.17
\$1,000-\$1,999	.09	.07	.08	.07	.01	0	0	0	.53	.53	.18	.18	.35	.35
\$2,000-\$2,999	.08	.05	.05	.05	(³)	(³)	.03	(³)	.79	.79	.23	.23	.56	.56
\$3,000-\$3,999	.14	.08	.07	.07	.01	.01	.06	0	.97	.97	.32	.32	.65	.65
\$4,000-\$4,999	.23	.14	.11	.11	.03	.03	.09	0	.95	.92	.31	.28	.64	.64
\$5,000-\$7,499	.13	.11	.08	.07	.04	.04	.01	0	1.07	1.07	.36	.36	.71	.71
\$7,500 and over	.12	.12	.10	.10	.02	.02	0	0	.85	.75	.34	.31	.51	.44

¹ Includes bologna and other sausage, lunch loaf, salami.

² Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.

³ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 47.—POULTRY, FISH, EGGS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Poultry		Fish and shellfish										Eggs			
	All ¹	Purchased	Total		Fish						Shellfish		All	Purchased		
			All	Purchased	Fresh, frozen		Canned				Smoked, cured					
					All	Purchased	Salmon		Other		All	Purchased				
							All	Purchased	All	Purchased						
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Households using (percent) ²																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes	41.5	8.9	47.9	36.2	26.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.4	14.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	99.2	18.6
Under \$2,000	40.1	6.6	39.5	28.1	28.7	15.6	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.8	1.2	1.2	.6	.6	100.0	17.4
\$2,000-\$3,999	35.9	5.8	48.1	37.2	23.7	10.3	12.8	12.8	16.0	16.0	.6	.6	1.3	1.3	99.4	12.8
\$4,000 and over	48.7	12.8	54.7	45.3	24.8	14.5	22.2	22.2	16.2	16.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	98.3	24.8
Not classified	44.3	13.6	54.5	37.5	29.5	10.2	9.1	9.1	21.6	21.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	98.9	22.7
RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	40.5	31.6	48.6	37.8	25.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	17.1	17.0	1.4	1.3	2.7	2.7	98.9	78.7
Under \$2,000	31.8	22.0	41.7	26.5	25.0	7.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	1.5	.8	0	0	97.0	70.5
\$2,000-\$3,999	40.6	30.9	50.2	40.6	24.5	10.0	13.3	13.3	18.9	18.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	99.2	80.3
\$4,000 and over	44.7	37.4	49.2	41.9	24.6	12.8	9.5	9.5	20.7	20.7	.6	.6	5.6	5.6	99.4	85.5
Not classified	46.9	37.5	54.7	39.1	34.4	14.1	9.4	9.4	15.6	14.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	100.0	70.3
Under \$1,000	26.1	13.0	41.3	23.9	28.3	8.7	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7	4.3	2.2	0	0	95.7	58.7
\$1,000-\$1,999	34.9	26.7	41.9	27.9	23.3	7.0	12.8	12.8	10.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	97.7	76.7
\$2,000-\$2,999	36.2	24.1	43.1	36.2	19.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	18.1	18.1	.9	.9	.9	.9	99.1	71.6
\$3,000-\$3,999	44.4	36.8	56.4	44.4	28.6	10.5	16.5	16.5	19.5	19.5	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	99.2	88.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	39.0	29.3	47.6	39.0	23.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	22.0	22.0	1.2	1.2	4.9	4.9	100.0	82.9
\$5,000-\$7,499	52.0	46.7	48.0	41.3	25.3	14.7	9.3	9.3	17.3	17.3	0	0	6.7	6.7	98.7	89.3
\$7,500 and over	40.9	36.4	59.1	54.5	27.3	18.2	9.1	9.1	27.3	27.3	0	0	4.5	4.5	100.0	81.8
Quantity per household ²																
RURAL FARM																
All incomes	Pounds 2.29	Pounds 0.42	Pounds 1.15	Pounds 0.55	Pounds 0.87	Pounds 0.27	Pounds 0.14	Pounds 0.14	Pounds 0.11	Pounds 0.11	Pounds 0.02	Pounds 0.02	Pounds 0.01	Pounds 0.01	Dozens 3.07	Dozens 0.48
Under \$2,000	2.39	.30	1.06	.52	.87	.33	.03	.08	.07	.07	.03	.03	.01	.01	2.71	.40
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.94	.25	1.16	.50	.84	.18	.15	.15	.15	.15	.01	.01	.01	.01	3.39	.37
\$4,000 and over	2.76	.61	1.07	.65	.74	.32	.24	.24	.07	.07	.01	.01	.01	.01	3.08	.53
Not classified	2.11	.67	1.41	.53	1.11	.23	.11	.11	.18	.18	(³)	(³)	.01	.01	3.19	.74

RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes	1.72	1.23	1.03	.46	.76	.19	.12	.12	.11	.11	.02	.02	.02	.02	2.23	1.76
Under \$2,000	1.31	.91	.69	.24	.52	.09	.11	.11	.04	.04	.02	(³)	0	0	1.80	1.26
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.83	1.22	1.10	.52	.79	.21	.15	.15	.12	.12	.03	.03	.01	.01	2.37	1.88
\$4,000 and over	1.76	1.37	1.06	.53	.75	.22	.09	.09	.15	.15	.01	.01	.06	.06	2.32	2.06
Not classified	2.08	1.55	1.37	.47	1.10	.21	.08	.08	.13	.12	.04	.04	.02	.02	2.33	1.51
Under \$1,000	1.03	.52	.72	.19	.60	.11	.04	.04	.03	.03	.05	.01	0	0	1.53	.78
\$1,000-\$1,999	1.46	1.12	.67	.28	.48	.09	.14	.14	.05	.05	0	0	0	0	1.95	1.51
\$2,000-\$2,999	1.58	.85	.69	.36	.49	.16	.08	.08	.12	.12	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	2.31	1.62
\$3,000-\$3,999	2.05	1.55	1.45	.64	1.05	.25	.21	.21	.13	.12	.04	.04	.02	.02	2.42	2.10
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.46	.89	1.13	.56	.79	.22	.09	.09	.16	.16	.02	.02	.07	.07	2.22	1.90
\$5,000-\$7,499	2.16	1.96	1.09	.50	.80	.21	.10	.10	.14	.14	0	0	.05	.05	2.51	2.30
\$7,500 and over	1.49	1.15	.72	.52	.48	.28	.09	.09	.14	.14	0	0	.01	.01	2.06	1.82

Money value per household (dollars) ²

RURAL FARM																
All incomes	1.12	0.18	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.07	0.17
Under \$2,000	1.21	.17	.51	.26	.39	.14	.05	.05	.05	.05	.01	.01	.01	.01	.94	.15
\$2,000-\$3,999	.97	.13	.52	.25	.36	.09	.09	.09	.06	.06	(³)	(³)	.01	.01	1.17	.13
\$4,000 and over	1.30	.24	.55	.38	.32	.15	.15	.15	.06	.06	.01	.01	.01	.01	1.08	.20
Not classified	.99	.23	.65	.29	.46	.10	.07	.07	.11	.11	(³)	(³)	.01	.01	1.09	.24
All incomes	.83	.61	.57	.25	.40	.09	.07	.07	.07	.06	.01	.01	.02	.02	.84	.66
Under \$2,000	.60	.42	.39	.15	.28	.05	.07	.07	.03	.03	.01	(³)	0	0	.66	.45
\$2,000-\$3,999	.87	.59	.60	.26	.42	.08	.09	.09	.07	.07	.01	.01	.01	.01	.89	.71
\$4,000 and over	.89	.72	.62	.32	.41	.11	.07	.07	.08	.08	(³)	(³)	.06	.06	.88	.78
Not classified	.96	.75	.72	.24	.56	.09	.05	.05	.07	.06	.02	.02	.02	.02	.89	.58
Under \$1,000	.58	.32	.40	.11	.33	.06	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.01	0	0	.57	.28
\$1,000-\$1,999	.61	.47	.37	.16	.25	.04	.09	.09	.03	.03	0	0	0	0	.70	.54
\$2,000-\$2,999	.71	.39	.41	.20	.29	.08	.05	.05	.07	.07	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.86	.60
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.01	.77	.75	.31	.53	.09	.12	.12	.07	.07	.01	.01	.02	.02	.93	.81
\$4,000-\$4,999	.72	.45	.62	.34	.39	.11	.07	.07	.09	.09	(³)	(³)	.07	.07	.83	.71
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.13	1.05	.68	.30	.50	.12	.06	.06	.07	.07	0	0	.05	.05	.95	.87
\$7,500 and over	.69	.58	.39	.27	.20	.08	.06	.06	.11	.11	0	0	.02	.02	.82	.72

¹ Mostly chicken; only 0.08 pound of other poultry, with money value of 4 cents, used per farm and 0.09 pound, with value of 5 cents, used per nonfarm household.
² Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each

income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.
³ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 48.—SUGAR, SWEETS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Sugar						Sirups, molasses, honey								Jellies, jams, preserves		Candy			
	Total		White		Brown		Total		Sirup				Molasses		Honey		All	Purchased	All	Purchased
	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	Corn, cane		Maple, other		All	Purchased	All	Purchased				
									All	Purchased	All	Purchased					All	Purchased	All	Purchased
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	33.5	33.5	43.9	41.1	24.8	24.4	12.9	11.6	5.9	5.3	10.0	6.4	74.6	18.4	55.1	53.4
Under \$2,000	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	25.1	25.1	40.1	36.5	25.1	24.6	11.4	9.0	3.0	2.4	10.2	4.8	71.9	13.8	49.7	47.3
\$2,000-\$3,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.5	29.5	46.2	42.9	25.0	24.4	10.9	10.3	7.1	6.4	10.3	7.7	75.0	19.2	59.0	59.0
\$4,000 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.1	52.1	47.0	44.4	26.5	26.5	17.1	15.4	6.8	6.0	8.5	6.0	80.3	25.6	63.2	59.8
Not classified	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.8	31.8	43.2	42.0	21.6	21.6	13.6	13.6	8.0	8.0	11.4	8.0	71.6	15.9	47.7	46.6
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	98.6	98.1	98.2	97.6	23.1	23.1	41.5	39.7	22.9	22.8	14.7	14.1	2.7	2.4	7.7	6.6	68.1	26.6	55.0	52.7
Under \$2,000	98.5	98.5	97.7	97.7	10.6	10.6	33.3	31.1	17.4	17.4	9.8	9.8	3.8	3.0	6.1	4.5	55.3	12.9	40.2	34.8
\$2,000-\$3,999	98.0	97.2	98.0	97.2	22.5	22.5	41.0	39.0	24.1	24.1	15.7	14.9	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.2	72.7	33.3	59.4	57.0
\$4,000 and over	98.9	98.9	98.3	98.3	30.7	30.7	44.1	42.5	22.3	21.8	17.9	16.8	2.2	2.2	10.6	10.1	69.8	28.5	60.3	60.3
Not classified	100.0	98.4	100.0	96.9	29.7	29.7	53.1	53.1	31.2	31.2	12.5	12.5	1.6	1.6	17.2	14.1	71.9	23.4	53.1	51.6
Under \$1,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.7	8.7	32.6	28.3	13.0	13.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.3	6.5	4.3	63.0	8.7	32.6	26.1
\$1,000-\$1,999	97.7	97.7	96.5	96.5	11.6	11.6	33.7	32.6	19.8	19.8	11.6	11.6	2.3	2.3	5.8	4.7	51.2	15.1	44.2	39.5
\$2,000-\$2,999	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	17.2	17.2	46.6	45.7	31.9	31.9	13.8	12.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	67.2	25.0	57.8	53.4
\$3,000-\$3,999	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.5	27.1	27.1	36.1	33.1	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.5	3.0	2.3	5.3	3.8	77.4	40.6	60.9	60.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	32.9	32.9	43.9	41.5	24.4	23.2	13.4	12.2	1.2	1.2	9.8	9.8	64.6	24.4	62.2	62.2
\$5,000-\$7,499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.3	29.3	42.9	41.3	16.0	16.0	21.3	20.0	4.0	4.0	13.3	12.0	76.0	29.3	62.7	62.7
\$7,500 and over	95.5	95.5	90.9	90.9	27.3	27.3	50.0	50.0	36.4	36.4	22.7	22.7	0	0	4.5	4.5	68.2	40.9	45.5	45.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	4.65	4.65	4.42	4.42	0.23	0.23	0.58	0.49	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.07	1.11	0.21	0.55	0.53
Under \$2,000	4.21	4.21	4.06	4.06	.15	.15	.56	.40	.24	.24	.13	.11	.09	.02	.10	.03	1.03	.13	.38	.36
\$2,000-\$3,999	5.05	5.05	4.84	4.84	.21	.21	.60	.54	.34	.34	.12	.09	.03	.02	.11	.09	1.10	.23	.63	.61
\$4,000 and over	4.55	4.55	4.20	4.20	.35	.35	.50	.46	.22	.22	.17	.15	.03	.03	.08	.06	1.18	.35	.71	.69
Not classified	4.90	4.90	4.66	4.66	.24	.24	.68	.66	.34	.34	.10	.10	.08	.08	.16	.14	1.19	.16	.53	.52

RURAL NONFARM All incomes.....	3.46	3.45	3.30	3.29	.16	.16	.41	.39	.23	.22	.12	.11	.01	.01	.05	.05	.81	.25	.46	.44
Under \$2,000.....	2.74	2.74	2.67	2.67	.07	.07	.36	.35	.23	.23	.07	.07	.02	.02	.04	.03	.62	.11	.29	.23
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.67	3.66	3.50	3.49	.17	.17	.42	.41	.24	.24	.15	.14	.01	.01	.02	.02	.82	.35	.51	.49
\$4,000 and over.....	3.54	3.54	3.35	3.35	.19	.19	.36	.34	.16	.16	.12	.11	.01	.01	.07	.06	.88	.26	.52	.51
Not classified.....	3.85	3.80	3.67	3.62	.18	.18	.59	.58	.33	.33	.09	.09	.02	.02	.15	.14	.91	.22	.51	.51
Under \$1,000.....	2.59	2.59	2.53	2.53	.06	.06	.46	.41	.28	.28	.06	.06	.06	.04	.06	.03	.65	.08	.31	.25
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	2.82	2.82	2.74	2.74	.08	.08	.32	.31	.20	.20	.08	.08	(²)	(²)	.04	.03	.61	.12	.28	.22
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	3.52	3.52	3.38	3.38	.14	.14	.46	.45	.31	.31	.13	.12	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.71	.23	.49	.46
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	3.79	3.78	3.60	3.59	.19	.19	.38	.37	.18	.18	.17	.16	.01	.01	.02	.02	.91	.45	.52	.51
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3.33	3.33	3.14	3.14	.19	.19	.37	.36	.20	.20	.10	.09	(²)	(²)	.07	.07	.85	.18	.46	.44
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	4.13	4.13	3.93	3.93	.20	.20	.36	.33	.11	.11	.16	.14	.01	.01	.08	.07	1.01	.31	.62	.62
\$7,500 and over.....	2.36	2.36	2.21	2.21	.15	.15	.27	.27	.20	.20	.06	.06	0	0	.01	.01	.57	.40	.42	.42
Money value per household (dollars) ¹																				
RURAL FARM All incomes.....	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.34	0.06	0.26	0.25
Under \$2,000.....	.45	.45	.43	.43	.02	.02	.10	.06	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	(²)	.02	.01	.32	.03	.18	.17
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.55	.55	.52	.52	.03	.03	.11	.08	.04	.04	.03	.02	.01	(²)	.03	.02	.33	.06	.29	.28
\$4,000 and over.....	.48	.48	.43	.43	.05	.05	.10	.09	.03	.03	.04	.04	.01	.01	.02	.01	.35	.10	.36	.35
Not classified.....	.51	.51	.48	.48	.03	.03	.11	.11	.04	.04	.03	.03	.01	.01	.03	.03	.39	.08	.24	.23
RURAL NONFARM All incomes.....	.38	.38	.36	.36	.02	.02	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.24	.08	.25	.23
Under \$2,000.....	.29	.29	.28	.28	.01	.01	.07	.07	.03	.03	.02	.02	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.19	.04	.14	.11
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.40	.39	.38	.37	.02	.02	.08	.07	.03	.03	.04	.03	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.25	.11	.28	.27
\$4,000 and over.....	.38	.38	.35	.35	.03	.03	.07	.07	.02	.02	.03	.03	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.27	.08	.25	.24
Not classified.....	.53	.52	.50	.49	.03	.03	.10	.10	.04	.04	.03	.03	(²)	(²)	.03	.03	.27	.06	.31	.31
Under \$1,000.....	.27	.27	.26	.26	.01	.01	.07	.07	.03	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.19	.02	.16	.12
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.30	.30	.29	.29	.01	.01	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.19	.04	.13	.11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.38	.38	.36	.36	.02	.02	.07	.07	.04	.04	.03	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.21	.07	.27	.25
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	.42	.42	.39	.39	.03	.03	.08	.08	.03	.03	.04	.04	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.28	.13	.30	.29
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.36	.36	.33	.33	.03	.03	.07	.07	.03	.03	.02	.02	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.26	.05	.23	.22
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.44	.44	.41	.41	.03	.03	.08	.08	.02	.02	.04	.04	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.30	.09	.27	.27
\$7,500 and over.....	.26	.26	.24	.24	.02	.02	.06	.06	.03	.03	.03	.03	0	0	(²)	(²)	.20	.15	.24	.24

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 49.—FRESH FRUITS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Citrus fruits								Fruits other than citrus												
	Total ¹		Grapefruit		Lemons, limes		Oranges		Total ²		Apples		Bananas		Melons		Rhubarb		Strawberries		
	All (2)	Pur- chased (3)	All (4)	Pur- chased (5)	All (6)	Pur- chased (7)	All (8)	Pur- chased (9)	All (10)	Pur- chased (11)	All (12)	Pur- chased (13)	All (14)	Pur- chased (15)	All (16)	Pur- chased (17)	All (18)	Pur- chased (19)	All (20)	Pur- chased (21)	
	Households using (percent) ³																				
RURAL FARM																					
All incomes.....	68.9	68.0	24.6	23.9	28.4	28.2	49.4	45.3	81.8	69.5	27.8	24.1	59.1	58.9	4.9	4.4	25.9	1.1	19.9	5.5	
Under \$2,000.....	61.1	60.5	18.0	16.8	25.1	25.1	40.1	38.9	73.7	59.3	19.2	16.8	46.7	46.7	6.0	5.4	22.2	1.2	20.4	3.6	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	71.8	71.2	24.4	24.4	28.8	28.2	48.7	48.1	86.5	75.6	29.5	25.6	64.7	64.7	5.1	5.1	26.3	0	17.9	5.8	
\$4,000 and over.....	82.1	81.2	31.6	29.9	36.8	36.8	70.9	70.1	88.9	76.9	35.0	29.1	67.5	67.5	2.6	2.6	26.5	1.7	22.2	6.8	
Not classified.....	61.4	59.1	28.4	28.4	22.7	22.7	39.8	37.5	79.5	68.2	31.8	28.4	61.4	60.2	5.7	3.4	31.8	2.3	19.3	6.8	
RURAL NONFARM																					
All incomes.....	64.9	63.6	25.5	25.0	23.4	23.2	45.4	44.2	81.9	72.3	28.2	26.4	57.4	56.9	5.4	5.1	20.5	.8	27.2	17.1	
Under \$2,000.....	58.3	55.3	22.0	22.0	18.9	18.2	34.8	32.6	72.0	57.6	16.7	14.4	44.7	43.9	3.0	3.0	20.5	1.5	28.0	12.9	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	65.1	64.7	21.7	21.3	22.5	22.5	47.8	47.4	81.1	71.5	26.5	24.9	56.2	55.8	5.2	4.8	18.9	.4	24.9	16.5	
\$4,000 and over.....	68.7	67.6	31.3	30.7	27.4	27.4	49.7	48.6	88.3	83.8	38.0	36.9	68.7	68.2	7.3	7.3	21.8	1.1	28.5	21.2	
Not classified.....	67.2	65.6	31.2	29.7	25.0	25.0	45.3	43.8	87.5	73.4	31.2	28.1	56.2	56.2	6.2	4.7	23.4	0	31.2	17.2	
Under \$1,000.....	45.7	43.5	17.4	17.4	8.7	8.7	30.4	28.3	65.2	50.0	13.0	10.9	45.7	45.7	0	0	21.7	0	19.6	4.3	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	65.1	61.6	24.4	24.4	24.4	23.3	37.2	34.9	75.6	61.6	18.6	16.3	44.2	43.0	4.7	4.7	19.8	2.3	32.6	17.4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	56.0	56.0	19.0	19.0	18.1	18.1	39.7	39.7	79.3	69.8	26.7	26.7	54.3	54.3	1.7	1.7	18.1	0	19.8	11.2	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	72.9	72.2	24.1	23.3	26.3	26.3	54.9	54.1	82.7	72.9	26.3	23.3	57.9	57.1	8.3	7.5	19.5	.8	29.3	21.1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	68.3	67.1	28.0	28.0	20.7	20.7	48.8	47.6	92.7	89.0	40.2	39.0	75.6	74.4	9.8	9.8	20.7	1.2	23.2	18.3	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	70.7	69.3	30.7	29.3	33.3	33.3	49.3	48.0	84.0	77.3	36.0	34.7	61.3	61.3	4.0	4.0	22.7	0	34.7	24.0	
\$7,500 and over.....	63.6	63.6	45.5	45.5	31.8	31.8	54.5	54.5	86.4	86.4	36.4	36.4	68.2	68.2	9.1	9.1	22.7	4.5	27.3	22.7	
	Quantity per household (pounds) ³																				
RURAL FARM																					
All incomes.....	4.43	4.32	1.42	1.40	0.41	0.41	2.60	2.51	5.32	3.20	0.96	0.76	1.63	1.62	0.56	0.50	0.59	0.02	1.28	0.22	
Under \$2,000.....	3.25	2.98	1.12	1.09	.39	.39	1.74	1.50	4.15	2.40	.48	.43	1.12	1.12	.69	.58	.44	.02	1.04	.15	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.61	4.57	1.34	1.34	.43	.43	2.84	2.80	5.86	3.65	1.07	.84	1.95	1.95	.59	.59	.63	0	1.38	.23	
\$4,000 and over.....	6.64	6.59	2.07	2.03	.54	.54	4.03	4.02	5.95	3.19	1.22	.81	1.87	1.87	.20	.20	.57	.02	1.68	.14	
Not classified.....	3.44	3.41	1.27	1.27	.25	.25	1.92	1.89	5.73	3.99	1.29	1.18	1.70	1.64	.78	.61	.83	.08	1.02	.44	
RURAL NONFARM																					
All incomes.....	3.78	3.70	1.33	1.31	.30	.30	2.15	2.09	4.88	3.62	.94	.82	1.47	1.45	.70	.64	.38	.01	1.15	.63	
Under \$2,000.....	2.44	2.38	.93	.93	.20	.20	1.31	1.25	3.74	2.50	.62	.57	1.05	1.03	.55	.55	.38	.01	.95	.20	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.55	3.46	1.15	1.11	.33	.32	2.07	2.03	4.65	3.39	.83	.68	1.50	1.44	.68	.61	.33	(4)	1.18	.53	
\$4,000 and over.....	4.84	4.74	1.65	1.63	.32	.32	2.86	2.78	5.87	4.79	1.27	1.25	1.74	1.73	.94	.94	.41	.02	1.08	.76	
Not classified.....	4.55	4.46	1.96	1.93	.34	.34	2.25	2.19	5.41	3.54	1.10	.71	1.51	1.51	.41	.09	.51	0	1.66	1.17	

Under \$1,000	1.82	1.77	.87	.87	.05	.05	.90	.85	3.01	1.59	.78	.70	.80	.80	0	0	.47	0	.90	.07
\$1,000-\$1,999	2.78	2.71	.96	.96	.29	.28	1.53	1.47	4.13	3.00	.54	.50	1.18	1.16	.85	.85	.33	.02	.97	.41
\$2,000-\$2,999	2.79	2.79	.99	.99	.24	.24	1.56	1.56	3.55	2.58	.62	.62	1.32	1.32	.18	.18	.35	0	.97	.41
\$3,000-\$3,999	4.21	4.03	1.30	1.22	.40	.38	2.51	2.43	5.61	4.10	1.01	.73	1.66	1.55	1.12	.98	.31	.01	1.37	.73
\$4,000-\$4,999	4.20	4.14	1.59	1.59	.20	.20	2.38	2.32	6.26	5.31	1.36	1.34	1.71	1.70	1.63	1.63	.34	.01	.73	.53
\$5,000-\$7,499	5.11	4.93	1.47	1.42	.47	.47	3.17	3.04	5.15	3.80	.99	.95	1.65	1.65	.14	.14	.48	0	1.48	1.05
\$7,500 and over	6.32	6.32	2.48	2.48	.28	.28	3.56	3.56	6.94	6.15	1.91	1.91	2.16	2.16	1.06	1.06	.47	.09	1.02	.61

Money value per household (dollars) ³

RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	0.43	0.41	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.25	0.24	0.86	0.47	0.12	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.04	0.04	0.04	(⁴)	0.31	0.05
Under \$2,000	.31	.28	.07	.07	.07	.07	.17	.14	.69	.38	.07	.07	.20	.20	.05	.05	.03	(⁴)	.25	.04
\$2,000-\$3,999	.45	.43	.09	.09	.09	.08	.27	.26	.94	.52	.14	.11	.32	.32	.04	.04	.05	0	.32	.04
\$4,000 and over	.63	.63	.14	.14	.11	.11	.38	.38	1.05	.51	.16	.11	.32	.32	.02	.02	.04	(⁴)	.41	.04
Not classified	.32	.32	.10	.10	.05	.05	.17	.17	.82	.57	.12	.11	.30	.29	.05	.04	.06	(⁴)	.26	.12
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	.36	.35	.10	.09	.06	.06	.20	.20	.83	.59	.13	.11	.26	.26	.06	.06	.07	(⁴)	.27	.15
Under \$2,000	.23	.23	.07	.07	.04	.04	.12	.12	.63	.36	.07	.06	.18	.17	.04	.04	.06	(⁴)	.23	.07
\$2,000-\$3,999	.35	.33	.08	.08	.07	.06	.20	.19	.81	.55	.11	.09	.27	.26	.06	.05	.06	(⁴)	.28	.14
\$4,000 and over	.46	.45	.12	.11	.07	.07	.27	.27	1.01	.78	.18	.18	.31	.31	.09	.09	.08	(⁴)	.27	.19
Not classified	.43	.42	.15	.15	.07	.07	.21	.20	.91	.61	.15	.09	.28	.28	.04	.02	.09	0	.32	.20
Under \$1,000	.16	.15	.06	.06	.01	.01	.09	.08	.49	.21	.06	.05	.14	.14	0	0	.07	0	.21	.02
\$1,000-\$1,999	.27	.27	.07	.07	.06	.06	.14	.14	.68	.43	.07	.06	.19	.19	.06	.06	.05	(⁴)	.24	.10
\$2,000-\$2,999	.29	.29	.08	.08	.06	.06	.15	.15	.63	.43	.09	.09	.23	.23	.01	.01	.06	0	.22	.09
\$3,000-\$3,999	.39	.38	.09	.08	.07	.07	.23	.23	.94	.67	.13	.09	.30	.28	.10	.09	.05	(⁴)	.34	.19
\$4,000-\$4,999	.40	.39	.12	.12	.05	.05	.23	.22	.96	.77	.18	.18	.31	.31	.13	.13	.06	(⁴)	.18	.13
\$5,000-\$7,499	.49	.47	.10	.09	.09	.09	.30	.29	.98	.72	.13	.13	.29	.29	.03	.03	.09	0	.37	.27
\$7,500 and over	.58	.58	.16	.16	.07	.07	.35	.35	1.29	1.13	.37	.37	.39	.39	.12	.12	.09	.02	.27	.18

¹ Includes tangerines, not shown separately.

² Includes other berries, pineapple, cherries, avocados, plums, grapes, not shown separately.

³ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each

income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁴ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 50.—FRESH VEGETABLES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes						Other vegetables													
	Total		Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Total		Asparagus		Beans, lima		Beans, snap		Cabbage		Carrots		Celery	
	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	96.6	59.5	96.6	59.3	2.3	0.9	98.1	86.6	18.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	5.7	0.8	43.9	39.2	49.2	42.8	42.8	42.4
Under \$2,000-----	94.0	54.5	94.0	54.5	1.8	.6	97.6	76.0	12.0	0	.6	.6	7.8	.6	38.9	31.1	35.9	27.5	28.7	27.5
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	97.4	60.3	97.4	59.6	2.6	1.3	98.1	91.7	21.8	5.1	1.9	1.9	7.7	1.3	48.1	44.9	50.6	46.2	48.1	48.1
\$4,000 and over-----	98.3	67.5	98.3	67.5	3.4	.9	99.1	93.2	15.4	4.3	1.7	1.7	.9	0	45.3	42.7	62.4	58.1	55.6	55.6
Not classified-----	97.7	56.8	97.7	56.8	1.1	1.1	97.7	88.6	26.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	4.5	1.1	44.3	40.0	54.5	45.5	43.2	43.2
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes-----	92.6	75.6	92.6	75.3	1.8	1.3	98.6	90.7	15.9	6.4	3.7	3.4	5.6	2.6	41.0	39.1	51.4	46.5	44.7	44.6
Under \$2,000-----	89.4	61.4	89.4	60.6	2.3	.8	95.5	75.8	13.6	3.0	.8	.8	6.8	3.0	31.8	29.5	28.8	23.5	25.0	25.0
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	93.2	77.1	93.2	77.1	.8	.8	99.6	95.2	13.3	6.4	5.2	4.8	5.2	2.4	45.8	43.8	50.6	47.4	49.4	49.4
\$4,000 and over-----	92.7	81.6	92.7	81.0	3.4	2.8	99.4	96.6	18.4	9.5	3.9	3.4	5.6	2.8	44.1	42.5	66.5	60.9	53.1	52.5
Not classified-----	96.9	82.8	96.9	82.8	0	0	98.4	87.5	23.4	4.7	3.1	3.1	4.7	1.6	32.8	31.2	59.4	50.0	43.8	43.8
Under \$1,000-----	80.4	37.0	80.4	37.0	0	0	89.1	65.2	10.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.5	2.2	26.1	26.1	17.4	15.2	21.7	21.7
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	94.2	74.4	94.2	73.3	3.5	1.2	98.8	81.4	15.1	3.5	0	0	7.0	3.5	34.9	31.4	34.9	27.9	26.7	26.7
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	94.8	75.9	94.8	75.9	.9	.9	100.0	93.1	12.1	5.2	3.4	2.6	4.3	.9	38.8	35.3	49.1	44.8	47.4	47.4
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	91.7	78.2	91.7	78.2	.8	.8	99.2	97.0	14.3	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.0	3.8	51.9	51.1	51.9	49.6	51.1	51.1
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	93.9	81.7	93.9	80.5	2.4	2.4	98.8	95.1	20.7	8.5	2.4	1.2	7.3	2.4	36.6	32.9	64.6	56.1	48.8	47.6
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	94.7	82.7	94.7	82.7	4.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	18.7	10.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.7	56.0	56.0	66.7	62.7	58.7	58.7
\$7,500 and over-----	81.8	77.3	81.8	77.3	4.5	4.5	100.0	100.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	4.5	4.5	31.8	31.8	72.7	72.7	50.0	50.0
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	11.08	6.30	11.03	6.29	0.05	0.02	6.64	3.82	0.38	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.01	0.99	0.79	0.61	0.55	0.47	0.47
Under \$2,000-----	8.85	4.73	8.81	4.72	.04	.01	5.93	2.21	.27	0	.01	.01	.34	.01	1.02	.63	.39	.30	.27	.26
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	11.32	6.15	11.28	6.13	.04	.02	6.95	4.28	.43	.10	.03	.03	.38	.04	.94	.89	.68	.63	.53	.53
\$4,000 and over-----	12.10	7.29	12.01	7.28	.09	.01	7.29	5.22	.39	.07	.02	.02	.03	0	.98	.86	.82	.78	.68	.68
Not classified-----	13.53	8.23	13.51	8.21	.02	.02	6.63	4.20	.52	.05	.02	.02	.18	.01	1.02	.83	.64	.55	.47	.47
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes-----	7.29	5.79	7.27	5.78	.02	.01	6.47	4.56	.32	.12	.04	.04	.11	.04	.76	.70	.66	.60	.51	.51
Under \$2,000-----	5.17	3.54	5.14	3.53	.03	.01	4.83	2.57	.24	.11	.01	.01	.09	.05	.53	.48	.30	.26	.25	.25
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	7.73	6.22	7.72	6.21	.01	.01	6.50	4.89	.28	.10	.07	.07	.11	.04	.87	.78	.65	.62	.54	.54
\$4,000 and over-----	7.63	6.48	7.60	6.45	.03	.03	7.60	5.75	.34	.15	.04	.03	.12	.05	.81	.78	.89	.84	.62	.62
Not classified-----	8.99	6.90	8.99	6.90	0	0	6.51	4.32	.64	.10	.03	.03	.08	.03	.68	.64	.80	.58	.57	.57

Under \$1,000	4.58	1.84	4.58	1.84	0	0	3.90	1.44	.16	.04	.03	.03	.09	.04	.33	.33	.13	.12	.18	.18
\$1,000-\$1,999	5.48	4.46	5.44	4.44	.04	.02	5.32	3.15	.28	.14	0	0	.09	.06	.64	.56	.39	.34	.28	.28
\$2,000-\$2,999	8.04	6.27	8.03	6.26	.01	.01	5.99	4.30	.32	.05	.04	.03	.11	.01	.77	.65	.63	.60	.57	.57
\$3,000-\$3,999	7.46	6.17	7.45	6.16	.01	.01	6.94	5.36	.24	.14	.10	.10	.11	.06	.95	.90	.66	.64	.51	.51
\$4,000-\$4,999	7.56	6.08	7.54	6.06	.02	.02	7.02	4.85	.41	.12	.02	.01	.18	.05	.73	.66	.80	.70	.50	.50
\$5,000-\$7,499	8.31	7.21	8.26	7.18	.05	.03	8.51	6.57	.31	.19	.04	.04	.07	.04	.97	.97	.94	.92	.72	.72
\$7,500 and over	5.60	5.46	5.55	5.41	.05	.05	6.60	6.35	.14	.14	.10	.10	.09	.09	.56	.56	1.06	1.06	.78	.78

Money value per household (dollars) ¹

RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	0.80	0.45	0.79	0.45	0.01	(²)	1.18	0.61	0.08	0.01	(²)	(²)	0.05	(²)	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
Under \$2,000	.64	.34	.63	.34	.01	(²)	1.04	.33	.06	0	(²)	(²)	.06	(²)	.10	.06	.06	.04	.06	.05
\$2,000-\$3,999	.83	.45	.82	.45	.01	(²)	1.23	.71	.08	.02	0.01	0.01	.07	(²)	.09	.09	.11	.10	.11	.11
\$4,000 and over	.92	.56	.90	.56	.02	(²)	1.31	.89	.08	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	0	.10	.09	.12	.11	.13	.13
Not classified	.91	.53	.90	.52	.01	.01	1.17	.69	.10	.01	(²)	(²)	.04	(²)	.11	.09	.10	.08	.09	.09
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	.60	.48	.60	.48	(²)	(²)	1.17	.80	.06	.02	.01	.01	.02	0.01	.08	.08	.10	.09	.10	.10
Under \$2,000	.44	.30	.43	.30	.01	(²)	.84	.41	.04	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.05	.05	.04	.04	.05	.05
\$2,000-\$3,999	.63	.51	.63	.51	(²)	(²)	1.12	.81	.05	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.09	.08	.10	.10	.11	.11
\$4,000 and over	.64	.53	.63	.53	.01	(²)	1.44	1.05	.07	.03	.01	.01	.03	.01	.09	.08	.13	.12	.13	.13
Not classified	.70	.53	.70	.53	0	0	1.15	.73	.12	.02	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.07	.07	.12	.08	.11	.11
Under \$1,000	.39	.16	.39	.16	0	0	.71	.23	.03	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02	.02	.04	.04
\$1,000-\$1,999	.47	.38	.46	.38	.01	(²)	.94	.52	.04	.02	0	0	.01	.01	.07	.06	.06	.05	.06	.06
\$2,000-\$2,999	.62	.48	.62	.48	(²)	(²)	1.02	.71	.06	.01	.01	(²)	.02	(²)	.07	.06	.10	.09	.11	.11
\$3,000-\$3,999	.65	.54	.65	.54	(²)	(²)	1.23	.91	.04	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.11	.10	.11	.10	.11	.11
\$4,000-\$4,999	.63	.51	.63	.51	(²)	(²)	1.31	.88	.08	.02	(²)	(²)	.03	.01	.08	.07	.12	.10	.11	.11
\$5,000-\$7,499	.68	.58	.67	.58	.01	(²)	1.58	1.20	.06	.04	.01	.01	.02	.01	.10	.10	.13	.13	.14	.14
\$7,500 and over	.49	.48	.48	.47	.01	.01	1.29	1.22	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.06	.06	.16	.16	.16	.16

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—FRESH VEGETABLES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (22)	Other vegetables—Continued																			
	Cucumbers		Onions				Peas		Salad greens				Spinach		Other greens *		Tomatoes		Other *	
	All (23)	Purchased (24)	Mature		Fresh		All (29)	Purchased (30)	Lettuce		Other		All (35)	Purchased (36)	All (37)	Purchased (38)	All (39)	Purchased (40)	All (41)	Purchased (42)
			All (25)	Purchased (26)	All (27)	Purchased (28)			All (31)	Purchased (32)	All (33)	Purchased (34)								
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	10.6	10.4	47.5	30.3	37.5	6.1	8.9	0.2	78.4	55.7	3.0	0.8	3.8	1.3	6.1	0.6	20.1	19.5	49.4	24.4
Under \$2,000.....	4.8	4.2	35.9	17.4	43.1	4.2	15.0	.6	68.9	35.9	4.2	.6	3.0	.6	6.6	.6	12.0	12.0	40.7	12.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	12.2	12.2	52.6	37.2	33.3	5.8	6.4	0	80.8	59.6	3.8	.6	4.5	1.3	5.1	0	19.2	18.6	55.1	30.1
\$4,000 and over.....	13.7	13.7	56.4	35.0	37.6	6.8	8.5	0	87.2	71.8	.9	.9	2.6	1.7	5.1	1.7	29.1	28.2	53.8	32.5
Not classified.....	14.8	14.8	48.9	36.4	34.1	9.1	2.3	0	80.7	64.8	2.3	1.1	5.7	2.3	8.0	0	25.0	23.9	50.0	26.1
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	17.1	16.5	53.0	45.2	34.5	8.3	7.5	1.0	78.0	61.9	2.6	1.0	4.0	1.6	7.9	.5	31.1	30.8	54.0	31.2
Under \$2,000.....	9.8	9.8	42.4	33.3	36.4	3.8	12.1	.8	71.2	43.9	1.5	0	3.8	.8	15.9	0	18.2	17.4	42.4	12.1
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	14.5	13.7	55.4	48.2	34.5	8.4	6.8	1.2	78.3	62.6	2.0	.8	3.6	1.6	4.4	.4	33.7	33.3	51.0	30.1
\$4,000 and over.....	26.3	25.7	58.7	51.4	30.7	11.2	5.0	.6	83.8	73.2	4.5	2.2	5.6	2.8	6.7	1.1	39.7	39.7	65.9	44.7
Not classified.....	17.2	15.6	50.0	40.6	40.6	9.4	7.8	1.6	75.0	64.1	1.6	0	1.6	0	7.8	0	23.4	23.4	56.2	37.5
Under \$1,000.....	6.5	6.5	37.0	23.9	32.6	2.2	10.9	2.2	69.6	39.1	0	0	4.3	0	21.7	0	6.5	4.3	37.0	4.3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	11.6	11.6	45.3	38.4	38.4	4.7	12.8	0	72.1	46.5	2.3	0	3.5	1.2	12.8	0	24.4	24.4	45.3	16.3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6.9	6.9	54.3	49.1	32.8	6.0	6.0	.9	74.1	57.8	1.7	.9	3.4	1.7	3.4	0	27.6	27.6	47.4	25.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	21.1	19.5	56.4	47.4	36.1	10.5	7.5	1.5	82.0	66.9	2.3	.8	3.8	1.5	5.3	.8	39.1	38.3	54.1	34.6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	14.6	14.6	57.3	47.6	28.0	12.2	4.9	0	81.7	70.7	7.3	3.7	4.9	0	8.5	1.2	42.7	42.7	62.2	42.7
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	37.3	36.0	64.0	57.3	36.0	9.3	6.7	1.3	89.3	77.3	2.7	1.3	6.7	5.3	5.3	1.3	34.7	34.7	69.3	42.7
\$7,500 and over.....	31.8	31.8	45.5	45.5	22.7	13.6	0	0	72.7	68.2	0	0	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	45.5	45.5	68.2	59.1
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	0.10	0.10	0.48	0.30	0.38	0.06	0.16	(²)	1.64	0.94	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.61	0.20
Under \$2,000.....	.04	.03	.46	.17	.47	.05	.25	0.01	1.43	.50	.19	(²)	.05	.01	.08	.01	.13	.13	.53	.09
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.11	.11	.41	.32	.38	.05	.12	0	1.79	1.01	.04	(²)	.08	.02	.06	0	.26	.25	.71	.30
\$4,000 and over.....	.14	.14	.60	.41	.34	.05	.18	0	1.91	1.42	.01	.01	.04	.03	.10	.03	.49	.48	.56	.24
Not classified.....	.15	.15	.51	.39	.30	.08	.02	0	1.44	1.04	.03	.02	.17	.04	.21	0	.34	.34	.61	.21

RURAL NONFARM		.20	.19	.51	.44	.34	.08	.12	.01	1.46	1.00	.01	(²)	.07	.02	.18	.01	.49	.48	.69	.32
All incomes		.10	.10	.44	.39	.38	.03	.21	.01	1.25	.53	(²)	0	.06	.01	.32	0	.25	.23	.40	.11
Under \$2,000		.15	.14	.52	.45	.31	.08	.09	.02	1.43	1.05	.01	.01	.08	.03	.12	.02	.58	.56	.69	.38
\$2,000-\$3,999		.33	.32	.57	.50	.35	.12	.11	.01	1.65	1.25	(²)	(²)	.08	.04	.16	.01	.60	.60	.93	.43
\$4,000 and over		.22	.19	.45	.33	.33	.11	.08	.02	1.41	1.12	.01	0	.01	0	.18	0	.36	.36	.66	.24
Not classified		.03	.03	.27	.21	.30	.01	.24	.03	1.34	.36	0	0	.04	0	.30	0	.12	.04	.34	.02
Under \$1,000		.14	.14	.53	.49	.42	.03	.20	0	1.21	.62	(²)	0	.07	.01	.32	0	.32	.32	.43	.16
\$1,000-\$1,999		.07	.07	.48	.44	.28	.04	.06	.01	1.43	1.04	.03	.02	.05	.02	.10	0	.42	.42	.63	.33
\$2,000-\$2,999		.21	.20	.55	.47	.35	.10	.11	.02	1.44	1.05	(²)	(²)	.10	.03	.15	.03	.72	.68	.74	.43
\$3,000-\$3,999		.17	.17	.56	.49	.25	.11	.08	0	1.44	1.15	.01	(²)	.07	0	.24	.01	.55	.55	1.01	.33
\$4,000-\$4,999		.52	.50	.68	.59	.49	.12	.16	.03	1.95	1.33	(²)	(²)	.10	.07	.11	.01	.57	.57	.88	.47
\$5,000-\$7,499		.27	.27	.22	.22	.22	.16	0	0	1.42	1.35	0	0	.05	.05	.01	0	.91	.91	.77	.66
\$7,500 and over																					

Money value per household (dollars) ¹

RURAL FARM		0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.04	(²)	0.30	0.15	0.02	(²)	0.01	(²)	0.02	(²)	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.05
All incomes		.01	.01	.06	.02	.09	.01	.05	(²)	.27	.08	.04	(²)	.01	(²)	.02	(²)	.04	.04	.11	.02
Under \$2,000		.02	.02	.06	.05	.07	.01	.03	0	.32	.16	.01	(²)	.01	(²)	.01	0	.07	.07	.16	.07
\$2,000-\$3,999		.03	.03	.08	.05	.07	.01	.04	0	.34	.24	(²)	(²)	.01	0.01	.02	.01	.13	.13	.15	.07
\$4,000 and over		.03	.03	.07	.05	.06	.02	.01	0	.24	.16	.01	0.01	.03	.01	.04	0	.09	.09	.15	.05
Not classified																					
RURAL NONFARM																					
All incomes		.04	.04	.07	.06	.07	.02	.03	(²)	.25	.16	(²)	(²)	.01	(²)	.04	(²)	.14	.14	.15	.07
Under \$2,000		.02	.02	.06	.05	.07	(²)	.04	(²)	.23	.09	(²)	0	.01	(²)	.06	0	.06	.06	.10	.03
\$2,000-\$3,999		.03	.03	.07	.06	.06	.02	.02	(²)	.24	.16	(²)	(²)	.01	(²)	.02	(²)	.16	.15	.13	.06
\$4,000 and over		.06	.06	.07	.06	.07	.02	.02	(²)	.29	.21	(²)	(²)	.02	.01	.04	(²)	.19	.19	.22	.12
Not classified		.04	.03	.06	.04	.06	.02	.02	(²)	.23	.18	(²)	0	(²)	0	.04	0	.09	.09	.18	.08
Under \$1,000		.01	.01	.04	.03	.06	(²)	.05	.01	.25	.06	0	0	.01	0	.06	0	.03	.01	.07	(²)
\$1,000-\$1,999		.03	.03	.07	.06	.08	.01	.04	0	.22	.10	(²)	0	.01	(²)	.06	0	.08	.08	.11	.04
\$2,000-\$2,999		.02	.02	.07	.07	.05	.01	.01	(²)	.23	.16	(²)	(²)	.01	(²)	.02	0	.12	.12	.12	.06
\$3,000-\$3,999		.04	.04	.07	.06	.07	.02	.02	(²)	.25	.17	(²)	(²)	.02	(²)	.02	(²)	.19	.18	.14	.07
\$4,000-\$4,999		.04	.04	.07	.06	.05	.02	.02	0	.25	.19	.01	(²)	0	.06	.01	.16	.16	.22	.09	.09
\$5,000-\$7,499		.09	.09	.08	.07	.10	.03	.04	(²)	.35	.23	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.02	(²)	.20	.20	.22	.13
\$7,500 and over		.06	.06	.03	.03	.04	.02	0	0	.23	.21	0	0	.01	.01	(²)	0	.27	.27	.20	.17

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

² 0.005 or less.

³ Includes kale, turnip greens, mustard greens, collards, dandelion greens, poke.

⁴ Includes beets, cauliflower, corn, turnips, mushrooms, horseradish, radishes, parsnips.

TABLE 51.—FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Frozen fruits						Frozen vegetables												
	Total		Berries		Other		Total		Beans, lima		Beans, snap		Peas		Corn		Other		
	All (2)	Pur- chased (3)	All (4)	Pur- chased (5)	All (6)	Pur- chased (7)	All (8)	Pur- chased (9)	All (10)	Pur- chased (11)	All (12)	Pur- chased (13)	All (14)	Pur- chased (15)	All (16)	Pur- chased (17)	All (18)	Pur- chased (19)	
	Households using (percent) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes.....	26.9	8.3	23.5	6.2	6.8	2.3	25.4	7.2	6.2	1.3	8.0	0.8	11.2	4.5	11.2	0.9	6.4	1.9	
Under \$2,000.....	16.2	4.2	13.2	3.6	4.8	.6	13.2	.6	4.2	0	2.4	.6	5.4	0	4.2	0	2.4	0	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	31.4	8.3	27.6	5.1	8.3	3.2	21.8	7.7	4.5	1.9	6.4	.6	9.0	3.2	10.3	.6	6.4	3.2	
\$4,000 and over.....	36.8	14.5	33.3	12.8	7.7	2.6	43.6	15.4	10.3	2.6	15.4	0	22.2	12.8	17.9	1.7	12.0	2.6	
Not classified.....	26.1	7.9	22.7	4.5	6.8	3.4	30.7	8.0	8.0	1.1	11.4	2.3	11.4	4.5	17.0	2.3	6.8	2.3	
RURAL NONFARM																			
All incomes.....	15.4	9.8	13.8	8.7	3.5	1.3	17.5	11.9	4.0	3.2	3.2	1.3	8.2	5.9	6.7	3.4	5.0	3.0	
Under \$2,000.....	12.1	4.5	10.6	3.8	2.3	.8	6.8	1.5	2.3	.8	0	0	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.3	.8	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	16.9	12.4	15.3	10.8	3.2	1.6	14.5	8.4	2.0	1.6	3.2	.4	6.4	3.6	7.2	3.2	4.4	3.2	
\$4,000 and over.....	18.4	11.7	16.2	10.6	3.4	.6	30.2	24.0	9.5	8.4	6.1	3.4	15.6	14.0	9.5	6.1	7.3	4.5	
Not classified.....	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.7	7.8	3.1	15.6	12.5	0	0	1.6	1.6	6.2	4.7	6.2	3.1	6.2	3.1	
Under \$1,000.....	10.9	2.2	10.9	2.2	2.2	0	6.5	0	4.3	0	0	0	2.2	0	2.2	0	2.2	0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	12.8	5.8	10.5	4.7	2.3	1.2	7.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	0	0	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.3	1.2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15.5	9.5	14.7	7.8	3.4	1.7	12.9	4.3	.9	.9	2.6	0	6.0	1.7	5.2	.9	4.3	1.7	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	18.0	15.0	15.8	13.5	3.0	1.5	15.8	12.0	3.0	2.3	3.8	.8	6.8	5.3	9.0	5.3	4.5	4.5	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	14.6	6.1	13.4	6.1	1.2	0	30.5	24.4	11.0	9.8	9.8	6.1	19.5	19.5	6.1	3.7	7.3	4.9	
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	20.0	16.0	17.3	13.3	5.3	1.3	25.3	18.7	9.3	9.3	1.3	0	10.7	8.0	9.3	4.0	6.7	4.0	
\$7,500 and over.....	27.2	18.2	22.7	18.2	4.5	0	45.5	40.9	4.5	0	9.1	4.5	18.2	13.6	22.7	22.7	9.1	4.5	
	Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes.....	0.71	0.14	0.51	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.57	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.09	0.02	
Under \$2,000.....	.44	.05	.30	.04	.14	.01	.19	(²)	.04	0	.02	(²)	.05	0	.06	0	.02	0	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.81	.13	.55	.07	.26	.06	.44	.08	.04	.01	.08	.01	.08	.03	.16	(²)	.08	.03	
\$4,000 and over.....	.96	.26	.75	.19	.21	.07	1.10	.16	.14	.02	.28	0	.23	.11	.30	.01	.15	.02	
Not classified.....	.68	.15	.52	.06	.16	.09	.74	.12	.07	.01	.14	.03	.10	.03	.30	.02	.13	.03	
RURAL NONFARM																			
All incomes.....	.29	.15	.24	.13	.05	.02	.25	.15	.03	.03	.03	.01	.07	.05	.07	.03	.05	.03	
Under \$2,000.....	.18	.09	.15	.07	.03	.02	.08	.01	(²)	0	0	0	.02	0	.03	0	.02	.01	
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.37	.20	.31	.17	.06	.03	.22	.09	.01	.01	.03	(²)	.06	.03	.08	.03	.04	.02	
\$4,000 and over.....	.29	.16	.25	.15	.04	.01	.43	.31	.08	.07	.06	.03	.12	.11	.09	.05	.08	.05	
Not classified.....	.20	.08	.12	.06	.08	.02	.18	.09	0	0	.01	.01	.05	.03	.07	.03	.05	.02	

Under \$1,000-----	.13	.03	.11	.03	.02	0	.07	0	.03	0	0	0	.01	0	.02	0	.01	0
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	.21	.11	.18	.09	.03	.02	.09	.02	.01	.01	0	0	.02	0	.03	0	.03	.01
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	.46	.18	.38	.14	.08	.04	.23	.07	.01	.01	0	0	.06	.02	.09	.02	.04	.02
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	.30	.22	.25	.20	.05	.02	.24	.14	.02	.02	.03	.01	.06	.04	.08	.04	.05	.03
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	.16	.05	.15	.05	.01	0	.44	.35	.09	.08	.09	.05	.15	.15	.05	.03	.06	.04
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	.39	.22	.31	.21	.08	.01	.38	.22	.07	.07	.03	0	.08	.07	.10	.03	.10	.05
\$7,500 and over-----	.43	.30	.39	.30	.04	0	.44	.34	.03	0	.07	.04	.13	.10	.17	.17	.04	.03

Money value per household (dollars) ¹

RURAL FARM

All incomes-----	0.20	0.04	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.20	0.02	0.03	(²)	0.04	(²)	0.04	0.01	0.06	(²)	0.03	0.01
Under \$2,000-----	.12	.02	.10	.02	.02	(²)	.08	(²)	.02	0	.01	(²)	.02	0	.01	0	.01	0
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.24	.04	.19	.03	.05	.01	.16	.02	.02	(²)	.03	(²)	.03	.01	.05	(²)	.03	.01
\$4,000 and over-----	.28	.07	.25	.06	.03	.01	.39	.06	.06	.01	.10	0	.08	.04	.09	(²)	.06	.01
Not classified-----	.19	.03	.17	.02	.02	.01	.25	.03	.03	(²)	.05	.01	.03	.01	.10	(²)	.04	.01
All incomes-----	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.01	(²)	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	(²)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Under \$2,000-----	.05	.02	.04	.02	.01	(²)	.03	(²)	.01	(²)	0	0	(²)	0	.01	0	.01	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.10	.05	.09	.05	.01	(²)	.09	.04	.01	.01	.01	(²)	.02	.01	.03	.01	.02	.01
\$4,000 and over-----	.10	.06	.09	.06	.01	(²)	.14	.12	.03	.03	.02	.01	.04	.04	.03	.02	.02	.02
Not classified-----	.06	.03	.04	.02	.02	.01	.06	.03	0	0	(²)	(²)	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01
Under \$1,000-----	.04	.01	.04	.01	(²)	0	.03	0	.01	0	0	0	(²)	0	.01	0	.01	0
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	.06	.03	.05	.02	.01	.01	.02	(²)	(²)	(²)	0	0	(²)	0	.01	0	.01	(²)
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	.13	.03	.11	.03	.02	(²)	.08	.02	(²)	(²)	.01	0	.02	(²)	.03	.01	.02	.01
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	.09	.06	.08	.06	.01	(²)	.09	.04	.01	.01	.01	(²)	.02	.01	.03	.01	.02	.01
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	.06	.03	.06	.03	(²)	0	.15	.13	.04	.04	.03	.02	.05	.05	.01	.01	.02	.01
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	.12	.07	.10	.07	.02	(²)	.13	.08	.03	.03	.01	0	.03	.02	.03	.01	.03	.02
\$7,500 and over-----	.17	.13	.16	.13	.01	0	.15	.12	.01	0	.02	.01	.04	.03	.06	.06	.02	.02

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 52.—CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Canned fruits														Canned vegetables					
	Total		Apples		Peaches		Pears		Pineapple		Mixed fruit		Other		Total		Asparagus		Baked beans	
	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased	All	Pur- chased
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Households using (percent) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	82.2	63.4	29.7	6.8	44.1	30.5	16.9	11.4	23.5	23.5	12.3	12.3	46.8	26.5	92.0	69.9	2.7	2.1	25.2	23.5
Under \$2,000-----	82.0	53.3	31.1	7.8	41.3	24.0	15.0	7.2	15.6	15.6	7.8	7.8	46.1	21.0	88.0	58.7	1.2	0	21.6	18.6
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	85.9	68.6	32.7	7.1	49.4	36.5	16.7	12.8	26.9	26.9	13.5	13.5	42.9	24.4	95.5	76.3	1.3	1.3	29.5	27.6
\$4,000 and over-----	83.8	77.8	27.4	5.1	49.6	37.6	22.2	15.4	33.3	33.3	17.1	17.1	49.6	39.3	94.0	77.8	5.1	5.1	28.2	27.4
Not classified-----	73.9	54.5	25.0	6.8	33.0	22.7	13.6	11.4	19.3	19.3	12.5	12.5	51.1	23.9	90.9	69.3	4.5	3.4	20.5	20.5
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes-----	75.5	63.3	24.0	11.2	29.3	31.7	15.2	12.0	20.5	20.5	12.8	12.7	40.2	27.1	88.6	77.4	4.6	4.5	22.3	22.1
Under \$2,000-----	66.7	43.2	28.0	9.8	32.6	18.2	8.3	6.1	14.4	14.4	1.5	1.5	31.8	16.7	81.1	56.8	2.3	2.3	15.2	14.4
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	75.9	65.5	22.5	10.4	43.0	36.9	16.5	13.3	20.1	20.1	15.3	15.3	41.0	26.1	91.6	83.9	4.8	4.4	24.5	24.5
\$4,000 and over-----	81.0	74.9	25.1	14.0	43.0	38.5	16.8	12.8	25.7	25.7	16.2	15.6	44.7	35.8	87.2	79.3	7.3	7.3	24.6	24.6
Not classified-----	76.6	64.1	18.8	9.4	28.1	20.3	20.3	17.2	20.3	20.3	17.2	17.2	42.2	28.1	86.9	89.1	1.6	1.6	21.9	21.9
Under \$1,000-----	63.0	21.7	30.4	4.3	30.4	8.7	6.5	2.2	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	26.1	8.7	76.1	37.0	2.2	2.2	15.2	13.0
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	68.6	54.7	26.7	12.8	33.7	23.3	9.3	8.1	17.4	17.4	0	0	34.9	20.9	83.7	67.4	2.3	2.3	15.1	15.1
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	75.0	64.7	22.4	8.6	44.8	36.2	12.9	10.3	16.4	16.4	13.8	13.8	32.8	19.8	85.3	77.6	1.7	1.7	19.8	19.8
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	76.7	66.2	22.6	12.0	41.4	37.6	19.5	15.8	23.3	23.3	16.5	16.5	48.1	31.6	97.0	89.5	7.5	6.8	28.6	28.6
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	80.5	73.2	19.5	11.0	40.2	35.4	14.6	9.8	23.2	23.2	20.7	19.5	41.5	31.7	89.0	80.5	4.9	4.9	20.7	20.7
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	82.7	77.3	30.7	14.7	46.7	45.3	18.7	13.7	28.0	28.0	10.7	10.7	50.7	42.7	85.3	76.0	10.7	10.7	24.0	24.0
\$7,500 and over-----	77.3	72.7	27.3	22.7	40.9	27.3	18.2	18.2	27.3	27.3	18.2	18.2	36.4	27.3	86.4	83.4	4.5	4.5	40.9	40.9
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	4.31	2.11	0.71	0.10	1.26	0.74	0.36	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.18	0.18	1.50	0.57	5.82	2.61	0.04	0.02	0.46	0.43
Under \$2,000-----	4.13	1.58	.80	.13	1.17	.57	.31	.12	.16	.16	.10	.10	1.59	.50	4.98	1.93	.03	0	.38	.32
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	4.20	2.36	.80	.09	1.30	.94	.38	.28	.30	.30	.22	.22	1.20	.53	6.73	2.83	.01	.01	.60	.57
\$4,000 and over-----	4.71	2.75	.57	.06	1.38	.88	.50	.32	.45	.45	.25	.25	1.56	.79	5.92	3.18	.06	.06	.48	.47
Not classified-----	4.28	1.85	.57	.10	1.20	.56	.19	.14	.38	.38	.20	.20	1.74	.47	5.68	2.87	.10	.03	.36	.36
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes-----	2.98	1.97	.48	.17	.89	.67	.27	.20	.25	.25	.20	.20	.89	.48	4.45	2.91	.05	.04	.42	.41
Under \$2,000-----	2.47	1.21	.71	.17	.72	.40	.14	.11	.21	.21	.02	.02	.67	.30	3.51	1.67	.02	.02	.24	.22
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	3.11	2.03	.42	.15	1.00	.79	.28	.19	.23	.23	.24	.24	.94	.43	4.69	3.23	.05	.04	.51	.50
\$4,000 and over-----	3.28	2.49	.47	.25	.97	.81	.31	.23	.32	.32	.26	.25	.95	.63	4.74	3.21	.07	.07	.39	.39
Not classified-----	2.72	1.86	.27	.06	.56	.41	.37	.29	.26	.26	.26	.26	1.00	.58	4.54	3.33	.02	.02	.51	.51

Under \$1,000	1.90	.63	.51	.07	.52	.14	.11	.04	.11	.11	.07	.07	.58	.20	3.04	1.06	.02	.02	.27	.21
\$1,000-\$1,999	2.78	1.53	.82	.23	.82	.55	.16	.14	.26	.26	0	0	.72	.35	3.75	2.00	.03	.03	.22	.22
\$2,000-\$2,999	2.91	1.72	.44	.09	1.01	.70	.24	.18	.23	.23	.22	.22	.77	.30	4.06	2.58	.02	.02	.26	.26
\$3,000-\$3,999	3.27	2.29	.40	.19	.99	.86	.31	.20	.24	.24	.25	.25	1.08	.55	5.27	3.82	.08	.07	.73	.71
\$4,000-\$4,999	3.28	2.30	.37	.18	.94	.71	.33	.22	.28	.28	.33	.31	1.03	.60	4.58	3.05	.05	.05	.31	.31
\$5,000-\$7,499	3.39	2.78	.53	.26	1.03	.98	.31	.24	.38	.38	.16	.16	.98	.76	4.99	3.22	.09	.09	.38	.38
\$7,500 and over	3.04	2.37	.65	.50	.87	.59	.26	.26	.31	.31	.39	.39	.56	.32	4.46	3.69	.05	.05	.76	.76

Money value per household (dollars) ¹

RURAL FARM All incomes	0.73	0.37	0.12	0.02	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.10	0.91	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06
Under \$2,000	.66	.26	.13	.02	.17	.08	.04	.02	.04	.04	.02	.02	.26	.08	.77	.30	.01	0	.05	.04
\$2,000-\$3,999	.70	.38	.13	.01	.17	.12	.05	.03	.07	.07	.05	.05	.23	.10	1.00	.41	(²)	(²)	.07	.07
\$4,000 and over	.84	.51	.10	.01	.21	.14	.07	.04	.11	.11	.05	.05	.30	.16	.92	.51	.02	.02	.06	.06
Not classified	.78	.35	.11	.03	.16	.07	.03	.02	.09	.09	.05	.05	.34	.09	.93	.46	.03	.01	.04	.04
RURAL NONFARM All incomes	.54	.37	.06	.02	.15	.11	.05	.04	.06	.06	.04	.04	.18	.10	.71	.46	.01	.01	.05	.05
Under \$2,000	.40	.20	.09	.02	.11	.06	.02	.02	.05	.05	(²)	(²)	.13	.05	.53	.25	.01	.01	.03	.03
\$2,000-\$3,999	.58	.39	.06	.02	.16	.12	.05	.04	.06	.06	.05	.05	.20	.10	.77	.52	.01	.01	.06	.06
\$4,000 and over	.62	.48	.06	.03	.17	.15	.06	.04	.08	.08	.06	.06	.19	.12	.78	.53	.02	.02	.05	.05
Not classified	.54	.38	.04	.01	.10	.08	.07	.05	.06	.06	.06	.06	.21	.12	.72	.52	.01	.01	.06	.06
Under \$1,000	.33	.12	.06	.01	.08	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03	.01	.01	.13	.04	.48	.16	.01	.01	.03	.02
\$1,000-\$1,999	.45	.25	.10	.03	.13	.08	.02	.02	.06	.06	0	0	.14	.06	.57	.29	(²)	(²)	.03	.03
\$2,000-\$2,999	.52	.32	.06	.01	.16	.11	.04	.03	.06	.06	.05	.05	.15	.06	.67	.44	.01	.01	.04	.04
\$3,000-\$3,999	.64	.46	.06	.03	.16	.14	.06	.04	.06	.06	.06	.06	.24	.13	.86	.64	.02	.02	.09	.09
\$4,000-\$4,999	.61	.45	.05	.02	.16	.13	.05	.04	.07	.07	.07	.07	.21	.12	.75	.51	.01	.01	.04	.04
\$5,000-\$7,499	.63	.51	.07	.03	.19	.18	.06	.04	.09	.09	.03	.03	.19	.14	.82	.52	.03	.03	.05	.05
\$7,500 and over	.59	.48	.09	.07	.17	.12	.06	.06	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.06	.74	.62	.01	.01	.11	.11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income—Continued

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (22)		Canned vegetables—Continued																	
		Beans, lima		Beans, snap		Beets		Corn		Peas		Sweetpotatoes		Tomatoes				Other	
		All (23)	Pur- chased (24)	All (25)	Pur- chased (26)	All (27)	Pur- chased (28)	All (29)	Pur- chased (30)	All (31)	Pur- chased (32)	All (33)	Pur- chased (34)	Pulp		Puree		All (39)	Pur- chased (40)
														All (35)	Pur- chased (36)	All (37)	Pur- chased (38)		
Households using (percent) ¹																			
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes.....	4.7	3.0	45.1	11.2	25.9	5.7	49.1	31.2	43.7	36.6	2.7	2.5	43.4	11.9	4.2	3.8	38.3	23.3	
Under \$2,000.....	3.0	1.2	43.7	8.4	19.8	3.0	49.1	29.3	37.7	29.9	3.0	3.0	41.9	10.2	1.8	1.2	35.3	18.6	
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	7.1	5.1	49.4	10.3	30.8	5.1	51.3	30.8	48.1	41.0	1.9	1.3	44.9	8.3	4.5	4.5	39.1	23.1	
\$4,000 and over.....	6.8	5.1	44.4	11.1	29.9	6.8	48.7	32.5	44.4	40.2	5.1	5.1	42.7	12.8	6.0	5.1	44.4	31.6	
Not classified.....	1.1	0	40.9	18.2	23.9	10.2	45.5	34.1	46.6	36.4	0	0	44.3	20.5	5.7	5.7	34.1	21.6	
RURAL NONFARM																			
All incomes.....	6.1	5.4	40.5	20.7	20.2	9.0	48.2	41.0	41.8	38.5	5.6	5.6	33.0	14.4	7.7	6.9	37.5	31.2	
Under \$2,000.....	5.3	3.8	31.8	11.4	18.9	2.3	34.8	28.0	28.0	25.0	4.5	4.5	36.4	6.8	1.5	.8	28.0	18.2	
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	5.6	5.2	44.6	21.3	17.7	8.4	53.0	45.4	46.6	43.4	6.0	6.0	29.7	16.5	7.6	6.8	41.8	36.1	
\$4,000 and over.....	7.8	7.8	39.7	22.9	24.0	15.1	49.2	41.3	42.5	39.7	6.1	6.1	34.1	15.1	11.7	10.6	37.4	34.1	
Not classified.....	4.7	3.1	45.3	31.2	21.9	7.8	54.7	50.0	50.0	43.8	4.7	4.7	35.9	20.3	9.4	.94	40.6	31.2	
Under \$1,000.....	0	0	28.3	8.7	15.2	0	26.1	15.2	19.6	15.2	2.2	2.2	43.5	6.5	0	0	28.3	13.0	
\$1,000–\$1,999.....	8.1	5.8	33.7	12.8	20.9	3.5	39.5	34.9	32.6	30.2	5.8	5.8	32.6	7.0	2.3	1.2	27.9	20.9	
\$2,000–\$2,999.....	5.2	5.2	41.4	17.2	13.8	6.0	51.7	45.7	33.6	32.8	6.0	6.0	30.2	17.2	6.9	5.2	35.3	28.4	
\$3,000–\$3,999.....	6.0	5.3	47.4	24.8	21.1	10.5	54.1	45.1	57.9	52.6	6.0	6.0	29.3	15.8	8.3	8.3	47.4	42.9	
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	3.7	3.7	40.2	20.7	22.0	12.2	56.1	48.8	36.6	34.1	4.9	4.9	35.4	15.9	9.8	7.3	35.4	30.5	
\$5,000–\$7,499.....	10.7	10.7	40.0	22.7	21.3	13.3	48.0	37.3	45.3	41.3	8.0	8.0	32.0	13.3	12.0	12.0	41.3	38.7	
\$7,500 and over.....	13.6	13.6	36.4	31.8	40.9	31.8	27.3	27.3	54.5	54.5	4.5	4.5	36.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	31.8	31.8	
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																			
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes.....	0.08	0.04	1.08	0.20	0.39	0.07	0.88	0.51	0.78	0.64	0.04	0.03	1.20	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.83	0.40	
Under \$2,000.....	.05	.01	1.00	.14	.30	.04	.89	.47	.59	.49	.05	.05	1.02	.19	.03	.01	.64	.21	
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	.08	.06	1.21	.18	.52	.06	.94	.50	.94	.75	.03	.02	1.42	.19	.02	.02	.96	.47	
\$4,000 and over.....	.12	.09	1.07	.25	.37	.10	.88	.56	.77	.72	.05	.05	1.23	.29	.07	.06	.82	.53	
Not classified.....	.07	0	1.01	.29	.36	.13	.79	.53	.87	.65	0	0	1.12	.38	.03	.03	.97	.47	

RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes-----	.09	.08	.75	.28	.25	.10	.74	.61	.62	.56	.07	.07	.77	.24	.06	.04	.63	.48
Under \$2,000-----	.10	.08	.57	.13	.22	.03	.49	.36	.43	.39	.05	.05	.91	.12	.02	(²)	.46	.27
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.08	.08	.84	.31	.20	.08	.81	.68	.64	.57	.09	.09	.71	.29	.06	.04	.70	.55
\$4,000 and over-----	.09	.09	.75	.31	.34	.20	.79	.62	.68	.64	.07	.07	.81	.25	.10	.05	.65	.52
Not classified-----	.06	.03	.72	.44	.28	.07	.84	.78	.74	.62	.07	.07	.57	.25	.05	.05	.68	.49
Under \$1,000-----	0	0	.54	.11	.15	0	.46	.21	.29	.25	.03	.03	.83	.08	0	0	.45	.15
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	.16	.12	.59	.14	.25	.04	.50	.45	.50	.47	.06	.06	.95	.14	.03	(²)	.46	.33
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	.08	.08	.77	.24	.16	.06	.75	.67	.42	.41	.08	.08	.89	.35	.07	.03	.56	.38
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	.08	.08	.90	.37	.23	.10	.86	.69	.84	.71	.10	.10	.56	.24	.06	.06	.83	.69
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	.04	.04	.75	.26	.30	.15	.86	.73	.68	.65	.04	.04	.78	.29	.14	.03	.63	.50
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	.13	.13	.79	.34	.34	.19	.83	.56	.69	.64	.11	.11	.86	.17	.05	.05	.72	.56
\$7,500 and over-----	.12	.12	.62	.36	.48	.39	.36	.36	.64	.64	.06	.06	.77	.35	.11	.11	.49	.49
Money value per household (dollars) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes-----	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.06
Under \$2,000-----	.01	(²)	.17	.03	.04	(²)	.14	.08	.10	.08	.01	.01	.16	.03	(²)	(²)	.08	.03
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.01	.01	.20	.03	.07	.01	.15	.08	.15	.12	.01	(²)	.21	.02	.01	.01	.12	.06
\$4,000 and over-----	.02	.02	.18	.04	.05	.02	.14	.09	.12	.11	.01	.01	.19	.05	.01	.01	.12	.08
Not classified-----	.01	0	.17	.05	.05	.02	.13	.09	.15	.12	0	0	.18	.06	.01	.01	.16	.06
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes-----	.01	.01	.13	.05	.03	.01	.13	.10	.10	.09	.01	.01	.12	.04	.02	.01	.10	.08
Under \$2,000-----	.01	.01	.10	.02	.03	(²)	.08	.06	.07	.06	.01	.01	.13	.01	(²)	(²)	.06	.04
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.01	.01	.14	.05	.03	.01	.14	.12	.11	.10	.02	.02	.11	.04	.02	.01	.12	.09
\$4,000 and over-----	.02	.02	.13	.05	.04	.03	.14	.11	.11	.11	.01	.01	.13	.04	.03	.01	.10	.08
Not classified-----	.01	.01	.12	.08	.04	.01	.14	.13	.13	.10	.01	.01	.09	.04	.01	.01	.10	.06
Under \$1,000-----	0	0	.09	.02	.02	0	.08	.03	.05	.04	.01	.01	.13	.01	0	0	.06	.02
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	.02	.02	.10	.02	.03	(²)	.08	.07	.08	.07	.01	.01	.14	.02	.01	(²)	.07	.05
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	.01	.01	.13	.04	.02	.01	.14	.12	.07	.07	.02	.02	.13	.05	.02	.01	.08	.06
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	.01	.01	.15	.07	.04	.02	.15	.12	.14	.12	.02	.02	.09	.04	.01	.01	.14	.12
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	.01	.01	.13	.05	.04	.02	.15	.13	.11	.10	.01	.01	.12	.05	.04	.01	.09	.08
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	.02	.02	.13	.06	.04	.02	.14	.09	.11	.10	.02	.02	.14	.03	.02	.02	.12	.08
\$7,500 and over-----	.02	.02	.11	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06	.13	.13	.01	.01	.13	.06	.02	.02	.07	.07

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 53.—CANNED JUICES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Fruit juices														Vegetable juices			
	Total (single strength) equivalent		Citrus										Other fruits		All	Purchased		
			Total (single strength) equivalent				Single strength				Concentrated (not frozen)		All	Purchased				
	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	Total		Orange		Grapefruit		Other				All	Purchased	All	Purchased
					All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased	All	Purchased				
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Households using (percent) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	31.1	28.0	24.2	24.1	20.8	20.8	0.2	0.2	17.2	17.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	10.0	5.7	24.4	10.6
Under \$2,000.....	26.3	22.8	21.0	21.0	19.2	19.2	.6	.6	16.8	16.8	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.0	6.6	1.8	16.8	6.0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	27.6	25.6	23.7	23.1	19.9	19.9	0	0	14.1	14.1	6.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	8.3	5.8	25.6	10.9
\$4,000 and over.....	38.5	35.0	29.1	29.1	24.8	24.8	0	0	20.5	20.5	6.8	6.8	4.3	4.3	14.5	9.4	31.6	17.9
Not classified.....	36.4	33.0	25.0	25.0	20.5	20.5	0	0	19.3	19.3	3.4	3.4	5.7	5.7	13.6	8.0	27.3	9.1
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes.....	27.1	26.0	21.8	21.8	19.2	19.2	.8	.8	15.7	15.7	4.2	4.0	2.7	2.7	7.5	6.6	20.7	12.0
Under \$2,000.....	23.5	21.2	18.9	18.9	16.7	16.7	0	0	14.4	14.4	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	6.1	3.8	14.4	4.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	23.3	23.3	20.5	20.5	19.3	19.3	.8	.8	17.3	17.3	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.2	4.8	4.8	19.3	11.6
\$4,000 and over.....	34.1	31.8	25.1	25.1	21.8	21.8	.6	.6	14.5	14.5	7.8	7.8	3.9	3.9	11.7	10.1	24.6	16.2
Not classified.....	29.7	29.7	23.4	23.4	17.2	17.2	3.1	3.1	15.6	15.6	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.2	9.4	9.4	28.1	17.2
Under \$1,000.....	21.7	17.4	15.2	15.2	10.9	10.9	0	0	8.7	8.7	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	8.7	4.3	13.0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	24.4	23.3	20.9	20.9	19.8	19.8	0	0	17.4	17.4	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	3.5	15.1	7.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	25.9	25.9	21.6	21.6	20.7	20.7	.9	.9	18.1	18.1	2.6	2.6	.9	.9	5.2	5.2	17.2	11.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	21.1	21.1	19.5	19.5	18.0	18.0	.8	.8	16.5	16.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	4.5	4.5	21.1	12.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	36.6	31.7	26.8	26.8	23.2	23.2	1.2	1.2	14.7	14.7	7.3	7.3	4.9	4.9	14.6	11.0	17.1	13.4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	33.3	33.3	25.3	25.3	22.7	22.7	0	0	14.7	14.7	9.3	9.3	2.7	2.7	9.3	9.3	30.7	17.3
\$7,500 and over.....	27.2	27.2	18.1	18.1	13.6	13.6	0	0	13.6	13.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.1	9.1	31.8	22.7
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes.....	1.49	1.34	1.19	1.19	0.82	0.82	0.01	0.01	0.63	0.63	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.30	0.15	0.76	0.32
Under \$2,000.....	1.02	.85	.82	.82	.62	.62	.04	.04	.52	.52	.06	.06	.04	.04	.20	.03	.42	.12
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.48	1.38	1.25	1.25	.71	.71	0	0	.51	.51	.20	.20	.11	.11	.23	.13	.85	.31
\$4,000 and over.....	1.75	1.61	1.38	1.38	1.21	1.21	0	0	.83	.83	.38	.38	.03	.03	.37	.23	.96	.52
Not classified.....	2.05	1.86	1.52	1.52	.85	.85	0	0	.74	.74	.11	.11	.13	.13	.53	.34	.96	.43

RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	.99	.96	.78	.78	.70	.70	.02	.02	.56	.56	.12	.12	.02	.02	.21	.18	.63	.38
Under \$2,000	.73	.68	.56	.56	.52	.52	0	0	.45	.45	.07	.07	.01	.01	.17	.12	.45	.19
\$2,000-\$3,999	.83	.83	.73	.73	.68	.68	.01	.01	.60	.60	.07	.07	.01	.01	.10	.10	.60	.38
\$4,000 and over	1.32	1.26	.98	.98	.85	.85	.02	.02	.60	.60	.23	.23	.02	.02	.34	.28	.73	.44
Not classified	1.23	1.23	.92	.92	.72	.72	.10	.10	.57	.57	.05	.05	.04	.04	.31	.31	.82	.57
Under \$1,000	.62	.51	.45	.45	.36	.36	0	0	.34	.34	.02	.02	.02	.02	.17	.06	.16	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	.79	.76	.62	.62	.60	.60	0	0	.51	.51	.09	.09	(²)	(²)	.17	.14	.60	.29
\$2,000-\$2,999	.95	.95	.85	.85	.78	.78	.03	.03	.65	.65	.10	.10	.02	.02	.10	.10	.56	.33
\$3,000-\$3,999	.72	.72	.62	.62	.59	.59	(²)	(²)	.53	.53	.06	.06	.01	.01	.10	.10	.64	.42
\$4,000-\$4,999	1.43	1.33	1.07	1.07	.91	.91	.04	.04	.63	.63	.24	.24	.03	.03	.36	.26	.47	.40
\$5,000-\$7,499	1.25	1.22	.90	.90	.81	.81	0	0	.58	.57	.23	.23	.02	.02	.35	.32	.99	.47
\$7,500 and over	1.12	1.12	.90	.90	.78	.78	0	0	.57	.57	.21	.21	.02	.02	.22	.22	.81	.47
Money value per household (dollars) ¹																		
RURAL FARM																		
All incomes	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	(²)	(²)	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.03
Under \$2,000	.13	.08	.08	.08	.06	.06	(²)	(²)	.05	.05	.01	.01	.02	.02	.05	(²)	.05	.01
\$2,000-\$3,999	.13	.11	.10	.10	.07	.07	0	0	.05	.05	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.01	.09	.04
\$4,000 and over	.20	.16	.13	.13	.11	.11	0	0	.08	.08	.03	.03	.02	.02	.07	.03	.10	.05
Not classified	.20	.16	.11	.11	.09	.09	0	0	.07	.07	.02	.02	.02	.02	.09	.05	.10	.05
RURAL NONFARM																		
All incomes	.11	.11	.08	.08	.07	.07	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03	.03	.07	.04
Under \$2,000	.08	.07	.05	.05	.05	.05	0	0	.04	.04	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.03	.02	.05	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999	.09	.09	.07	.07	.07	.07	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.07	.04
\$4,000 and over	.15	.13	.10	.10	.09	.09	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	.03	.03	.01	.01	.05	.03	.08	.05
Not classified	.15	.15	.10	.10	.08	.08	.01	.01	.06	.06	.01	.01	.02	.02	.05	.05	.09	.06
Under \$1,000	.09	.07	.05	.05	.04	.04	0	0	.04	.04	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.04	.02	.02	0
\$1,000-\$1,999	.08	.08	.06	.06	.06	.06	0	0	.05	.05	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.06	.03
\$2,000-\$2,999	.09	.09	.07	.07	.07	.07	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.06	.04
\$3,000-\$3,999	.08	.08	.06	.06	.06	.06	(²)	(²)	.05	.05	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.02	.02	.07	.05
\$4,000-\$4,999	.16	.14	.10	.10	.09	.09	(²)	(²)	.06	.06	.03	.03	.01	.01	.06	.04	.05	.05
\$5,000-\$7,499	.15	.14	.11	.11	.10	.10	0	0	.06	.06	.04	.04	.01	.01	.04	.03	.11	.05
\$7,500 and over	.12	.12	.09	.09	.07	.07	0	0	.06	.06	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.09	.06

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each

income class.
² 0.005 or less.

TABLE 54—FROZEN JUICES; DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Households using foods at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Frozen, concentrated juices, fruit and vegetable						Dried fruits								Dry vegetables					
	Total		Orange		Other		Total		Prunes		Raisins, currants		Other		Total		Beans		Peas, lentils	
	All (2)	Pur- chased (3)	All (4)	Pur- chased (5)	All (6)	Pur- chased (7)	All (8)	Pur- chased (9)	All (10)	Pur- chased (11)	All (12)	Pur- chased (13)	All (14)	Pur- chased (15)	All (16)	Pur- chased (17)	All (18)	Pur- chased (19)	All (20)	Pur- chased (21)
Households using (percent) *																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.3	0.9	0.8	30.3	30.3	6.6	6.6	23.5	23.5	4.4	4.4	37.7	35.2	36.7	34.1	1.5	1.5
Under \$2,000-----	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	0	24.6	24.6	4.2	4.2	19.8	19.8	4.2	4.2	34.7	31.1	34.7	31.1	1.2	1.2
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.1	1.3	1.3	31.4	31.4	6.4	6.4	25.0	25.0	5.8	5.8	42.3	40.4	39.7	37.2	3.2	3.2
\$4,000 and over-----	8.5	7.7	6.8	6.8	2.6	1.7	34.2	34.2	9.4	9.4	23.9	23.9	5.1	5.1	35.0	33.3	34.2	32.5	.9	.9
Not classified-----	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0	34.1	34.1	8.0	8.0	27.3	27.3	1.1	1.1	38.6	36.4	38.6	36.4	0	0
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes-----	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.8	2.4	2.2	22.4	22.4	7.4	7.4	14.6	14.6	3.5	3.5	34.0	32.1	31.7	30.1	1.3	1.1
Under \$2,000-----	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	.8	.8	14.4	14.4	6.8	6.8	8.3	8.3	3.0	3.0	37.9	33.3	35.6	32.6	.8	.8
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.8	1.6	1.2	22.5	22.5	7.2	7.2	16.1	16.1	2.0	2.0	34.9	33.3	33.3	32.5	.8	.4
\$4,000 and over-----	18.4	18.4	16.2	16.2	5.0	5.0	26.3	26.3	7.8	7.8	15.6	15.6	5.0	5.0	29.1	28.5	25.1	24.0	2.2	2.2
Not classified-----	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.6	1.6	28.1	28.1	7.8	7.8	18.8	18.8	6.2	6.2	37.5	34.4	35.9	32.8	1.6	1.6
Under \$1,000-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	6.5	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	0	0	43.5	39.1	43.5	39.1	2.2	2.2
\$1,000-\$1,999-----	4.7	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	18.6	18.6	9.3	9.3	10.5	10.5	4.7	4.7	34.9	30.2	31.4	29.1	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7	23.3	23.3	9.5	9.5	14.7	14.7	2.6	2.6	37.1	35.3	34.5	34.5	1.7	.9
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	12.0	12.0	11.3	11.3	1.5	.8	21.8	21.8	5.3	5.3	17.3	17.3	1.5	1.5	33.1	31.6	32.3	30.8	0	0
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	17.1	17.1	14.6	14.6	4.9	4.9	25.6	25.6	7.3	7.3	14.6	14.6	4.9	4.9	29.3	28.0	25.6	24.4	2.4	2.4
\$5,000-\$7,499-----	20.0	20.0	18.7	18.7	2.7	2.7	22.7	22.7	6.7	6.7	14.7	14.7	4.0	4.0	29.3	29.3	26.7	25.3	2.7	2.7
\$7,500 and over-----	18.2	18.2	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	40.9	40.9	13.6	13.6	22.7	22.7	9.1	9.1	27.2	27.2	18.2	18.2	0	0
Quantity per household (pounds) *																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes-----	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.26	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.52	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.02	0.02
Under \$2,000-----	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	.21	.21	.04	.04	.14	.14	.03	.03	.51	.48	.49	.46	.02	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999-----	.11	.11	.08	.08	.03	.03	.25	.25	.04	.04	.17	.17	.04	.04	.60	.56	.57	.53	.03	.03
\$4,000 and over-----	.12	.11	.10	.10	.02	.01	.25	.25	.08	.08	.14	.14	.03	.03	.38	.37	.36	.35	.02	.02
Not classified-----	.04	.04	.04	.04	0	0	.35	.35	.08	.08	.26	.26	.01	.01	.57	.55	.57	.55	0	0

RURAL NON FARM																				
All incomes	.13	.12	.11	.11	.02	.01	.21	.21	.07	.07	.11	.11	.03	.03	.41	.40	.40	.39	.01	.01
Under \$2,000	.01	.01	.01	.01	(*)	(*)	.16	.16	.07	.07	.08	.08	.01	.01	.54	.50	.51	.48	.02	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999	.11	.10	.10	.10	.01	(*)	.20	.20	.07	.07	.10	.10	.03	.03	.48	.46	.47	.46	.01	(*)
\$4,000 and over	.22	.22	.19	.19	.03	.03	.22	.22	.07	.07	.12	.12	.03	.03	.25	.24	.24	.23	.01	.01
Not classified	.10	.10	.09	.09	.01	.01	.24	.24	.07	.07	.12	.12	.05	.05	.40	.37	.38	.35	.02	.02
Under \$1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	.05	.05	.01	.01	.04	.04	0	0	.77	.74	.73	.70	.04	.04
\$1,000-\$1,999	.02	.01	.02	.01	(*)	(*)	.23	.23	.10	.10	.11	.11	.02	.02	.40	.37	.39	.37	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	.08	.09	.08	.08	(*)	.01	.19	.19	.08	.08	.08	.08	.03	.03	.59	.57	.57	.57	.02	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,999	.13	.12	.12	.12	.01	(*)	.20	.20	.06	.06	.12	.12	.02	.02	.38	.37	.38	.37	0	0
\$4,000-\$4,999	.19	.19	.14	.14	.05	.05	.15	.15	.05	.05	.07	.07	.03	.03	.28	.28	.26	.26	.02	.02
\$5,000-\$7,499	.29	.29	.27	.27	.02	.02	.21	.21	.08	.08	.11	.11	.02	.02	.25	.22	.24	.21	.01	.01
\$7,500 and over	.12	.12	.09	.09	.03	.03	.50	.50	.08	.08	.35	.35	.07	.07	.20	.20	.18	.18	0	0
Money value per household (dollars) *																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	(*)	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	(*)	(*)
Under \$2000	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	.06	.06	.01	.01	.03	.03	.02	.02	.07	.07	.07	.07	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$3,999	.06	.06	.04	.04	.02	.02	.07	.07	.01	.01	.04	.04	.02	.02	.09	.08	.09	.08	(*)	(*)
\$4,000 and over	.06	.05	.05	.05	.01	(*)	.06	.06	.02	.02	.03	.03	.01	.01	.06	.06	.06	.06	(*)	(*)
Not classified	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	.08	.08	.02	.02	.06	.06	(*)	(*)	.10	.10	.10	.10	0	0
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes	.06	.06	.05	.05	.01	.01	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.06	.06	.06	.06	(*)	(*)
Under \$2,000	.01	(*)	.01	(*)	(*)	(*)	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.08	.07	.08	.07	(*)	(*)
\$2,000-\$3,999	.05	.05	.05	.05	(*)	(*)	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.08	.07	.08	.07	(*)	(*)
\$4,000 and over	.11	.11	.09	.09	.02	.02	.06	.06	.02	.02	.03	.03	.01	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	(*)	(*)
Not classified	.06	.06	.05	.05	.01	.01	.06	.06	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.06	.06	.06	.06	(*)	(*)
Under \$1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01	.01	(*)	(*)	.01	.01	0	0	.12	.11	.11	.10	.01	.01
\$1,000-\$1,999	.01	.01	.01	.01	(*)	(*)	.06	.06	.03	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.06	.06	.06	.06	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999	.03	.03	.03	.03	(*)	(*)	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.09	.09	.09	.09	(*)	(*)
\$3,000-\$3,999	.06	.06	.06	.06	(*)	(*)	.05	.05	.01	.01	.03	.03	.01	.01	.06	.06	.06	.06	0	0
\$4,000-\$4,999	.10	.10	.07	.07	.03	.03	.05	.05	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	(*)	(*)
\$5,000-\$7,499	.14	.14	.13	.13	.01	.01	.06	.06	.02	.02	.03	.03	.01	.01	.04	.03	.04	.03	(*)	(*)
\$7,500 and over	.06	.06	.04	.04	.02	.02	.15	.15	.03	.03	.08	.08	.04	.04	.04	.04	.03	.03	0	0

* 1 Includes small amount of other dry vegetables, not shown separately.

each income class.

2 Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in

* 0.005 or less.

TABLE 55.—BEVERAGES, NUTS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources,¹ by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Coffee				Tea *	Cocoa, chocolate	Soft drinks, ades, miscellaneous				Alcoholic beverages			Nuts and peanut butter						
	Total	Bean, ground	In-stant	Sub-stitute			Total	Bottled *	Pow-dered drinks	Frozen ades	Total	Beer	Other	Total (shelled weight)	Peanuts and other nuts				Peanut butter	
															Total (shelled weight)	Peanuts		Other nuts		
																In shell	Shelled	In shell		Shelled
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Households using (percent) ⁴																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	93.6	86.6	7.0	1.3	16.7	46.2	48.1	38.3	13.3	0	19.9	18.0	3.4	51.3	24.8	3.6	6.1	2.7	17.0	36.2
Under \$2,000.....	93.4	83.8	10.8	1.2	18.0	37.7	43.7	28.7	17.4	0	14.4	13.2	1.2	40.7	15.6	3.0	5.4	1.8	10.2	28.7
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	92.9	85.9	5.1	2.6	16.7	52.6	51.3	42.9	12.8	0	21.8	20.5	1.3	53.8	23.1	4.5	5.8	2.6	14.1	41.0
\$4,000 and over.....	94.0	88.0	6.0	.9	15.4	53.8	54.7	47.0	11.1	0	24.8	23.1	6.0	63.2	38.5	5.1	7.7	3.4	27.4	37.6
Not classified.....	94.3	90.9	4.5	0	15.9	40.9	42.0	36.4	9.1	0	20.5	15.9	8.0	51.1	27.3	1.1	5.7	3.4	21.6	39.8
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes.....	93.1	86.7	8.2	1.1	20.4	29.3	55.0	47.4	11.2	1.0	21.6	19.1	5.1	50.0	20.5	1.9	6.7	2.4	11.7	39.3
Under \$2,000.....	94.7	86.4	10.6	.8	16.7	20.5	37.9	31.1	8.3	.8	10.6	8.3	4.5	30.3	8.3	.8	3.0	3.0	3.8	22.7
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	93.6	89.2	5.2	.8	20.9	29.7	57.0	47.4	14.5	.8	20.9	18.9	4.8	55.0	20.1	2.8	5.6	2.0	12.0	45.0
\$4,000 and over.....	92.2	84.4	11.7	1.7	22.3	31.3	64.2	59.8	7.8	1.1	33.0	29.6	6.1	58.7	29.1	1.1	11.2	2.8	15.6	44.1
Not classified.....	90.6	84.4	4.7	1.6	20.3	40.6	56.2	46.9	14.1	1.6	15.6	12.5	4.7	46.9	23.4	3.1	6.2	1.6	15.6	37.5
Under \$1,000.....	97.8	97.8	4.3	2.2	8.7	13.0	19.6	15.2	2.2	2.2	10.9	8.7	2.2	28.2	4.3	0	4.3	0	2.2	23.9
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	93.0	80.2	14.0	0	20.9	24.4	47.7	39.5	11.6	0	10.5	8.1	5.8	31.4	10.5	1.2	2.3	4.7	4.7	22.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	93.1	88.8	6.0	0	21.6	30.2	54.3	46.6	11.2	0	14.7	13.8	1.7	47.4	18.1	2.6	6.9	0	9.5	38.8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	94.0	89.5	4.5	1.5	20.3	29.3	59.4	48.1	17.3	1.5	26.3	23.3	7.5	61.7	21.8	3.0	4.5	3.8	14.3	50.4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	91.5	87.8	6.1	1.2	19.5	30.5	59.8	52.4	12.2	2.4	39.0	35.4	8.5	54.9	24.4	2.4	8.5	6.1	11.0	45.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	93.3	81.3	18.7	1.3	29.3	34.7	69.3	66.7	5.3	0	30.7	26.7	5.3	60.0	28.0	0	10.7	0	17.3	46.7
\$7,500 and over.....	90.9	81.8	9.1	4.5	9.1	22.7	63.6	63.6	0	0	18.2	18.2	0	68.2	50.0	0	22.7	0	27.3	31.8
Quantity per household (pounds) ⁴																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes.....	0.85	0.83	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.12	1.68	1.64	0.04	0	1.29	1.24	0.05	0.35	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.24
Under \$2,000.....	.72	.70	.02	(⁵)	.06	.08	1.08	1.04	.04	0	.78	.72	.06	.26	.08	.04	.03	(⁵)	.02	.18
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.91	.88	.01	.02	.05	.13	2.00	1.96	.04	0	1.47	1.46	.01	.37	.10	.04	.02	.02	.04	.27
\$4,000 and over.....	.90	.89	.01	(⁵)	.06	.13	2.33	2.29	.04	0	1.56	1.48	.08	.36	.15	.04	.04	.01	.07	.21
Not classified.....	.93	.92	.01	0	.05	.18	1.38	1.36	.02	0	1.59	1.51	.08	.42	.12	.01	.04	.04	.05	.30

RURAL NONFARM		.90	.88	.02	(⁵)	.06	.06	2.13	2.09	.03	.01	1.32	1.26	.06	.34	.10	.02	.04	.01	.04	.24
All incomes	-----	.81	.78	.03	(⁵)	.05	.03	1.23	1.21	.02	(⁵)	.60	.55	.05	.15	.03	(⁵)	.01	.02	.01	.12
Under \$2,000	----	.93	.92	.01	(⁵)	.07	.05	2.11	2.07	.04	(⁵)	1.69	1.62	.07	.40	.11	.03	.03	.01	.05	.29
\$2,000-\$3,999	----	.97	.95	.02	(⁵)	.07	.07	2.79	2.76	.02	.01	1.63	1.57	.06	.40	.14	.01	.07	.02	.05	.26
\$4,000 and over	----	.79	.75	.02	.02	.08	.07	2.17	2.13	.03	.01	.47	.43	.04	.34	.10	.03	.03	(⁵)	.05	.24
Not classified	----																				
Under \$1,000	----	.85	.85	(⁵)	(⁵)	.02	.02	.70	.69	(⁵)	.01	.45	.41	.04	.15	.03	0	.03	0	(⁵)	.12
\$1,000-\$1,999	----	.78	.74	.04	0	.06	.04	1.51	1.48	.03	0	.68	.63	.05	.15	.03	.01	(⁵)	.04	.01	.12
\$2,000-\$2,999	----	.88	.87	.01	0	.07	.06	1.99	1.97	.02	0	1.71	1.67	.04	.37	.10	.02	.04	0	.05	.27
\$3,000-\$3,999	----	.98	.97	.01	(⁵)	.06	.04	2.21	2.15	.05	.01	1.66	1.57	.09	.41	.11	.03	.03	.02	.05	.30
\$4,000-\$4,999	----	.98	.96	.01	.01	.07	.08	2.68	2.64	.02	.02	2.10	2.01	.09	.37	.10	.02	.03	.03	.03	.27
\$5,000-\$7,499	----	1.00	.97	.03	(⁵)	.09	.07	2.76	2.74	.02	0	1.30	1.25	.05	.39	.14	0	.09	0	.05	.25
\$7,500 and over	----	.84	.83	.01	(⁵)	.03	.06	3.34	3.34	0	0	1.02	1.02	0	.45	.23	0	.13	0	.10	.22

Money value per household (dollars) ⁴

RURAL FARM		0.77	0.73	0.04	(⁵)	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.20	0.03	0	0.34	0.28	0.06	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.10
All incomes	-----	.66	.61	.05	(⁵)	.07	.04	.16	.13	.03	0	.19	.16	.03	.13	.05	.01	.01	(⁵)	.03	.08
Under \$2,000	----	.81	.77	.03	0.01	.06	.07	.26	.23	.03	0	.33	.32	.01	.18	.07	.01	.01	.01	.04	.11
\$2,000-\$3,999	----	.81	.78	.03	(⁵)	.08	.07	.28	.26	.02	0	.48	.36	.12	.20	.11	.01	.02	.01	.07	.09
\$4,000 and over	----	.85	.83	.02	0	.07	.10	.18	.16	.02	0	.40	.29	.11	.22	.09	(⁵)	.02	.02	.05	.13
Not classified	----																				
RURAL NONFARM																					
All incomes	-----	.72	.66	.06	(⁵)	.07	.02	.17	.16	.01	(⁵)	.23	.12	.11	.07	.02	(⁵)	(⁵)	.01	.01	.05
Under \$2,000	----	.83	.81	.02	(⁵)	.09	.03	.27	.24	.03	(⁵)	.44	.36	.08	.19	.07	.01	.02	(⁵)	.04	.12
\$2,000-\$3,999	----	.87	.82	.05	(⁵)	.09	.04	.33	.32	.01	(⁵)	.53	.37	.16	.21	.10	(⁵)	.04	.01	.05	.11
\$4,000 and over	----	.74	.67	.06	.01	.11	.04	.29	.26	.03	(⁵)	.17	.11	.06	.18	.07	.01	.01	(⁵)	.05	.11
Not classified	----																				
Under \$1,000	----	.73	.72	.01	(⁵)	.04	.01	.10	.10	(⁵)	(⁵)	.21	.10	.11	.06	.01	0	.01	0	(⁵)	.05
\$1,000-\$1,999	----	.72	.63	.09	0	.09	.02	.21	.19	.02	0	.24	.13	.11	.08	.03	(⁵)	(⁵)	.02	.01	.05
\$2,000-\$2,999	----	.79	.77	.02	0	.09	.03	.25	.23	.02	0	.38	.36	.02	.19	.08	.01	.02	0	.05	.11
\$3,000-\$3,999	----	.87	.84	.02	.01	.08	.02	.29	.25	.04	(⁵)	.48	.36	.12	.21	.07	.01	.01	.01	.04	.14
\$4,000-\$4,999	----	.85	.82	.03	(⁵)	.08	.04	.34	.31	.02	.01	.72	.47	.25	.20	.08	.01	.02	.02	.03	.12
\$5,000-\$7,499	----	.93	.85	.08	(⁵)	.13	.04	.33	.32	.01	0	.40	.39	.11	.21	.09	0	.04	0	.05	.12
\$7,500 and over	----	.77	.74	.03	(⁵)	.03	.03	.39	.39	0	0	.26	.26	0	.31	.21	0	.09	0	.12	.10

¹ Data not shown separately for all sources and purchases because practically all beverages and nuts used during the week were purchased. Fewer than 2 percent of the households reported use of any beverages and nuts that were home-produced or received as gift or pay.

² Applies to purchases made during the week whether or not the item was used.

³ Includes small quantity of miscellaneous frozen foods comparable in nutritive

values to bottled soft drinks, such as sherbet, popsicles.

⁴ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁵ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 56.—SOUPS, RELISHES: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Soups						Catsup, chili sauce, barbecue sauce, tomato relishes		Pickles, olives, other relishes	
	Total		Vegetable		Meat, grain		All (8)	Purchased (9)	All (10)	Purchased (11)
	All (2)	Purchased (3)	All (4)	Purchased (5)	All (6)	Purchased (7)				
Households using (percent) ¹										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes.....	33.5	32.2	26.1	25.0	12.1	12.1	52.1	47.5	66.5	23.7
Under \$2,000.....	25.7	24.6	21.6	20.4	6.0	6.0	37.7	36.5	59.9	17.4
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	35.3	34.0	29.5	28.8	11.5	11.5	60.3	55.1	73.1	21.8
\$4,000 and over.....	40.2	38.5	29.1	27.4	18.8	18.8	61.5	53.8	69.2	33.3
Not classified.....	36.4	35.2	25.0	23.9	15.9	15.9	52.3	46.6	63.6	26.1
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes.....	40.4	39.7	31.7	31.2	18.1	17.8	53.2	50.6	60.7	37.7
Under \$2,000.....	28.0	28.0	21.2	20.5	11.4	11.4	28.8	25.0	46.2	15.2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	42.6	41.8	31.7	31.3	20.9	20.5	59.0	57.8	62.7	39.4
\$4,000 and over.....	45.3	44.7	38.5	38.0	18.4	18.4	63.7	59.8	67.6	50.3
Not classified.....	43.8	42.2	34.4	34.4	20.3	18.8	51.6	50.0	64.1	42.2
Under \$1,000.....	19.6	19.6	8.7	8.7	10.9	10.9	15.2	10.9	43.5	15.2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	32.6	32.6	27.9	26.7	11.6	11.6	36.0	32.6	47.7	15.1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	34.5	34.5	28.4	28.4	15.5	15.5	52.6	52.6	60.3	36.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	49.6	48.1	34.6	33.8	25.6	24.8	64.7	62.4	64.7	42.1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	50.0	48.8	37.8	36.6	29.3	29.3	58.5	56.1	68.3	45.1
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	37.3	37.3	36.0	36.0	6.7	6.7	69.3	64.0	66.7	54.7
\$7,500 and over.....	54.5	54.5	50.0	50.0	18.2	18.2	63.6	59.1	68.2	54.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ¹										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes.....	—	—	0.38	0.35	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.29	1.24	0.29
Under \$2,000.....	—	—	.28	.26	.08	.08	.20	.19	.98	.23
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	.41	.40	.11	.11	.41	.38	1.48	.24
\$4,000 and over.....	—	—	.40	.35	.20	.20	.38	.31	1.25	.38
Not classified.....	—	—	.48	.43	.20	.20	.31	.28	1.30	.35
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes.....	—	—	.46	.45	.21	.20	.28	.26	.94	.50
Under \$2,000.....	—	—	.20	.19	.15	.15	.13	.12	.65	.16
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	.51	.51	.24	.24	.32	.31	.99	.55
\$4,000 and over.....	—	—	.58	.57	.19	.19	.34	.32	1.13	.70
Not classified.....	—	—	.44	.44	.21	.18	.26	.25	.86	.43
Under \$1,000.....	—	—	.05	.05	.12	.12	.06	.04	.58	.14
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	—	—	.27	.26	.17	.17	.18	.16	.68	.17
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	—	—	.46	.46	.13	.13	.27	.27	.88	.48
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	—	—	.55	.54	.34	.34	.36	.34	1.08	.61
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	—	—	.58	.56	.28	.28	.30	.28	1.08	.60
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	—	—	.55	.55	.08	.08	.40	.37	1.23	.83
\$7,500 and over.....	—	—	.70	.70	.26	.26	.29	.28	.96	.64

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—SOUPS, RELISHES: Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources and purchased, by farm status and money income—Continued

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April–June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Soups						Catsup, chili sauce, barbecu sauce, tomato relishes		Pickles, olives, other relishes	
	Total		Vegetable		Meat, grain		All (8)	Purchased (9)	All (10)	Purchased (11)
	All (2)	Purchased (3)	All (4)	Purchased (5)	All (6)	Purchased (7)				
	Money value per household (dollars) ¹									
RURAL FARM										
All incomes.....	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.08
Under \$2,000.....	.09	.09	.07	.07	.02	.02	.05	.05	.21	.06
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	.12	.12	.09	.09	.03	.03	.11	.10	.31	.06
\$4,000 and over.....	.15	.15	.09	.09	.06	.06	.11	.08	.31	.12
Not classified.....	.17	.16	.11	.10	.06	.06	.08	.07	.29	.10
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes.....	.17	.17	.11	.11	.06	.06	.08	.07	.23	.14
Under \$2,000.....	.10	.10	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04	.03	.15	.04
\$2,000–\$3,999.....	.19	.19	.12	.12	.07	.07	.09	.08	.24	.14
\$4,000 and over.....	.20	.19	.14	.13	.06	.06	.09	.08	.29	.20
Not classified.....	.17	.16	.11	.11	.06	.05	.08	.07	.20	.11
Under \$1,000.....	.06	.06	.02	.02	.04	.04	.02	.01	.12	.03
\$1,000–\$1,999.....	.12	.12	.07	.07	.05	.05	.05	.04	.16	.05
\$2,000–\$2,999.....	.15	.15	.11	.11	.04	.04	.07	.07	.20	.11
\$3,000–\$3,999.....	.22	.22	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10	.09	.26	.17
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	.22	.21	.14	.13	.08	.08	.08	.07	.30	.20
\$5,000–\$7,499.....	.14	.14	.12	.12	.02	.02	.11	.10	.30	.22
\$7,500 and over.....	.25	.25	.17	.17	.08	.08	.08	.07	.24	.18

¹ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

TABLE 57.—MISCELLANEOUS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources, 1 by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Potato chips (2)	Puddings, pie fillings			Other prepared and partially prepared mixtures ² (6)	Canned pastes (7)	Canned hominy (8)	Leavening agents			Seasonings ³			
		Total (3)	Dry, powdered (4)	Ready-prepared (5)				Total (9)	Yeast (10)	Other (11)	Total (12)	Vinegar (13)	Salt (14)	Other (15)
Households using (percent) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes.....	6.4	47.7	47.2	1.1	11.9	0.8	4.4	41.1	31.2	13.6	34.1	10.6	21.4	12.5
Under \$2,000.....	3.0	38.9	38.9	1.2	8.4	0	5.4	41.3	30.5	15.6	31.7	12.6	19.8	9.6
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	9.0	54.4	53.8	.6	10.3	0	4.5	38.5	28.8	11.5	36.5	10.3	21.2	15.4
\$4,000 and over.....	6.8	55.5	55.6	.9	15.4	3.4	5.1	39.3	29.1	12.8	32.5	6.8	22.2	14.5
Not classified.....	8.0	42.0	39.8	2.3	17.0	0	1.1	47.7	39.8	14.8	36.4	12.5	23.9	10.2
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes.....	9.6	46.2	44.9	2.7	17.6	1.1	4.0	22.4	15.2	8.2	33.7	8.7	21.6	11.9
Under \$2,000.....	3.0	32.6	31.1	2.3	9.1	1.5	3.0	23.5	16.7	7.6	21.2	8.3	14.4	4.5
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	9.2	49.8	48.2	3.6	21.3	.4	3.6	23.7	16.1	9.2	37.3	10.4	25.3	12.9
\$4,000 and over.....	14.5	49.7	49.2	2.2	20.1	1.1	5.0	16.8	9.5	7.3	38.0	7.8	22.9	15.6
Not classified.....	10.9	50.0	48.4	1.6	14.1	3.1	4.7	31.2	25.0	7.8	32.8	4.7	18.8	12.5
Under \$1,000.....	2.2	34.8	34.8	0	2.2	2.2	4.3	26.1	23.9	2.2	17.4	4.3	13.0	0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	3.5	31.4	29.1	3.5	12.8	1.2	2.3	22.1	12.8	10.5	23.3	10.5	15.1	7.0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	8.6	46.6	45.7	2.6	15.5	0	2.6	16.4	10.3	6.9	36.2	9.5	22.4	17.2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9.8	52.6	50.4	4.5	26.3	.8	4.5	30.1	21.1	11.3	38.3	11.3	27.8	9.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13.4	51.2	51.2	1.2	25.6	1.2	7.3	14.6	8.5	6.1	39.0	9.8	22.0	14.6
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	12.0	42.7	41.3	2.7	16.0	1.3	2.7	14.7	9.3	4.0	40.0	5.3	25.3	20.0
\$7,500 and over.....	27.3	68.2	68.2	4.5	13.6	0	4.5	31.8	13.6	18.2	27.3	9.1	18.2	4.5
Quantity per household (pounds) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes.....	0.03	—	0.23	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.08	—	0.03	0.13	—	0.40	0.71	0.04
Under \$2,000.....	.01	—	.18	.01	.13	0	.11	—	.02	.14	—	.43	1.04	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.04	—	.26	.01	.16	0	.08	—	.02	.11	—	.45	.59	.06
\$4,000 and over.....	.04	—	.27	.01	.26	.04	.06	—	.02	.13	—	.25	.56	.04
Not classified.....	.04	—	.22	.02	.32	0	.01	—	.05	.14	—	.47	.49	.04
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes.....	.04	—	.19	.02	.28	.02	.06	—	.01	.07	—	.20	.39	.04
Under \$2,000.....	.01	—	.10	.02	.11	.03	.06	—	.02	.06	—	.26	.26	.02
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.04	—	.24	.04	.32	(⁵)	.04	—	.01	.08	—	.23	.47	.04
\$4,000 and over.....	.06	—	.20	.01	.36	.02	.08	—	.01	.06	—	.12	.41	.06
Not classified.....	.05	—	.17	(⁵)	.29	.04	.07	—	.01	.08	—	.20	.31	.05
Under \$1,000.....	.01	—	.09	0	.02	.03	.08	—	.02	.02	—	.28	.24	0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	.01	—	.10	.03	.15	.03	.04	—	.02	.08	—	.26	.28	.02
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.04	—	.22	.02	.17	0	.04	—	.02	.04	—	.15	.48	.05
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	.04	—	.26	.05	.44	.01	.05	—	.01	.12	—	.30	.47	.03
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	.04	—	.19	.01	.44	.01	.13	—	(⁵)	.05	—	.18	.41	.03
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	.06	—	.19	.02	.31	.03	.04	—	.01	.05	—	.07	.45	.09
\$7,500 and over.....	.12	—	.26	.04	.26	0	.06	—	(⁵)	.10	—	.10	.27	.03

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—MISCELLANEOUS: *Households using at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources,¹ by farm status and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Potato chips (2)	Puddings, pie fillings			Other prepared and partially prepared mixtures ² (6)	Canned pastes (7)	Canned hominy (8)	Leavening agents			Seasonings ³			
		Total (3)	Dry, powdered (4)	Ready-prepared (5)				Total (9)	Yeast (10)	Other (11)	Total (12)	Vinegar (13)	Salt (14)	Other (15)
Money value per household (dollars) ⁴														
RURAL FARM														
All incomes-----	0.03	0.10	0.10	(⁵)	0.07	(⁵)	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.07
Under \$2,000----	.01	.08	.08	(⁵)	.05	0	.01	.06	.03	.03	.12	.04	.03	.05
\$2,000-\$3,999----	.03	.11	.11	(⁵)	.06	0	.01	.05	.03	.02	.15	.04	.03	.08
\$4,000 and over--	.04	.12	.12	(⁵)	.09	.01	.01	.06	.03	.03	.13	.02	.03	.08
Not classified----	.03	.10	.09	0.01	.10	0	(⁵)	.07	.04	.03	.11	.03	.03	.05
RURAL NONFARM														
All incomes-----	.03	.09	.08	.01	.09	(⁵)	.01	.03	.01	.02	.10	.02	.03	.05
Under \$2,000----	.01	.05	.04	.01	.04	(⁵)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.07	.02	.02	.03
\$2,000-\$3,999----	.03	.11	.10	.01	.10	(⁵)	(⁵)	.03	.01	.02	.10	.02	.03	.05
\$4,000 and over--	.05	.08	.08	(⁵)	.13	(⁵)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.13	.01	.03	.09
Not classified----	.03	.08	.08	(⁵)	.09	.01	.01	.04	.02	.02	.05	.01	.02	.02
Under \$1,000----	.01	.04	.04	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	.01	.03	.02	.01	.03	.02	.01	0
\$1,000-\$1,999----	.01	.05	.04	.01	.06	(⁵)	(⁵)	.03	.01	.02	.09	.03	.02	.04
\$2,000-\$2,999----	.04	.10	.09	.01	.05	0	(⁵)	.02	.01	.01	.12	.02	.03	.07
\$3,000-\$3,999----	.03	.13	.11	.02	.14	(⁵)	.01	.04	.02	.02	.10	.03	.03	.04
\$4,000-\$4,999----	.03	.08	.08	(⁵)	.15	(⁵)	.01	.02	.01	.01	.11	.02	.03	.06
\$5,000-\$7,499----	.04	.09	.08	.01	.11	(⁵)	(⁵)	.02	.01	.01	.15	.01	.03	.11
\$7,500 and over--	.12	.13	.12	.01	.09	0	.01	.04	.01	.03	.16	.02	.02	.12

¹ Data not shown separately for all sources and purchases because practically all of these foods used during the week were purchased.

² Includes spaghetti with tomato sauce or meat balls, chile con carne, corned beef hash, macaroni with cheese, and canned strained mixtures of unspecified meats and vegetables (baby foods and junior foods).

³ Applies to purchases made during the week whether or not the item was used.

⁴ Percentages and averages are based on the total number of households in each income class. See table 38 for the number and average size of households in each income class.

⁵ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 58.—BABY FOODS: *Households using selected foods¹ at home in a week, quantity and money value, all sources, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons including 1 or more children under 4 years of age, in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Persons under 4 (21 meals at home = 1 person) years (4)	Any baby food (5)	Baby cereals ² (6)	Canned, strained foods				
						Meat, poultry, fish (7)	Puddings (8)	Vegetables		Fruits (11)
								Leafy, green, yellow ³ (9)	Other ⁴ (10)	
Households using (percent) ⁵										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes.....	Number 158	Persons 5.13	Persons 1.20	(6)	23.4	12.0	3.8	7.0	15.2	15.2
Under \$2,000.....	38	4.63	1.14	(6)	18.4	7.9	5.3	10.5	13.2	13.2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	55	5.38	1.30	(6)	12.7	7.3	1.8	3.6	10.9	10.9
\$4,000 and over.....	41	5.11	1.11	(6)	34.1	14.6	2.4	4.9	19.5	17.1
Not classified.....	24	5.41	1.25	(6)	37.5	25.0	8.3	12.5	20.8	25.0
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes.....	203	4.48	1.23	(6)	22.7	14.8	7.9	12.3	13.8	22.7
Under \$2,000.....	18	4.41	.95	(6)	33.3	11.1	16.7	0	11.1	22.2
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	119	4.38	1.28	(6)	20.4	14.3	6.7	14.3	14.3	21.0
\$4,000 and over.....	50	4.62	1.22	(6)	22.0	18.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	24.0
Not classified.....	16	4.78	.96	(6)	31.2	12.5	6.2	18.8	25.0	31.2
Quantity per household (pounds) ⁵										
RURAL FARM										
All incomes.....	158	5.13	1.20	0.595	0.061	0.113	0.028	0.039	0.195	0.159
Under \$2,000.....	38	4.63	1.14	.284	.029	.020	.031	.047	.078	.079
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	55	5.38	1.30	.443	.043	.095	.015	.012	.170	.108
\$4,000 and over.....	41	5.11	1.11	.798	.099	.112	.014	.042	.332	.199
Not classified.....	24	5.41	1.25	1.074	.088	.306	.074	.070	.193	.343
RURAL NONFARM										
All incomes.....	203	4.48	1.23	.832	.103	.147	.069	.101	.160	.252
Under \$2,000.....	18	4.41	.95	.521	.062	.059	.128	0	.087	.185
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	119	4.38	1.28	.814	.116	.081	.074	.134	.164	.245
\$4,000 and over.....	50	4.62	1.22	.818	.083	.288	.052	.072	.084	.239
Not classified.....	16	4.78	.96	1.363	.112	.300	.014	.060	.451	.426

				Money value per household (dollars) ⁵							
RURAL FARM											
All incomes -----	158	5.13	1.20	0.218	0.022	0.053	0.009	0.013	0.065	0.056	
Under \$2,000 -----	38	4.63	1.14	.093	.011	.009	.010	.014	.025	.024	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	55	5.38	1.30	.164	.017	.048	.005	.005	.054	.035	
\$4,000 and over -----	41	5.11	1.11	.306	.033	.063	.004	.015	.114	.077	
Not classified -----	24	5.41	1.25	.494	.142	.118	.025	.026	.066	.117	
RURAL NONFARM											
All incomes -----	203	4.48	1.23	.294	.036	.058	.023	.035	.053	.089	
Under \$2,000 -----	18	4.41	.95	.189	.024	.028	.041	0	.032	.064	
\$2,000-\$3,999 -----	119	4.38	1.28	.295	.040	.040	.025	.047	.055	.088	
\$4,000 and over -----	50	4.62	1.22	.284	.029	.101	.017	.023	.028	.086	
Not classified -----	16	4.78	.96	.440	.045	.100	.004	.021	.137	.133	

¹ Foods selected for this table are also included in tables 38-57, 59-68, and 71-77, as appropriate.

² Includes zwieback.

³ Includes sweetpotatoes.

⁴ Includes tomato soup.

⁵ Percentages and averages are based on the number of households with children under 4 years of age.

⁶ Not available.

TABLE 59.—NUTRITION GROUP TOTALS: *Quantity and money value of food used at home in a week, all sources, purchased and home-produced for farm families, all sources only for nonfarm families, by money income and household size*¹

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size (1)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (2)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (3)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes ² (4)	Other vegetables and fruits ³ (5)	Milk equivalent (6)	Meat, poultry, fish ⁴ (7)	Eggs (8)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (9)	Grain products ⁵ (10)	Fats and oils ⁶ (11)	Sugar, sweets ⁷ (12)
FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES											
Quantity per person											
RURAL FARM	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
All households.....	1.83	2.20	2.86	4.37	5.63	3.53	0.79	0.30	2.79	1.23	1.88
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	1.81	1.81	2.67	4.26	5.96	3.27	.81	.31	2.86	1.26	1.96
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.82	2.24	2.75	4.35	5.51	3.44	.81	.32	2.79	1.24	1.90
\$4,000 and over.....	1.84	2.72	2.88	4.44	5.40	3.97	.73	.25	2.59	1.16	1.76
Not classified.....	1.77	1.98	3.34	4.48	5.66	3.49	.79	.32	2.97	1.29	1.89
Household size:											
2 persons.....	2.67	2.89	3.24	5.91	5.87	4.41	.95	.30	3.08	1.59	2.06
3 persons.....	1.90	2.22	3.04	4.50	5.22	3.78	.87	.33	2.85	1.37	2.00
4 persons.....	1.89	2.69	2.43	4.61	6.05	3.83	.79	.29	2.65	1.25	1.93
5 persons or more.....	1.52	1.78	2.88	3.80	5.51	3.07	.71	.29	2.76	1.08	1.76
Quantity per household											
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
All households.....	7.08	8.57	11.16	17.04	21.96	13.78	3.07	1.18	10.90	4.81	7.33
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	6.04	6.04	8.92	14.22	19.90	10.93	2.71	1.02	9.55	4.21	6.53
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	7.59	9.31	11.42	18.08	22.91	14.32	3.39	1.35	11.61	5.15	7.89
\$4,000 and over.....	7.82	11.55	12.20	18.82	22.89	16.85	3.08	1.07	11.00	4.90	7.48
Not classified.....	7.20	8.05	13.57	18.20	22.97	14.17	3.19	1.31	12.07	5.23	7.68
Household size:											
2 persons.....	5.36	5.80	6.52	11.87	11.79	8.87	1.91	.61	6.20	3.20	4.15
3 persons.....	5.61	6.56	8.99	13.32	15.45	11.19	2.58	.98	8.43	4.06	5.93
4 persons.....	7.50	10.68	9.65	18.31	24.02	15.21	3.12	1.17	10.53	4.95	7.67
5 persons or more.....	9.24	10.80	17.48	23.01	33.41	18.63	4.33	1.78	16.70	6.55	10.67
Money value per household (dollars) ⁸											
All households.....	1.25	1.02	0.84	2.96	4.78	7.99	1.07	0.39	2.56	2.14	1.52
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	1.03	.71	.66	2.40	4.17	6.23	.94	.31	2.06	1.78	1.30
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.29	1.11	.87	3.10	5.03	8.36	1.17	.42	2.79	2.31	1.64
\$4,000 and over.....	1.46	1.37	.97	3.47	5.28	9.95	1.08	.40	2.89	2.29	1.69
Not classified.....	1.26	.95	.94	3.11	4.89	8.07	1.09	.45	2.70	2.36	1.54
Household size:											
2 persons.....	.97	.67	.52	2.08	2.73	5.16	.66	.20	1.49	1.39	.86
3 persons.....	.98	.78	.67	2.41	3.55	6.59	.91	.29	2.02	1.88	1.23
4 persons.....	1.34	1.24	.74	3.30	5.32	9.09	1.08	.40	2.65	2.31	1.66
5 persons or more.....	1.58	1.30	1.28	3.83	6.97	10.53	1.50	.60	3.76	2.83	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—NUTRITION GROUP TOTALS: *Quantity and money value of food used at home in a week, all sources, purchased and home-produced for farm families, all sources only for nonfarm families, by money income and household size*¹—Continued

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size (1)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (2)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (3)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes ² (4)	Other vegetables and fruits ³ (5)	Milk equivalent (6)	Meat, poultry, fish (7)	Eggs (8)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (9)	Grain products ⁴ (10)	Fats and oils ⁵ (11)	Sugar, sweets ⁷ (12)
PURCHASED FOOD Quantity per person											
RURAL FARM—Continued All households.....	Pounds 0.93	Pounds 1.79	Pounds 1.63	Pounds 2.32	Quarts 1.67	Pounds 1.37	Dozens 0.12	Pounds 0.29	Pounds 2.77	Pounds 0.79	Pounds 1.63
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	.67	1.38	1.44	1.95	1.47	1.14	.12	.28	2.84	.81	1.63
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.98	1.79	1.50	2.37	1.46	1.37	.09	.31	2.78	.76	1.67
\$4,000 and over.....	1.15	2.36	1.74	2.47	2.28	1.52	.12	.25	2.56	.77	1.56
Not classified.....	.93	1.65	2.04	2.62	1.52	1.54	.18	.32	2.95	.82	1.63
Household size:											
2 persons.....	1.24	2.28	1.95	2.77	2.12	1.77	.12	.28	3.06	1.03	1.73
3 persons.....	.99	1.77	1.44	2.32	1.58	1.37	.11	.32	2.81	.85	1.69
4 persons.....	1.06	2.19	1.49	2.58	1.72	1.46	.10	.28	2.64	.81	1.70
5 persons or more.....	.77	1.48	1.68	2.08	1.56	1.23	.14	.28	2.74	.69	1.54
Quantity per household											
All households.....	Pounds 3.63	Pounds 6.98	Pounds 6.37	Pounds 9.06	Quarts 6.53	Pounds 5.36	Dozens 0.48	Pounds 1.13	Pounds 10.81	Pounds 3.07	Pounds 6.34
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	2.24	4.60	4.80	6.52	4.95	3.81	.40	.95	9.47	2.69	5.43
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.08	7.44	6.23	9.84	6.06	5.71	.37	1.29	11.56	3.17	6.94
\$4,000 and over.....	4.88	9.99	7.39	10.48	9.68	6.45	.53	1.04	10.87	3.27	6.60
Not classified.....	3.78	6.70	8.27	10.63	6.16	6.24	.74	1.28	11.96	3.32	6.62
Household size:											
2 persons.....	2.50	4.58	3.92	5.57	4.27	3.55	.25	.56	6.15	2.07	3.47
3 persons.....	2.92	5.25	4.26	6.88	4.69	4.07	.32	.95	8.32	2.53	4.99
4 persons.....	4.20	8.71	5.92	10.26	6.83	5.79	.41	1.12	10.48	3.21	6.73
5 persons or more.....	4.65	8.98	10.17	12.62	9.45	7.45	.82	1.71	16.58	4.16	9.34
Expense per household (dollars)											
All households.....	0.56	0.79	0.49	1.44	1.76	3.16	0.17	0.37	2.54	1.46	1.22
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	.32	.52	.36	1.00	1.27	2.20	.15	.29	2.04	1.20	.96
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.61	.85	.49	1.54	1.73	3.38	.13	.40	2.77	1.55	1.34
\$4,000 and over.....	.80	1.14	.61	1.83	2.58	3.90	.20	.39	2.84	1.64	1.41
Not classified.....	.61	.76	.56	1.33	1.67	3.62	.24	.43	2.66	1.59	1.21
Household size:											
2 persons.....	.40	.50	.32	.93	1.16	2.13	.08	.19	1.47	.94	.64
3 persons.....	.44	.61	.32	1.15	1.29	2.47	.12	.28	1.99	1.27	.94
4 persons.....	.68	.96	.46	1.75	2.00	3.61	.14	.37	2.63	1.61	1.36
5 persons or more.....	.70	1.04	.76	1.87	2.41	4.19	.28	.58	3.72	1.93	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—NUTRITION GROUP TOTALS: *Quantity and money value of food used at home in a week, all sources, purchased and home-produced for farm families, all sources only for nonfarm families, by money income and household size* ¹—Continued

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household size (1)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (2)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (3)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes ² (4)	Other vegetables and fruits ³ (5)	Milk equivalent (6)	Meat, poultry, fish ⁴ (7)	Eggs (8)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (9)	Grain products ⁵ (10)	Fats and oils ⁶ (11)	Sugar, sweets ⁷ (12)
HOME-PRODUCED FOOD											
Quantity per person											
RURAL FARM—Continued	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
All households.....	0.86	0.37	1.17	1.88	3.91	2.06	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.24
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	1.10	.35	1.17	2.14	4.47	2.03	.69	.02	.01	.45	.30
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.81	.43	1.19	1.86	4.03	2.00	.70	(⁹)	.01	.47	.21
\$4,000 and over.....	.65	.33	1.06	1.74	3.04	2.37	.59	(⁹)	.01	.37	.19
Not classified.....	.77	.33	1.27	1.70	4.01	1.80	.59	(⁹)	.02	.45	.25
Household size:											
2 persons.....	1.36	.52	1.23	2.86	3.60	2.40	.80	.02	.01	.53	.31
3 persons.....	.87	.34	1.55	1.99	3.54	2.31	.75	(⁹)	.03	.51	.30
4 persons.....	.82	.47	.84	1.94	4.32	2.29	.66	.01	.01	.43	.22
5 persons or more.....	.71	.29	1.16	1.55	3.93	1.78	.57	(⁹)	.01	.39	.20
Quantity per household											
All households.....	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
	3.29	1.44	4.55	7.33	15.25	8.04	2.54	0.03	0.05	1.70	0.92
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	3.69	1.17	3.91	7.16	14.92	6.77	2.30	.06	.04	1.49	1.00
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.38	1.79	4.93	7.72	16.78	8.33	2.92	.01	.04	1.97	.88
\$4,000 and over.....	2.74	1.42	4.48	7.36	12.89	10.04	2.51	.02	.06	1.59	.79
Not classified.....	3.12	1.34	5.16	6.90	16.30	7.31	2.38	.02	.09	1.81	1.02
Household size:											
2 persons.....	2.73	1.05	2.47	5.74	7.24	4.83	1.60	.04	.03	1.07	.62
3 persons.....	2.57	1.02	4.58	5.90	10.48	6.84	2.23	.01	.08	1.52	.89
4 persons.....	3.24	1.86	3.32	7.69	17.15	9.08	2.63	.03	.04	1.72	.86
5 persons or more.....	4.31	1.75	7.02	9.37	23.82	10.79	3.47	.03	.07	2.34	1.24
Money value per household (dollars) ⁸											
All households.....	0.65	0.21	0.33	1.41	2.98	4.62	0.88	0.01	0.01	0.66	0.28
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	.68	.17	.29	1.31	2.90	3.84	.79	.02	.01	.57	.30
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	.65	.26	.36	1.47	3.28	4.84	1.01	.01	.01	.75	.27
\$4,000 and over.....	.62	.21	.34	1.48	2.60	5.85	.87	(⁹)	.01	.63	.25
Not classified.....	.58	.19	.37	1.38	3.13	4.09	.83	.01	.02	.73	.31
Household size:											
2 persons.....	.53	.15	.18	1.07	1.51	2.76	.55	.01	.01	.43	.19
3 persons.....	.51	.15	.34	1.17	2.19	3.99	.77	(⁹)	.01	.60	.27
4 persons.....	.65	.27	.25	1.48	3.29	5.27	.91	.01	.01	.69	.27
5 persons or more.....	.82	.26	.51	1.79	4.53	6.14	1.20	.01	.01	.88	.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—NUTRITION GROUP TOTALS: *Quantity and money value of food used at home in a week, all sources, purchased and home-produced for farm families, all sources only for nonfarm families, by money income and household size*¹—Continued

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and household use (1)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (2)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (3)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes ² (4)	Other vegetables and fruits ³ (5)	Milk equivalent (6)	Meat, poultry, fish ⁴ (7)	Eggs (8)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (9)	Grain products ⁵ (10)	Fats and oils ⁶ (11)	Sugar, sweets ⁷ (12)
FOOD FROM ALL SOURCES											
Quantity per person											
RURAL NONFARM	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
All households.....	1.67	2.11	2.13	3.97	4.63	3.05	0.64	0.28	2.49	1.13	1.59
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	1.61	1.78	1.89	3.86	3.77	2.58	.65	.29	2.78	1.12	1.55
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.62	1.92	2.16	3.75	4.77	3.00	.64	.31	2.45	1.12	1.61
\$4,000 and over.....	1.81	2.53	2.11	4.36	4.85	3.35	.63	.24	2.42	1.13	1.57
Not classified.....	1.65	2.18	2.52	4.00	4.89	3.18	.63	.28	2.45	1.25	1.73
Household size:											
2 persons.....	1.94	2.84	2.24	4.81	3.98	3.43	.69	.22	2.47	1.24	1.47
3 persons.....	1.92	2.19	2.18	4.26	4.76	3.62	.64	.24	2.50	1.15	1.66
4 persons.....	1.64	2.10	2.14	3.82	4.58	2.96	.64	.27	2.30	1.13	1.64
5 persons or more.....	1.47	1.75	2.07	3.56	4.91	2.67	.62	.33	2.62	1.09	1.60
Quantity per household											
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
All households.....	5.86	7.37	7.46	13.89	16.20	10.66	2.23	0.98	8.71	3.97	5.58
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	4.44	4.90	5.23	10.64	10.41	7.12	1.80	.81	7.68	3.10	4.28
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	5.98	7.08	7.94	13.79	17.55	11.05	2.37	1.14	9.03	4.12	5.93
\$4,000 and over.....	6.70	9.40	7.81	16.19	18.00	12.42	2.32	.88	8.96	4.20	5.81
Not classified.....	6.00	7.94	9.18	14.55	17.80	11.56	2.33	1.02	8.90	4.55	6.28
Household size:											
2 persons.....	3.80	5.56	4.40	9.43	7.80	6.73	1.36	.44	4.85	2.44	2.88
3 persons.....	5.59	6.38	6.35	12.39	13.85	10.53	1.87	.70	7.27	3.34	4.82
4 persons.....	6.50	8.32	8.46	15.14	18.14	11.72	2.52	1.05	9.12	4.47	6.49
5 persons or more.....	8.25	9.84	11.61	19.98	27.61	15.00	3.46	1.88	14.70	6.12	9.02
Money value per household (dollars) ⁸											
All households.....	1.01	0.95	0.66	2.49	3.77	6.35	0.84	0.33	2.38	1.67	1.32
Income:											
Under \$2,000.....	.74	.59	.46	1.77	2.27	4.07	.66	.21	1.84	1.19	.91
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.01	.93	.70	2.50	4.06	6.47	.89	.37	2.51	1.68	1.40
\$4,000 and over.....	1.19	1.25	.70	2.97	4.40	7.65	.88	.35	2.67	1.84	1.40
Not classified.....	1.01	.94	.75	2.60	3.91	6.94	.89	.35	2.17	2.09	1.59
Household size:											
2 persons.....	.67	.67	.38	1.73	1.95	4.15	.50	.15	1.35	1.10	.67
3 persons.....	1.00	.81	.56	2.33	3.33	6.22	.72	.26	2.07	1.42	1.14
4 persons.....	1.10	1.07	.79	2.67	4.23	6.93	.96	.37	2.69	1.90	1.61
5 persons or more.....	1.37	1.36	.98	3.47	6.13	8.83	1.29	.58	3.73	2.42	2.06

¹ See tables 60 and 61 for number of households in each class and for percentage of households reporting use of specified amounts of these foods.

² Includes canned potatoes, potato chips, and sticks.

³ Includes prepared and partially prepared dishes and soups, chiefly vegetables and the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruits.

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

⁵ Includes the weight of flour, meal, cereals, pastes added to the dry equivalent of commercially prepared and partially

prepared dishes and soups, chiefly grain products and approximately 60 percent of the weight of commercial (and gifts of) bakery products.

⁶ Includes bacon and salt pork.

⁷ Includes the sugar equivalent of soft drinks and canned puddings.

⁸ Home-produced food and food (other than meals) received as gift or pay was valued at prices reported by farm and nonfarm families in the survey purchasing a similar item.

⁹ 0.005 or less.

Other vegetables and fruits (pounds):																		
None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.8	2.3	0	1.1	0	1.5	.7	.8	0
0.01-0.99.....	2.1	3.0	1.9	.9	2.3	1.5	3.4	2.7	1.2	3.8	3.8	5.2	1.1	6.2	5.0	2.1	2.3	5.2
1.00-1.99.....	11.4	15.0	12.8	6.8	8.0	8.3	11.9	7.1	16.4	13.5	16.7	16.0	8.4	10.9	8.5	12.6	17.2	17.6
2.00-2.99.....	16.3	16.1	13.5	16.2	21.6	9.0	9.3	21.5	23.6	21.0	22.6	20.1	21.2	20.4	19.5	17.4	25.8	22.1
3.00-3.99.....	17.2	13.8	17.9	18.8	20.4	12.8	23.7	15.2	17.6	18.0	15.9	20.1	16.2	18.8	15.6	18.9	14.1	23.4
4.00-4.99.....	16.4	13.2	20.5	18.8	12.4	15.8	13.6	18.7	17.6	13.9	12.9	13.3	16.8	10.9	11.6	18.2	14.8	12.3
5.00-5.99.....	11.2	9.6	10.9	15.4	9.1	9.8	12.7	14.3	9.1	8.5	11.4	6.8	8.4	9.4	12.1	8.4	6.2	5.8
6.00-7.99.....	15.7	17.9	15.4	13.7	14.8	23.3	19.5	12.5	9.1	12.8	7.6	13.3	15.1	15.6	12.6	15.4	14.1	9.7
8.00 and over.....	9.7	11.4	7.1	9.4	11.4	19.5	5.9	8.0	5.4	7.7	6.8	5.2	11.7	7.8	13.6	6.3	4.7	3.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	.2	.8	0	0	0	0	.7	0	0
0.01-1.99.....	5.7	7.2	6.4	2.6	5.7	6.0	14.4	2.7	1.2	8.5	20.5	5.2	2.8	12.4	16.6	7.0	4.7	2.6
2.00-2.99.....	9.3	7.8	9.6	12.8	6.8	13.5	9.3	3.6	9.7	14.7	25.0	12.9	13.4	4.7	18.6	10.4	14.8	13.6
3.00-3.99.....	14.6	12.5	15.4	14.6	17.0	15.8	13.6	15.2	13.9	21.3	24.2	22.1	19.0	18.8	24.1	18.9	18.8	22.1
4.00-4.99.....	16.4	14.4	17.9	18.8	14.8	12.8	12.7	21.4	18.8	18.9	12.1	19.3	22.3	21.9	14.1	18.2	23.3	22.1
5.00-5.99.....	14.8	14.4	12.8	12.8	21.6	11.3	15.3	14.3	17.6	16.5	7.6	18.1	19.6	20.3	11.6	20.3	18.8	17.6
6.00-6.99.....	12.7	11.9	12.2	18.8	6.8	12.0	8.4	11.6	17.0	8.7	4.5	11.2	9.5	4.7	5.0	12.6	8.6	9.7
7.00-7.99.....	10.0	11.4	9.6	8.5	10.2	9.8	10.2	12.5	8.5	4.0	2.3	4.4	5.6	1.6	2.5	5.6	5.5	3.2
8.00-9.99.....	9.7	10.2	10.3	6.8	11.4	9.0	10.2	11.6	8.5	4.8	1.5	4.4	5.6	10.9	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.2
10.00 and over.....	6.8	10.2	5.8	4.3	5.7	9.8	5.9	7.1	4.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.2	4.7	2.5	2.1	.8	3.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Milk, fresh, canned, dry (equivalent fresh, quarts):																		
None.....	.8	1.2	.6	0	1.1	.8	1.7	0	.6	.3	.8	.4	0	0	.5	.7	0	0
0.01-0.99.....	4.0	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	6.0	6.8	3.6	.6	4.3	9.8	2.4	2.8	4.7	10.6	3.5	.8	0
1.00-1.99.....	8.3	7.8	7.1	11.1	8.0	12.0	10.2	5.4	6.1	13.6	26.4	10.0	8.4	15.6	22.1	7.0	12.5	9.7
2.00-2.99.....	14.4	10.8	19.2	13.7	13.6	17.3	16.9	8.0	14.5	22.8	25.8	21.7	25.2	14.1	21.1	29.3	18.0	22.7
3.00-3.99.....	17.6	14.3	21.2	20.5	13.6	18.0	11.0	27.7	15.2	23.1	20.5	24.9	22.3	23.5	21.1	18.2	31.3	23.4
4.00-4.99.....	17.8	20.9	10.3	19.6	22.8	11.3	20.3	13.4	24.2	16.3	6.1	17.3	22.3	17.3	11.6	15.4	21.1	19.5
5.00-5.99.....	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.0	12.5	8.3	8.5	12.5	17.6	8.2	3.8	12.9	5.6	6.2	4.5	12.6	6.2	10.4
6.00-6.99.....	7.6	9.6	5.8	10.3	3.4	9.0	4.2	7.1	9.1	4.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	6.2	2.5	6.3	3.1	4.6
7.00-7.99.....	8.5	8.4	9.6	4.3	12.5	7.5	13.6	13.4	2.4	3.7	.8	2.4	6.7	6.2	3.0	3.5	4.7	3.9
8.00 and over.....	8.9	10.8	9.6	5.1	9.1	9.8	6.8	8.9	9.7	3.7	3.0	4.4	2.2	6.2	3.0	3.5	2.3	5.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-0.99.....	.8	.6	0	.9	2.3	.8	0	1.8	.6	3.5	6.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	6.0	3.5	3.1	.6
1.00-1.99.....	22.9	21.6	17.3	28.2	28.4	18.8	18.6	25.9	27.3	33.0	27.3	31.7	39.1	32.8	31.7	28.7	40.6	32.5
2.00-2.99.....	40.8	40.0	48.7	39.3	29.5	36.0	44.9	43.7	39.4	37.7	35.6	39.0	36.3	40.6	36.7	42.7	34.4	37.1
3.00-3.99.....	20.6	21.6	20.5	22.2	17.0	22.6	21.2	17.0	21.2	17.8	18.2	21.7	13.4	14.1	16.6	17.4	16.4	20.8
4.00-4.99.....	9.8	9.6	7.7	9.4	14.8	13.5	10.2	6.2	9.1	6.1	9.1	4.0	6.7	6.2	6.0	7.0	3.9	7.1
5.00 and over.....	5.1	6.6	5.8	0	8.0	8.3	5.1	5.4	2.4	1.9	3.0	.8	1.7	4.7	3.0	.7	1.6	1.9

Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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Fats and oils ² (pounds):

None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.01-0.99.....	31.6	31.1	26.9	39.3	30.7	18.0	26.3	31.2	46.7	43.6	44.7	43.0	48.1	31.2	36.2	46.2	47.6	47.4
1.00-1.99.....	56.2	53.9	63.5	52.1	53.4	57.1	61.0	59.9	49.7	48.0	43.9	49.4	44.7	61.0	51.3	48.9	43.0	47.4
2.00-2.99.....	10.6	12.6	8.3	8.6	13.6	21.1	11.9	8.0	3.0	7.1	10.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	11.1	2.8	7.8	5.2
3.00-3.99.....	1.6	2.4	1.3	0	2.3	3.8	.8	.9	.6	1.3	.8	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	0

Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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Sugar, sweets (pounds):

None.....	.2	.6	0	0	0	.8	0	0	0	.2	0	.4	0	0	.5	0	0	0
0.01-0.99.....	12.3	13.2	10.3	15.4	10.2	12.0	13.6	9.8	13.3	26.1	30.3	26.5	26.8	14.1	37.2	23.1	25.0	15.6
1.00-1.99.....	48.1	42.5	50.6	51.3	50.0	39.1	44.0	50.0	57.0	45.4	43.2	42.6	48.6	51.5	38.2	46.1	42.2	56.5
2.00-2.99.....	27.7	28.7	26.9	25.6	29.6	30.1	29.7	29.5	23.0	21.3	18.9	24.5	17.3	25.0	14.6	22.4	27.3	24.0
3.00-3.99.....	8.1	9.6	10.3	5.1	5.7	13.5	6.8	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.8	4.8	4.5	7.8	8.0	3.5	5.5	3.9
4.00 and over.....	3.6	5.4	1.9	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.5	.6	1.6	.8	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.5	4.9	0	0

Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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¹ Excluding bacon and salt pork.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

Other vegetables and fruits (pounds):																		
None	6.8	10.2	2.6	5.1	10.2	11.3	5.1	3.6	6.7	8.9	9.0	9.6	5.1	12.5	9.0	11.0	8.0	7.9
0.01-0.99	16.1	23.4	16.7	6.8	13.6	14.2	20.3	15.2	15.2	26.7	19.1	28.3	34.2	28.3	15.8	22.0	26.7	38.8
1.00-1.99	24.1	25.6	23.8	23.1	22.8	18.8	18.7	24.1	32.1	26.9	30.5	26.3	24.8	23.9	25.6	26.4	29.4	26.7
2.00-2.99	22.3	15.6	21.8	33.4	21.6	18.8	28.9	19.6	22.4	14.8	10.8	17.9	16.2	14.8	13.6	16.9	17.9	12.1
3.00-3.99	14.6	10.2	17.9	16.2	14.8	12.8	12.7	17.9	15.2	7.2	7.2	5.1	10.3	6.8	9.0	7.6	5.4	6.7
4.00-4.99	7.0	5.4	9.6	7.7	4.5	6.0	5.9	12.4	4.8	6.6	9.0	6.4	4.3	5.7	10.5	8.5	5.4	3.0
5.00-5.99	5.1	7.2	3.8	4.3	4.5	9.8	7.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.8	3.2	1.7	2.3	4.5	3.4	3.6	1.8
6.00-7.99	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	4.5	0	5.4	.6	3.2	6.6	.6	1.7	3.4	6.0	3.4	.9	2.4
8.00 and over	1.5	0	.6	1.7	5.7	3.8	.8	0	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.3	6.0	.8	2.7	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Milk equivalent (quarts):																		
None	11.3	20.4	9.7	3.4	8.0	17.3	12.8	8.9	7.3	27.8	23.3	26.2	36.8	27.2	39.7	30.5	19.6	21.8
0.01-1.99	58.5	52.6	64.8	54.6	63.6	37.5	62.8	65.1	67.9	5.7	4.8	5.8	6.8	5.7	6.0	7.6	5.4	4.2
2.00-2.99	9.1	9.0	6.4	12.0	10.2	18.0	5.9	5.4	6.7	8.7	7.2	11.5	7.7	7.9	4.5	13.6	5.4	10.9
3.00-3.99	7.4	6.6	5.8	10.3	8.0	11.3	7.6	6.2	4.8	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.1	11.4	11.3	2.5	21.4	11.5
4.00-4.99	4.9	4.8	5.1	6.0	3.4	6.0	3.4	4.5	5.5	11.9	12.5	9.0	12.8	14.8	6.8	13.6	9.8	16.4
5.00-5.99	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.4	4.5	2.3	4.2	5.4	2.4	11.0	10.2	10.9	12.0	11.4	6.8	10.2	8.9	16.4
6.00-6.99	2.7	1.2	1.9	7.7	0	3.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	6.1	9.6	5.8	5.1	1.1	7.5	3.4	6.2	6.7
7.00-7.99	1.7	2.4	1.3	.9	2.3	1.5	0	2.7	2.4	7.6	8.4	9.6	1.7	10.2	6.8	9.3	14.3	2.4
8.00-9.99	.8	.6	.6	1.7	0	1.5	.8	0	.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.6	8.0	3.8	5.1	3.6	6.1
10.00 and over	.2	0	.6	0	0	.8	0	0	0	4.9	7.8	4.5	3.4	2.3	6.8	4.2	5.4	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Milk, fresh, canned, dry (equivalent fresh, quarts):																		
None	63.6	69.4	61.6	54.6	68.2	58.5	62.7	67.8	65.5	28.4	23.9	27.0	36.8	28.4	40.5	31.4	19.6	22.4
0.01-0.99	8.0	9.0	9.6	6.0	5.7	9.0	8.5	7.1	7.3	2.1	1.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	1.5	3.4	3.6	.6
1.00-1.99	8.5	5.4	10.9	10.3	8.0	9.8	10.2	5.4	8.4	4.5	4.8	3.2	6.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.4	4.2
2.00-2.99	6.4	6.0	5.8	7.7	6.8	9.0	5.9	5.4	5.5	8.9	6.6	12.2	8.5	8.0	6.8	12.7	3.6	11.6
3.00-3.99	5.1	3.0	6.4	6.8	4.5	5.3	5.1	8.9	2.4	12.3	11.4	12.8	14.5	10.2	11.3	5.1	21.5	12.1
4.00-4.99	4.9	5.4	3.2	6.8	4.5	4.5	5.1	2.7	6.7	12.3	15.5	8.3	12.0	13.6	5.3	14.4	8.9	18.8
5.00-5.99	.8	0	.6	2.6	0	0	1.7	.9	.6	9.8	9.6	10.9	7.7	11.4	8.3	7.6	9.8	12.7
6.00-6.99	2.1	1.2	1.3	4.3	2.3	2.3	0	1.8	3.6	5.7	9.0	4.5	6.0	1.1	6.8	2.5	7.1	6.1
7.00-7.99	.4	.6	0	.9	0	.8	.8	0	0	7.4	7.2	9.6	1.7	11.4	6.0	11.9	12.5	1.8
8.00 and over	.2	0	.6	0	0	.8	0	0	0	8.6	10.8	8.3	5.1	9.1	9.0	6.8	8.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fats and oils ² (pounds):																			
None-----	4.4	6.0	3.2	2.6	5.7	7.5	2.5	6.2	1.8	33.7	36.5	29.5	34.2	35.2	42.1	28.0	36.6	29.1	
0.01-0.99-----	61.5	58.1	62.9	67.5	57.9	44.3	62.7	57.2	77.6	52.3	47.3	56.4	56.4	48.9	36.8	55.1	51.8	63.0	
1.00-1.99-----	30.8	29.9	33.3	28.2	31.8	39.1	31.4	35.7	20.6	12.1	14.4	11.5	8.5	13.6	16.6	16.1	9.8	7.3	
2.00 and over-----	3.3	6.0	.6	1.7	4.6	9.1	3.4	.9	0	1.9	1.8	2.6	.9	2.3	4.5	.8	1.8	.6	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Sugar, sweets (pounds):																			
None-----	.2	.6	0	0	0	.8	0	0	0	43.0	41.3	42.3	46.2	43.2	45.1	42.4	41.1	43.0	
0.01-0.99-----	21.6	23.3	17.9	24.8	20.5	24.8	20.3	17.0	23.0	51.9	50.3	55.8	51.2	48.9	48.9	46.6	58.0	54.0	
1.00-1.99-----	50.5	48.5	52.0	49.5	53.3	40.6	52.6	55.4	54.0	4.9	8.4	1.9	2.6	6.8	6.0	10.2	.9	3.0	
2.00-2.99-----	21.6	19.8	25.0	20.5	20.5	24.8	21.2	18.7	21.2	.2	0	0	0	1.1	0	.8	0	0	
3.00 and over-----	6.1	7.8	5.1	5.2	5.7	9.0	5.9	8.9	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork. ² Includes bacon and salt pork.

RURAL NONFARM																		
All household sizes	3.50	100.0	99.8	93.7	100.0	98.7	97.9	100.0	99.7	98.9	99.5	90.4	92.6	98.6	27.4	95.4	47.6	48.4
Under \$2,000	2.76	100.0	99.2	84.1	100.0	97.0	94.7	100.0	100.0	97.0	99.2	84.8	89.4	95.5	15.2	90.9	35.6	43.9
\$2,000-\$3,999	3.69	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	99.2	98.8	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	90.8	93.2	99.6	25.7	95.6	41.8	49.8
\$4,000 and over	3.72	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	93.3	92.7	99.4	41.3	96.6	60.9	48.0
Not classified	3.64	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.2	96.9	98.4	20.3	100.0	57.8	53.1
2-person households	1.96	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	99.5	99.0	98.5	85.9	91.5	97.0	25.6	91.5	46.7	39.2
Under \$2,000	1.99	100.0	100.0	84.2	100.0	94.7	92.1	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7	80.3	93.4	93.4	17.1	92.1	38.2	35.5
\$2,000-\$3,999	1.97	100.0	100.0	87.0	100.0	96.3	98.1	100.0	98.1	100.0	96.3	98.9	92.6	100.0	18.5	85.2	49.7	38.9
\$4,000 and over	1.90	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	89.4	83.0	97.9	46.8	93.6	57.4	38.3
Not classified	1.95	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	27.3	100.0	68.2	54.5
3-person households	2.92	100.0	99.3	95.1	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	92.3	89.5	99.3	32.2	95.8	40.6	45.5
Under \$2,000	2.90	100.0	96.3	81.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	96.3	74.1	96.3	18.5	85.2	25.9	51.9
\$2,000-\$3,999	2.91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	88.9	95.2	100.0	41.3	100.0	39.7	38.1
\$4,000 and over	2.94	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	92.7	100.0	34.1	95.1	48.8	51.2
Not classified	2.89	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	8.3	100.0	50.0	50.0
4-person households	3.96	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	90.6	96.1	100.0	25.8	98.4	50.0	51.6
Under \$2,000	4.03	100.0	100.0	88.2	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	82.4	94.1	100.0	5.9	94.1	41.2	41.2
\$2,000-\$3,999	4.01	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	90.5	95.2	100.0	22.2	98.4	44.4	52.4
\$4,000 and over	3.87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	97.2	100.0	44.4	100.0	63.9	55.6
Not classified	3.93	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	16.7	100.0	50.0	50.0
Households of 5 persons or more	5.62	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.4	99.4	100.0	94.2	94.2	98.7	26.6	97.4	53.2	60.4
Under \$2,000	5.48	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	91.7	91.7	100.0	8.3	91.7	33.3	83.3
\$2,000-\$3,999	5.47	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	94.2	89.9	98.6	20.3	97.1	42.0	66.7
\$4,000 and over	5.71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	98.2	100.0	40.0	98.2	70.9	49.1
Not classified	6.01	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	94.4	22.2	100.0	55.6	55.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: *Households using foods at home in a week, quantity and money value, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

(1) Farm status, household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) and money income	(2) Household size	(3) All food ¹	(4) Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		(6) Fats and oils ²	(7) Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	(8) Bakery products	(9) Meat, poultry, fish		(11) Eggs	(12) Sugar, sweets	(13) Fresh fruits	(14) Fresh vegetables		(16) Frozen fruits and vegetables	(17) Canned fruits and vegetables	(18) Juices, canned and frozen (single strength)	(19) Dried fruits and vegetables
			Total equivalent	Whole fluid milk				Total	Meat ³				Potatoes, sweet potatoes	Other				
Quantity per household ⁴																		
	Persons	Pounds	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
RURAL FARM																		
All household sizes.....	3.90	136.78	21.96	17.13	3.54	6.43	7.50	14.91	11.47	3.07	6.89	9.75	11.08	6.64	1.28	10.13	2.47	0.78
Under \$2,000.....	3.35	116.18	19.90	15.71	3.05	6.05	5.66	12.01	8.56	2.71	6.18	7.40	8.85	5.93	.63	9.11	1.49	.72
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.15	145.64	22.91	18.20	3.79	6.58	8.47	15.61	12.51	3.39	7.38	10.47	11.32	6.95	1.25	10.93	2.69	.85
\$4,000 and over.....	4.24	148.02	22.89	16.34	3.66	5.71	8.98	17.97	14.14	3.08	6.94	12.59	12.10	7.29	2.06	10.63	3.09	.63
Not classified.....	4.06	145.07	22.97	18.97	3.95	7.67	7.33	15.26	11.74	3.19	7.30	9.17	13.53	6.63	1.42	9.96	3.13	.92
2-person households.....	2.01		11.79	8.47	2.27	3.55	4.41	9.75	7.16	1.91	3.91	6.68	6.47	5.58	.77	7.18	1.55	.47
Under \$2,000.....	2.01		12.97	9.62	2.11	3.55	4.12	8.54	5.91	2.01	3.98	6.18	5.45	5.71	.53	7.30	1.25	.54
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.97		10.56	7.06	2.28	2.80	5.14	9.95	7.42	2.02	3.48	7.63	8.05	5.65	.78	6.97	1.62	.33
\$4,000 and over.....	2.06		10.18	6.13	2.24	3.26	4.51	13.29	10.57	1.10	3.53	6.85	7.53	4.93	1.17	8.30	2.59	.37
Not classified.....	1.97		10.66	8.23	2.85	4.54	4.50	10.35	7.98	2.16	4.46	7.18	7.14	5.64	1.20	6.00	1.52	.51
3-person households.....	2.96		15.45	11.91	2.90	5.04	5.64	12.31	9.34	2.58	5.58	7.54	8.97	5.15	1.24	7.86	1.91	.75
Under \$2,000.....	2.94		16.65	13.76	3.14	5.92	5.26	10.52	7.60	2.63	6.65	7.06	9.53	4.68	.66	9.29	.85	.73
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	2.94		13.82	10.04	2.77	5.07	5.86	12.75	9.84	2.74	5.11	6.01	7.89	5.50	1.48	7.21	2.29	1.00
\$4,000 and over.....	2.95		15.87	11.24	2.75	3.92	6.47	14.69	11.30	2.36	4.85	10.68	9.33	5.25	1.99	6.81	2.93	.53
Not classified.....	3.01		15.51	12.27	2.84	4.75	5.23	12.21	9.44	2.52	5.31	7.50	9.25	5.27	1.12	7.62	2.04	.63
4-person households.....	3.98		24.02	18.95	3.75	5.93	7.77	16.23	12.40	3.12	7.19	11.03	9.55	7.04	1.50	10.70	3.36	.68
Under \$2,000.....	4.05		24.11	18.87	3.42	6.88	5.77	17.22	12.30	2.89	6.95	7.51	6.87	5.19	1.05	9.99	2.64	.57
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.94		24.57	19.65	4.08	5.72	9.23	15.31	11.80	3.27	7.16	12.70	10.71	7.25	1.49	12.45	3.35	.82
\$4,000 and over.....	3.95		23.94	18.30	3.46	4.60	7.95	16.70	13.20	3.04	7.17	11.07	10.18	7.47	2.13	8.47	2.50	.46
Not classified.....	4.07		21.24	17.39	3.75	8.21	5.00	17.11	13.54	3.19	8.02	11.46	8.72	9.45	1.03	9.76	7.55	.82
Households of 5 persons or more.....	6.06		33.41	26.60	4.91	10.06	11.12	20.12	15.91	4.33	10.02	12.92	17.36	8.31	1.49	13.69	2.99	1.11
Under \$2,000.....	5.86		33.67	27.28	4.52	10.63	8.94	16.68	12.13	4.02	9.51	10.03	16.17	8.14	.55	11.74	1.72	1.21
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	6.15		32.91	27.25	4.84	10.18	10.98	20.37	17.31	4.57	10.87	12.51	15.69	8.15	1.10	13.72	2.80	1.03
\$4,000 and over.....	5.87		30.40	21.51	4.72	8.13	12.36	21.98	17.32	4.20	9.05	16.46	16.20	9.04	2.27	14.38	3.66	.87
Not classified.....	6.46		38.86	33.01	5.78	12.34	11.96	20.80	15.81	4.52	10.80	11.29	23.45	7.59	1.98	14.82	3.75	1.51

RURAL NONFARM		3.50	105.16	16.20	11.14	2.78	4.38	7.30	11.73	8.98	2.23	5.14	8.66	7.29	6.47	0.54	7.43	2.03	0.62
All household sizes		3.50	105.16	16.20	11.14	2.78	4.38	7.30	11.73	8.98	2.23	5.14	8.66	7.29	6.47	0.54	7.43	2.03	0.62
Under \$2,000		2.76	74.54	10.41	6.13	2.04	4.32	5.60	8.10	6.10	1.80	4.01	6.18	5.17	4.83	.26	5.98	1.23	.70
\$2,000-\$3,999		3.69	109.99	17.55	12.15	2.90	4.48	7.64	12.15	9.22	2.37	5.42	8.20	7.73	6.50	.59	7.80	1.81	.68
\$4,000 and over		3.72	118.44	18.00	12.83	3.05	4.01	8.45	13.43	10.61	2.32	5.30	10.71	7.63	7.60	.72	8.02	2.81	.47
Not classified		3.64	112.51	17.80	12.84	3.20	5.14	6.34	12.77	9.32	2.33	5.86	9.96	8.99	6.51	.38	7.26	2.41	.64
2-person households		1.96		7.80	4.70	1.72	2.42	4.20	7.40	5.52	1.36	2.70	6.51	4.29	4.38	.41	4.69	1.57	.32
Under \$2,000		1.99		6.22	3.53	1.59	2.48	4.03	5.64	4.17	1.29	2.73	4.75	4.26	3.44	.23	4.50	1.25	.30
\$2,000-\$3,999		1.97		7.89	4.70	1.69	2.14	4.48	9.12	6.77	1.43	2.73	5.81	4.67	4.91	.34	4.32	1.33	.28
\$4,000 and over		1.90		9.57	5.88	1.87	2.25	4.22	8.00	6.18	1.42	2.36	10.70	3.95	5.51	.61	5.24	2.07	.33
Not classified		1.95		9.26	6.26	1.90	3.22	4.06	8.01	5.66	1.30	3.26	5.34	4.23	3.89	.76	5.10	2.19	.46
3-person households		2.92		13.85	9.20	2.42	3.53	6.28	11.29	8.64	1.87	4.41	7.95	6.20	5.84	.61	6.91	1.49	.44
Under \$2,000		2.90		10.15	5.11	2.08	3.92	5.68	9.03	6.70	1.83	4.00	5.24	4.31	6.03	.45	7.07	.82	.74
\$2,000-\$3,999		2.91		14.85	10.97	2.49	3.64	6.21	11.36	8.58	1.94	4.11	7.74	7.11	5.35	.90	7.10	1.39	.29
\$4,000 and over		2.94		14.32	9.46	2.50	2.90	6.96	12.43	9.99	1.72	4.95	9.35	5.87	6.67	.43	6.26	2.06	.44
Not classified		2.89		15.36	8.29	2.60	4.27	5.65	12.10	8.68	2.10	5.03	10.31	6.75	5.13	.12	7.75	1.58	.54
4-person households		3.96		18.14	13.21	3.13	4.15	8.57	12.83	9.96	2.52	5.89	9.63	8.28	7.37	.49	7.99	2.04	.60
Under \$2,000		4.03		16.69	12.46	2.93	6.45	8.04	12.14	9.47	3.13	6.12	12.09	6.89	6.74	.12	8.57	1.37	.73
\$2,000-\$3,999		4.01		17.86	12.58	3.03	4.06	8.59	12.02	9.15	2.26	5.99	8.16	8.40	6.99	.48	8.12	1.98	.60
\$4,000 and over		3.87		18.54	13.84	3.19	3.26	8.95	13.69	10.66	2.71	5.50	11.13	8.56	8.31	.81	7.43	2.30	.56
Not classified		3.93		20.43	15.75	3.77	4.02	8.13	15.53	12.86	2.44	6.23	9.31	8.75	7.47	.11	8.22	2.59	.58
Households of 5 persons or more		5.62		27.61	19.58	4.18	7.96	11.24	16.72	12.84	3.46	8.32	11.35	11.36	8.95	.68	10.89	2.96	1.18
Under \$2,000		5.48		28.64	16.00	3.50	14.25	11.87	15.88	12.21	3.09	9.24	8.91	10.44	8.16	.20	9.13	1.51	3.07
\$2,000-\$3,999		5.47		27.30	18.73	4.02	7.46	10.61	15.30	11.71	3.60	8.18	10.53	10.08	8.30	.64	10.78	2.27	1.40
\$4,000 and over		5.71		27.59	20.63	4.33	6.92	12.83	18.53	14.71	3.29	7.95	11.47	11.49	9.59	.96	12.07	4.20	.58
Not classified		6.01		28.12	21.99	4.82	8.83	8.35	17.18	11.86	3.67	9.34	15.78	16.46	10.00	.28	8.85	2.81	.91

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE: *Households using foods at home in a week, quantity and money value, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) and money income (1)	Household size (2)	All food ¹ (3)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		Fats and oils ² (6)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes (7)	Bakery products (8)	Meat, poultry, fish		Eggs (11)	Sugar, sweets (12)	Fresh fruits (13)	Fresh vegetables		Frozen fruits and vegetables (16)	Canned fruits and vegetables (17)	Juices, canned and frozen (single strength) (18)	Dried fruits and vegetables (19)
			Total equivalent (4)	Whole fluid milk (5)				Total (9)	Meat ³ (10)				Potatoes, sweet potatoes (14)	Other (15)				
Money value per household (dollars) ⁴																		
<i>Persons</i>																		
RURAL FARM	3.90	27.87	4.78	2.87	1.60	0.99	1.50	8.49	6.82	1.07	1.18	1.29	0.80	1.18	0.40	1.64	0.27	0.15
All household sizes.....	3.90	27.87	4.78	2.87	1.60	0.99	1.50	8.49	6.82	1.07	1.18	1.29	0.80	1.18	0.40	1.64	0.27	0.15
Under \$2,000.....	3.35	22.67	4.17	2.56	1.27	.87	1.09	6.72	5.00	.94	1.05	1.00	.64	1.04	.20	1.43	.19	.13
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	4.15	29.48	5.03	3.07	1.70	1.02	1.68	8.95	7.46	1.17	1.28	1.39	.83	1.23	.40	1.70	.28	.16
\$4,000 and over.....	4.24	32.36	5.28	2.80	1.72	.98	1.79	10.45	8.60	1.08	1.29	1.68	.92	1.31	.67	1.76	.36	.12
Not classified.....	4.06	28.81	4.89	3.18	1.82	1.14	1.46	8.53	6.89	1.09	1.25	1.14	.91	1.17	.44	1.71	.31	.18
2-person households.....	2.01	17.86	2.73	1.41	.99	.54	.90	5.54	4.27	.66	.68	.89	.49	1.00	.25	1.15	.20	.10
Under \$2,000.....	2.01	16.40	2.76	1.54	.83	.54	.81	4.76	3.46	.69	.66	.87	.42	.99	.16	1.14	.17	.10
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	1.97	18.14	2.75	1.36	1.07	.44	1.04	5.62	4.36	.76	.66	.75	.55	.99	.29	1.07	.20	.08
\$4,000 and over.....	2.06	21.00	2.84	1.04	1.13	.53	1.12	7.98	6.70	.38	.63	.97	.58	.88	.38	1.49	.30	.09
Not classified.....	1.97	19.71	2.52	1.34	1.31	.68	.87	5.86	4.64	.77	.77	1.01	.57	1.16	.39	.94	.19	.12
3-person households.....	2.96	22.34	3.55	2.01	1.37	.75	1.17	7.08	5.61	.91	.98	1.02	.66	.92	.39	1.30	.22	.14
Under \$2,000.....	2.94	20.80	3.67	2.28	1.38	.84	1.05	5.85	4.36	.94	1.16	.89	.68	.82	.18	1.46	.09	.12
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	2.94	22.01	3.28	1.69	1.28	.75	1.26	7.43	6.12	.94	.86	.88	.58	1.02	.45	1.17	.25	.16
\$4,000 and over.....	2.95	24.79	3.71	1.88	1.36	.66	1.36	8.36	6.64	.83	.90	1.41	.74	.94	.66	1.12	.33	.11
Not classified.....	3.01	22.81	3.58	2.14	1.46	.71	1.05	7.27	5.83	.88	.96	1.02	.65	.91	.36	1.36	.25	.14
4-person households.....	3.98	30.65	5.32	3.17	1.75	1.01	1.57	9.57	7.62	1.08	1.30	1.51	.69	1.28	.50	1.74	.29	.12
Under \$2,000.....	4.05	28.43	5.12	3.09	1.51	1.18	1.15	9.83	7.33	1.00	1.30	1.09	.53	.92	.36	1.64	.32	.11
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	3.94	30.84	5.27	3.18	1.86	.97	1.82	9.01	7.21	1.13	1.29	1.65	.78	1.29	.48	1.95	.25	.14
\$4,000 and over.....	3.95	32.57	5.71	3.31	1.78	.83	1.67	10.46	8.52	1.09	1.34	1.68	.72	1.47	.71	1.43	.32	.10
Not classified.....	4.07	30.04	5.06	2.97	1.73	1.26	1.06	9.53	7.96	1.03	1.36	1.34	.53	1.60	.40	1.81	.38	.14
Households of 5 persons or more.....	6.06	37.95	6.97	4.46	2.12	1.55	2.12	11.17	9.24	1.50	1.71	1.65	1.24	1.42	.45	2.21	.34	.21
Under \$2,000.....	5.86	32.97	6.82	4.45	1.85	1.49	1.63	9.18	6.95	1.40	1.54	1.36	1.11	1.37	.15	1.88	.17	.24
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	6.15	38.19	7.00	4.67	2.07	1.56	2.13	11.41	9.99	1.59	1.78	1.70	1.17	1.45	.31	2.15	.34	.20
\$4,000 and over.....	5.87	40.00	6.62	3.62	2.10	1.44	2.34	12.36	10.25	1.46	1.69	2.05	1.25	1.58	.71	2.32	.40	.17
Not classified.....	6.46	40.16	7.64	5.47	2.54	1.78	2.36	11.21	9.08	1.53	1.86	1.29	1.49	1.22	.60	2.53	.45	.27

RURAL NONFARM		3.50	23.07	3.77	2.19	1.08	0.76	1.51	6.84	5.44	0.84	0.94	1.19	0.60	1.17	0.16	1.25	0.24	0.11
All household sizes		3.50	23.07	3.77	2.19	1.08	0.76	1.51	6.84	5.44	0.84	0.94	1.19	0.60	1.17	0.16	1.25	0.24	0.11
Under \$2,000		2.76	15.82	2.27	1.15	.72	.65	1.10	4.54	3.55	.66	.69	.86	.44	.84	.08	.93	.14	.13
\$2,000-\$3,999		3.69	23.98	4.06	2.41	1.10	.80	1.59	7.00	5.53	.89	1.01	1.16	.63	1.12	.19	1.35	.21	.13
\$4,000 and over		3.72	26.94	4.40	2.60	1.24	.76	1.81	8.18	6.67	.88	.97	1.47	.64	1.44	.24	1.40	.34	.10
Not classified		3.64	24.29	3.91	2.31	1.44	.81	1.29	7.46	5.78	.89	1.21	1.34	.70	1.15	.12	1.26	.30	.12
2-person households		1.96	14.48	1.95	.94	.75	.41	.90	4.49	3.52	.50	.51	.88	.36	.81	.14	.83	.18	.07
Under \$2,000		1.99	11.43	1.48	.68	.60	.37	.84	3.25	2.45	.46	.49	.66	.35	.61	.08	.74	.14	.06
\$2,000-\$3,999		1.97	15.91	2.03	.96	.74	.38	.95	5.50	4.40	.54	.54	.83	.38	.89	.14	.78	.15	.06
\$4,000 and over		1.90	17.43	2.50	1.25	.92	.45	.93	5.10	4.21	.54	.46	1.36	.32	1.07	.21	.98	.25	.09
Not classified		1.95	15.19	2.18	1.13	.90	.52	.90	4.97	3.57	.45	.63	.71	.37	.73	.21	.92	.28	.10
3-person households		2.92	21.19	3.33	1.84	.97	.65	1.35	6.60	5.25	.72	.79	1.17	.52	1.06	.18	1.20	.18	.09
Under \$2,000		2.90	16.80	2.28	.95	.78	.65	1.07	4.96	3.84	.69	.75	.78	.38	1.08	.11	1.07	.09	.14
\$2,000-\$3,999		2.91	21.40	3.57	2.27	.94	.66	1.41	6.60	5.13	.75	.77	1.09	.58	.92	.27	1.33	.16	.06
\$4,000 and over		2.94	23.51	3.60	1.84	1.06	.62	1.52	7.64	6.32	.66	.81	1.42	.53	1.26	.14	1.10	.26	.10
Not classified		2.89	22.08	3.51	1.58	1.24	.70	1.07	6.70	5.39	.82	.90	1.62	.44	1.05	.04	1.21	.23	.10
4-person households		3.96	25.77	4.23	2.59	1.24	.79	1.83	7.50	6.09	.96	1.12	1.27	.71	1.31	.15	1.35	.25	.12
Under \$2,000		4.03	23.83	3.71	2.24	.91	1.08	1.59	6.65	5.62	1.16	1.08	1.49	.62	1.30	.03	1.29	.15	.12
\$2,000-\$3,999		4.01	24.65	4.09	2.50	1.23	.79	1.78	6.99	5.53	.87	1.06	1.12	.73	1.23	.14	1.35	.24	.12
\$4,000 and over		3.87	27.51	4.59	2.85	1.21	.70	2.11	8.10	6.58	1.01	1.11	1.43	.72	1.47	.25	1.29	.28	.13
Not classified		3.93	29.14	4.62	2.79	1.89	.63	1.55	9.61	8.29	.93	1.56	1.30	.74	1.29	.08	1.60	.28	.12
Households of 5 persons or more		5.62	34.00	6.13	3.78	1.54	1.36	2.23	9.62	7.62	1.29	1.53	1.57	.90	1.60	.22	1.82	.34	.22
Under \$2,000		5.48	30.05	5.32	3.01	.97	1.93	2.26	8.51	6.77	1.12	1.31	1.24	.88	1.37	.05	1.48	.14	.48
\$2,000-\$3,999		5.47	32.07	6.02	3.60	1.39	1.33	2.10	8.53	6.77	1.32	1.54	1.46	.80	1.47	.18	1.81	.24	.27
\$4,000 and over		5.71	37.33	6.54	4.13	1.71	1.25	2.54	11.18	9.00	1.24	1.44	1.64	.92	1.79	.35	2.03	.51	.11
Not classified		6.01	33.88	5.85	3.92	1.94	1.38	1.72	9.77	7.25	1.43	1.93	1.95	1.27	1.67	.09	1.47	.32	.18

¹ Total includes beverages and miscellaneous foods not shown separately.
Average quantity of all food by household size and income not available.
² Excludes bacon and salt pork.

³ Includes bacon and salt pork.
⁴ Percentages and averages are based on total number of households in each income class. See table 27 for the number of households in each income class.

TABLE 63.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS AND AGE OF HOMEMAKER: *Quantity of food used at home per household in a week, by farm status, money income, and age of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and age of homemaker (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Households with children under 16 years (4)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		Fats and oils ¹ (7)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes (8)	Bakery products (9)	Meat, poultry, fish		Eggs (12)	Sugar, sweets (13)	Fresh fruits (14)	Fresh vegetables		Frozen fruits and vegetables (17)	Canned fruits and vegetables (18)	Juices, canned and frozen (single strength) (19)	Dried fruits and vegetables (20)
				Total milk equivalent (5)	Whole fluid milk (6)				Total (10)	Meat ² (11)				Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (15)	Other (16)				
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes: ³	Number	Persons	Percent	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Under 30 years.....	85	3.84	74	22.23	18.05	3.29	5.96	6.03	14.14	10.74	2.69	5.99	7.78	8.99	5.24	0.75	9.43	1.66	0.54
30-49 years.....	244	4.67	80	26.04	20.41	4.19	7.77	9.37	17.31	13.70	3.62	8.08	11.88	14.08	7.73	1.51	11.93	3.00	.99
50 years and over.....	184	2.94	18	17.24	13.05	2.90	5.04	5.76	12.15	8.93	2.56	5.96	8.18	8.26	6.13	1.20	8.25	2.23	.61
Under \$2,000:																			
Under 30 years.....	21	3.51	81	21.92	17.10	3.36	5.41	5.01	12.43	8.43	2.96	5.87	4.82	9.29	3.57	.53	10.31	.77	.34
30-49 years.....	63	4.32	78	24.79	20.13	3.61	8.15	7.14	15.17	11.07	3.06	7.32	8.32	11.62	6.81	.71	10.54	1.96	1.05
50 years and over.....	79	2.57	13	15.80	12.07	2.57	4.65	4.69	9.60	6.64	2.44	5.49	7.54	6.55	6.08	.65	7.65	1.31	.59
\$2,000-\$3,999:																			
Under 30 years.....	27	4.31	89	23.64	19.32	3.75	8.07	6.84	14.57	11.99	2.98	7.18	8.92	9.28	5.94	.37	11.20	1.95	.86
30-49 years.....	80	4.62	85	25.17	20.01	4.20	6.63	10.15	16.69	13.72	3.77	8.09	12.45	13.31	7.86	1.69	11.91	3.44	.87
50 years and over.....	44	3.33	23	19.75	15.28	3.15	5.91	6.77	13.93	10.82	2.83	6.47	8.22	9.37	6.12	1.01	9.50	1.74	.77
\$4,000 and over:																			
Under 30 years.....	20	4.16	70	22.76	17.80	3.27	4.98	7.54	18.27	13.52	2.51	6.12	11.01	9.74	6.79	1.37	9.16	2.44	.47
30-49 years.....	57	4.99	82	27.04	18.99	4.24	7.04	10.72	19.59	16.14	3.72	7.88	14.96	14.22	8.32	2.37	12.61	3.49	.80
50 years and over.....	38	3.25	26	17.67	12.45	3.09	4.39	6.77	15.20	11.21	2.58	6.14	10.30	10.14	6.25	1.91	8.62	2.98	.48
RURAL NONFARM																			
All incomes: ³	Number	Persons	Percent	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Under 30 years.....	152	3.70	71	18.66	12.89	2.71	3.95	7.52	11.47	9.10	2.18	5.07	7.59	7.33	6.07	.63	8.07	1.91	.56
30-49 years.....	255	4.08	76	19.04	13.40	3.27	5.49	8.53	13.75	10.39	2.67	6.22	10.23	8.75	7.43	.58	8.37	2.26	.78
50 years and over.....	194	2.66	16	11.26	7.42	2.25	3.54	5.76	9.55	7.26	1.77	4.06	7.70	5.61	5.69	.45	5.92	1.76	.48
Under \$2,000:																			
Under 30 years.....	9	3.55	56	26.88	12.75	2.37	8.55	6.14	9.50	7.47	2.47	5.60	4.69	6.28	5.40	.27	8.02	1.37	.76
30-49 years.....	30	3.77	63	15.38	10.42	2.82	7.18	7.77	11.21	8.49	2.69	5.73	9.50	7.00	6.66	.30	7.39	.86	1.36
50 years and over.....	87	2.40	12	7.32	4.20	1.77	3.13	4.78	7.12	5.27	1.47	3.37	5.32	4.64	4.21	.26	5.38	1.31	.45
\$2,000-\$3,999:																			
Under 30 years.....	88	3.89	75	18.14	12.48	2.73	4.11	7.85	11.60	9.10	2.28	5.34	7.75	7.63	6.40	.58	8.45	1.64	.65
30-49 years.....	106	4.01	80	19.03	13.33	3.23	5.38	8.80	13.54	9.99	2.81	6.35	9.59	8.18	6.57	.64	8.37	2.07	.77
50 years and over.....	44	2.78	20	14.26	10.14	2.52	3.70	5.17	10.88	8.41	1.62	4.19	6.14	7.23	6.88	.62	5.93	1.40	.65
\$4,000 and over:																			
Under 30 years.....	41	3.50	71	17.57	13.43	2.60	2.88	7.38	11.48	9.37	1.99	4.46	7.81	6.75	5.39	.95	7.18	2.70	.33
30-49 years.....	92	4.11	76	19.62	13.66	3.34	4.60	8.85	14.73	11.51	2.38	6.00	10.70	8.91	8.48	.70	8.86	2.86	.60
50 years and over.....	43	3.11	16	15.17	10.51	2.79	3.89	8.62	12.50	9.87	2.55	4.71	13.39	5.94	7.77	.49	6.96	2.70	.39

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 64.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS AND EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER: *Quantity of food used at home per household in a week, by farm status, money income, and education of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and education of homemaker	Households	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Households with children under 16 years	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		Fats and oils ¹	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Meat, poultry, fish		Eggs	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits and vegetables	Juices, canned and frozen (single strength)	Dried fruits and vegetables
				Total milk equivalent	Whole fluid milk				Total	Meat ²				Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
				Quantity used per household															
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
RURAL FARM																			
All incomes: ³																			
Elementary-----	220	3.75	46	20.74	16.21	3.50	7.07	7.12	13.90	10.77	2.98	7.05	8.75	11.57	6.57	0.90	9.70	2.16	0.88
High school-----	224	4.17	68	24.59	19.64	3.72	6.38	8.17	15.80	12.02	3.25	7.15	10.55	11.17	6.71	1.43	10.96	2.51	.76
College-----	52	3.72	60	20.05	14.89	3.41	4.74	7.34	16.51	12.68	2.99	6.37	11.01	9.89	8.05	2.08	9.36	4.22	.58
Under \$2,000:																			
Elementary-----	94	3.26	40	19.94	16.13	3.07	6.72	5.43	11.37	8.45	2.67	6.39	7.68	7.96	6.39	.47	8.78	1.15	.85
High school-----	57	3.58	56	20.50	15.95	3.07	5.41	6.13	12.84	8.52	2.93	6.23	7.06	10.73	5.34	.65	9.34	1.90	.60
College-----	47																		
\$2,000-\$3,999:																			
Elementary-----	52	4.06	52	21.42	16.30	3.54	7.18	8.11	14.81	12.02	3.34	7.19	8.93	12.35	6.59	1.01	11.60	2.24	1.01
High school-----	78	4.38	77	25.49	20.94	4.05	6.78	9.10	15.81	12.81	3.45	7.78	11.31	10.83	7.21	1.41	11.21	2.25	.81
College-----	18	3.92	78	20.99	15.69	3.54	4.44	8.49	16.67	13.47	2.96	6.81	13.40	11.01	7.94	1.53	9.72	6.02	.58
\$4,000 and over:																			
Elementary-----	36	4.19	50	19.80	14.24	3.56	5.72	9.33	16.54	12.75	3.16	6.71	11.21	13.92	7.02	1.28	10.84	2.45	.44
High school-----	55	4.46	73	26.88	19.17	3.92	6.20	9.37	19.67	15.48	3.15	7.37	13.29	11.58	7.52	2.39	11.23	3.60	.78
College-----	20	3.87	55	21.27	15.71	3.49	5.21	7.18	16.76	13.13	3.30	7.02	10.46	10.56	7.74	2.18	10.06	3.32	.68
RURAL NONFARM																			
All incomes: ³																			
Elementary-----	217	3.49	43	14.45	9.50	2.76	5.33	6.97	10.89	8.29	2.36	5.41	7.76	7.25	6.21	.27	6.91	1.28	.79
High school-----	297	3.62	63	17.74	12.55	2.89	4.08	7.82	12.29	9.51	2.20	5.30	8.93	7.61	6.53	.70	7.82	2.22	.54
College-----	64	3.46	61	17.13	12.21	2.63	3.67	6.61	13.07	9.88	2.12	4.63	11.62	6.71	7.78	.89	8.09	3.56	.44
Under \$2,000:																			
Elementary-----	78	2.72	22	9.75	5.18	1.95	4.97	4.60	7.73	5.57	1.72	3.98	5.54	5.24	4.40	.19	5.27	.89	.80
High school-----	38	3.04	40	12.91	8.75	2.24	3.77	7.26	9.42	7.28	2.08	4.20	7.86	5.20	6.14	.43	7.24	1.74	.49
College-----	44																		
\$2,000-\$3,999:																			
Elementary-----	74	3.84	55	17.04	11.30	3.10	5.13	7.87	12.11	8.80	2.57	5.88	7.61	7.49	7.39	.26	8.00	1.41	.89
High school-----	142	3.73	72	18.19	12.99	2.87	4.33	7.74	12.44	9.76	2.23	5.53	8.13	8.05	6.01	.83	8.10	1.86	.57
College-----	13	3.24	69	15.50	10.82	2.41	4.19	6.75	11.95	8.49	2.59	4.34	12.80	6.17	7.72	.67	6.82	3.50	.76
\$4,000 and over:																			
Elementary-----	42	3.89	55	16.24	11.81	3.06	5.04	9.70	13.27	11.42	2.82	6.10	10.24	8.05	7.74	.34	7.57	1.62	.64
High school-----	90	3.80	63	19.22	13.80	3.24	3.89	8.77	13.67	10.63	2.28	5.54	10.56	8.04	7.62	.66	7.95	2.86	.50
College-----	38	3.43	61	17.50	12.15	2.63	3.28	6.56	13.11	9.69	1.98	4.17	11.84	6.49	7.45	1.18	8.46	4.03	.30

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Includes households not classified by income.

⁴ Too few cases to compute averages.

TABLE 65.—AGE OF HOMEMAKER AND DIET PATTERN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: *Quantity per person of nutrition food groups in families with money income of less than \$2,000 by farm status, age of homemaker, and number of foods used in week*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, age of homemaker, and number of foods (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (4)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (5)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (6)	Other vegetables and fruits (7)	Milk equivalent (8)	Meat, poultry, fish ¹ (9)	Eggs (10)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (11)	Grain products (12)	Fats and oils ² (13)	Sugar, sweets (14)	
Households having (percent)														
RURAL FARM	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>												
All households ³ -----	167	3.34	95.8	91.6	94.6	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	85.0	99.4	100.0	99.4	
11-24 foods-----	10	} 2.78	71.4	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	81.0	100.0	76.2	100.0	100.0	95.2	
25-29 foods-----	11		96.7	83.3	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
30-34 foods-----	30		100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
35-39 foods-----	22		100.0	96.6	96.6	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	91.5	98.3	100.0	100.0	
40-49 foods-----	59		100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
50 or more foods-----	35	4.22												
Homemaker under 60 years-----	122	3.70	97.5	92.6	94.3	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	87.7	99.2	100.0	100.0	
11-29 foods-----	7	} 3.45	71.4	57.1	85.7	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
30-39 foods-----	35		97.1	85.7	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
40-49 foods-----	48		100.0	97.9	85.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.7	97.9	100.0	100.0	
50 or more foods-----	32		100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Homemaker 60 years and over-----	41		2.38	72.7	87.8	95.1	100.0	100.0	95.1	100.0	78.0	100.0	100.0	97.6
11-29 foods-----	13	} 2.39	76.9	76.9	84.6	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0	69.2	100.0	100.0	92.3	
30-39 foods-----	14		100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
40-49 foods-----	11		100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
50 or more foods-----	3													
Quantity per person														
All households ³ -----	167	3.34	<i>Pounds</i> 1.81	<i>Pounds</i> 1.81	<i>Pounds</i> 2.67	<i>Pounds</i> 4.26	<i>Quarts</i> 5.96	<i>Pounds</i> 3.27	<i>Dozens</i> 0.81	<i>Pounds</i> 0.31	<i>Pounds</i> 2.86	<i>Pounds</i> 1.26	<i>Pounds</i> 1.96	
11-24 foods-----	10	} 2.72	.87	1.01	1.81	2.54	5.63	2.38	.78	.29	2.44	1.17	1.44	
25-29 foods-----	11		2.03	.90	2.30	3.43	6.47	2.81	.68	.30	2.92	1.40	1.78	
30-34 foods-----	30		2.90	1.88	1.92	2.99	3.70	4.48	2.85	.76	.33	2.82	1.23	1.70
35-39 foods-----	22		1.78	2.10	2.49	4.53	6.07	3.12	.80	.30	2.76	1.22	2.06	
40-49 foods-----	59		2.05	2.23	3.35	5.30	6.27	4.30	.93	.33	3.15	1.28	2.23	
50 or more foods-----	35	4.22												
Homemaker under 60 years-----	122	3.70	1.70	1.64	2.72	4.22	6.11	3.36	.77	.30	2.86	1.24	1.90	
11-29 foods-----	7	} 3.45	.82	.31	1.94	1.57	6.68	2.55	.63	.34	2.93	1.34	1.25	
30-39 foods-----	35		1.99	.89	2.70	3.26	6.06	2.85	.66	.33	2.89	1.34	1.62	
40-49 foods-----	48		1.57	1.97	2.45	4.46	6.10	3.05	.78	.30	2.74	1.18	2.08	
50 or more foods-----	32		1.78	2.08	3.19	5.18	6.07	4.31	.87	.28	2.99	1.20	2.04	

Homemaker 60 years and over.....	41	2.38	2.39	2.52	2.36	4.41	5.24	2.87	1.02	.32	2.87	1.36	2.21
11-29 foods.....	13	2.39	.97	1.54	1.49	3.06	4.93	2.10	.92	.26	1.97	1.04	1.55
30-39 foods.....	14	2.35	2.03	2.50	1.99	4.43	3.91	2.70	.91	.21	2.60	1.24	2.18
40-49 foods.....	11	2.41	4.05	3.44	3.51	5.47	6.78	3.73	1.22	.49	3.61	3.51	2.83
50 or more foods.....	3												
Households having (percent)													
RURAL NONFARM All households ³	132	2.80	91.7	86.4	90.2	97.7	99.2	97.0	97.0	68.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-24 foods.....	16	2.53	62.5	50.0	80.0	87.5	93.8	87.5	93.8	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
25-29 foods.....	26	2.21	88.5	80.8	92.3	96.2	100.0	96.2	92.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-34 foods.....	19	2.42	94.7	89.5	84.2	100.0	100.0	94.7	94.7	68.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
35-39 foods.....	26	2.80	96.2	92.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-49 foods.....	25	2.86	100.0	100.0	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 or more foods.....	20	4.13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homemaker under 60 years.....	63	3.30	92.1	90.5	92.1	98.4	98.4	98.4	95.2	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-29 foods.....	13	2.81	76.9	69.2	84.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	84.6	69.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-39 foods.....	19	3.22	89.5	89.5	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	78.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-49 foods.....	15	3.57	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.1	100.0	100.0
50 or more foods.....	16												
Homemaker 60 years and over.....	63	2.34	90.5	82.5	90.5	96.8	100.0	95.2	98.4	52.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
11-29 foods.....	26	2.05	76.9	65.4	92.3	92.3	100.0	92.3	96.2	42.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-39 foods.....	25	2.23	100.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	56.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40-49 foods.....	8	3.17	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0
50 or more foods.....	4												
Quantity per person													
All households ³	132	2.80	Pounds 1.59	Pounds 1.75	Pounds 1.87	Pounds 3.80	Quarts 3.72	Pounds 2.54	Dozens 0.64	Pounds 0.29	Pounds 2.74	Pounds 1.11	Pounds 1.53
11-24 foods.....	16	2.53	.70	1.27	2.09	1.73	1.69	1.08	.51	.63	3.44	1.14	1.45
25-29 foods.....	26	2.21	.97	1.22	1.90	2.51	2.82	1.95	.69	.19	2.35	1.03	1.20
30-34 foods.....	19	2.42	1.70	1.43	1.77	3.44	2.75	2.29	.65	.31	2.64	1.23	1.66
35-39 foods.....	26	2.80	1.54	1.79	1.83	3.92	3.48	2.67	.56	.30	2.21	1.02	1.52
40-49 foods.....	25	2.86	2.03	2.15	1.98	4.55	5.74	2.79	.78	.21	2.99	1.06	1.54
50 or more foods.....	20	4.13	2.01	2.11	1.71	5.09	4.28	3.44	.62	.23	2.95	1.19	1.70
Homemaker under 60 years.....	63	3.30	1.58	1.69	1.91	3.99	4.37	2.63	.68	.36	3.08	1.18	1.64
11-29 foods.....	13	2.81	.71	1.19	2.00	1.56	2.29	1.65	.74	.67	3.76	1.14	1.30
30-39 foods.....	19	3.22	1.60	1.20	1.79	3.37	3.20	2.19	.59	.45	2.57	1.26	1.76
40-49 foods.....	15	3.57	1.85	2.13	1.94	5.11	5.69	3.19	.70	.21	3.13	1.14	1.68
50 or more foods.....	16												
Homemaker 60 years and over.....	63	2.34	1.64	1.82	1.91	3.53	2.93	2.48	.61	.18	2.32	1.03	1.42
11-29 foods.....	26	2.05	1.03	1.35	2.09	2.58	2.55	1.58	.55	.17	2.33	1.10	1.35
30-39 foods.....	25	2.23	1.63	2.04	1.85	4.09	3.10	2.91	.60	.15	2.16	.94	1.40
40-49 foods.....	8	3.17	2.53	2.17	1.76	4.06	3.22	3.11	.70	.25	2.57	1.10	1.54
50 or more foods.....	4												

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Includes households with no homemaker.

TABLE 66.—PURCHASED FOODS AND AGE OF HOMEMAKER: *Money value of food, households having, and quantity per household¹ for selected foods used during week, by farm status, money income, and age of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and age of homemaker (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Money value of food			Lunch meat		Salad dressing		Butter		Margarine		Bread		Cake	
			Total (4)	Purchased (5)	Home-produced (6)	Households having (7)	Quantity per household (8)	Households having (9)	Quantity per household (10)	Households having (11)	Quantity per household (12)	Households having (13)	Quantity per household (14)	Households having (15)	Quantity per household (16)	Households having (17)	Quantity per household (18)
RURAL FARM																	
All incomes: ²	Number	Persons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Under 30 years.....	85	3.84	26.23	14.68	10.50	74.1	1.21	65.9	0.36	51.8	0.84	37.6	0.46	94.1	4.47	9.4	(³)
30-49 years.....	244	4.67	32.77	17.89	14.33	75.4	1.65	73.0	.55	54.1	1.15	37.7	.56	93.9	7.40	11.1	(³)
50 years and over....	184	2.94	22.64	12.32	9.92	48.4	.88	49.5	.26	53.3	.79	39.1	.42	87.5	4.66	13.6	(³)
Under \$2,000:																	
Under 30 years.....	21	3.51	23.84	13.18	10.45	71.4	1.10	47.6	.29	47.6	1.00	23.8	.39	90.5	3.80	0	(³)
30-49 years.....	63	4.32	27.77	13.56	13.82	58.7	1.16	61.9	.49	36.5	.70	44.4	.49	90.5	5.84	14.3	(³)
50 years and over....	79	2.57	18.74	9.30	8.95	35.4	.55	46.8	.18	45.6	.62	51.9	.53	84.8	3.72	15.2	(³)
\$2,000-\$3,999:																	
Under 30 years.....	27	4.31	28.08	15.86	11.84	70.4	1.35	74.1	.45	51.9	.94	44.4	.54	92.6	5.11	11.1	(³)
30-49 years.....	80	4.62	32.50	17.73	14.30	86.2	1.67	81.2	.58	61.2	1.23	32.5	.44	97.5	7.96	11.2	(³)
50 years and over....	44	3.33	25.46	14.13	11.02	63.6	1.22	47.7	.35	56.8	.81	27.3	.37	90.9	5.43	13.6	(³)
\$4,000 and over:																	
Under 30 years.....	20	4.16	31.16	17.32	12.30	80.0	1.57	75.0	.44	60.0	.67	55.0	.59	100.0	5.49	15.0	(³)
30-49 years.....	57	4.99	36.66	21.25	14.95	77.2	1.75	71.9	.51	57.9	1.27	38.6	.63	96.5	8.54	10.5	(³)
50 years and over....	38	3.25	26.89	16.46	10.15	57.9	1.24	65.8	.40	71.1	1.24	28.9	.32	92.1	5.52	15.8	(³)
RURAL NONFARM																	
All incomes: ²	Number	Persons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Under 30 years.....	152	3.70	23.94	21.16	1.73	81.6	1.51	80.3	.50	42.8	.49	61.2	.62	98.0	5.54	21.1	(³)
30-49 years.....	255	4.08	26.91	23.04	2.63	80.0	1.58	73.3	.50	52.5	.72	60.8	.84	98.0	6.78	16.5	(³)
50 years and over....	194	2.66	18.32	15.33	2.09	54.1	.78	56.2	.28	46.9	.45	61.9	.67	92.8	4.71	11.9	(³)
Under \$2,000:																	
Under 30 years.....	49	3.77	21.82	16.71	2.27	66.7	1.25	73.3	.47	36.7	.30	63.3	.73	96.7	6.69	13.3	(³)
30-49 years.....	30	3.77	21.82	16.71	2.27	66.7	1.25	73.3	.47	36.7	.30	63.3	.73	96.7	6.69	13.3	(³)
50 years and over....	87	2.40	13.57	10.53	2.17	42.5	.51	49.4	.17	35.6	.25	70.1	.71	90.8	3.90	8.0	(³)
\$2,000-\$3,999:																	
Under 30 years.....	88	3.89	24.11	21.51	1.76	83.0	1.54	81.8	.50	36.4	.42	68.2	.74	100.0	5.68	21.6	(³)
30-49 years.....	106	4.01	26.39	22.47	2.73	84.0	1.64	73.6	.46	49.1	.69	62.3	.92	97.2	7.14	15.1	(³)
50 years and over....	44	2.78	19.69	16.19	2.39	65.9	.87	50.0	.19	50.0	.37	61.4	.70	93.2	4.15	15.9	(³)
\$4,000 and over:																	
Under 30 years.....	41	3.50	24.51	22.40	1.46	82.9	1.46	73.2	.48	58.5	.70	48.8	.43	100.0	5.45	22.0	(³)
30-49 years.....	92	4.11	28.94	26.03	2.26	77.2	1.70	73.9	.56	59.8	.78	63.0	.89	98.9	6.77	17.4	(³)
50 years and over....	43	3.11	26.31	22.70	1.67	60.5	1.24	76.7	.60	60.5	.68	55.8	.73	95.3	7.10	14.0	(³)

TABLE 66.—PURCHASED FOODS AND AGE OF HOMEMAKER—Continued

Farm status, money income, and age of homemaker	Pie		Flour mixes		Dry desserts		Ice cream		Frozen orange juice		Frozen fruits and vegetables		Ready-to-eat cereals		Other cereal		Soups		Soft drinks	
	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold	House- holds having	Quan- tity per house- hold								
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes: ²	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Under 30 years---	2.4	(³)	43.5	0.58	57.6	0.27	61.2	1.31	8.2	0.07	15.3	0.19	81.2	(³)	71.8	(³)	41.2	(³)	44.7	1.94
30-49 years-----	2.0	(³)	28.3	.41	51.2	.26	54.9	1.63	5.7	.07	15.6	.26	86.1	(³)	71.3	(³)	36.1	(³)	43.0	1.83
50 years and over..	2.2	(³)	18.5	.27	38.0	.17	48.4	1.19	3.8	.03	12.5	.17	72.8	(³)	63.6	(³)	23.9	(³)	29.3	1.18
Under \$2,000:																				
Under 30 years---	0	(³)	33.3	.48	61.9	.27	47.6	1.18	4.8	.02	0	0	90.5	(³)	61.9	(³)	42.9	(³)	42.9	.86
30-49 years-----	1.6	(³)	36.5	.55	44.4	.21	39.7	1.17	3.2	.02	3.2	.06	87.3	(³)	68.3	(³)	22.2	(³)	42.9	1.61
50 years and over..	1.3	(³)	12.7	.15	30.4	.15	43.0	.70	2.5	.01	7.6	.08	65.8	(³)	50.6	(³)	21.5	(³)	13.9	.63
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Under 30 years---	3.7	(³)	33.3	.66	51.9	.28	59.3	1.28	3.7	.03	14.8	.14	88.9	(³)	77.8	(³)	33.3	(³)	40.7	3.07
30-49 years-----	1.2	(³)	26.2	.37	60.0	.30	60.0	1.48	8.8	.11	18.8	.28	87.5	(³)	68.8	(³)	42.5	(³)	45.0	1.78
50 years and over..	0	(³)	27.3	.48	47.7	.19	40.9	1.40	6.8	.05	6.8	.10	75.0	(³)	75.0	(³)	22.7	(³)	43.2	1.71
\$4,000 and over:																				
Under 30 years---	5.0	(³)	45.0	.38	60.0	.31	80.0	1.72	10.0	.17	25.0	.39	80.0	(³)	80.0	(³)	45.0	(³)	55.0	1.93
30-49 years-----	5.3	(³)	29.8	.47	56.1	.27	64.9	2.52	7.0	.11	26.3	.46	87.7	(³)	75.4	(³)	42.1	(³)	45.6	2.53
50 years and over..	7.9	(³)	26.3	.33	50.0	.25	65.8	2.06	5.3	.05	28.9	.41	84.2	(³)	68.4	(³)	26.3	(³)	44.7	1.84
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes: ²	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Under 30 years---	5.3	(³)	37.5	.51	52.6	.23	67.1	1.19	15.1	.14	27.6	.42	83.6	(³)	52.6	(³)	49.3	(³)	55.9	2.74
30-49 years-----	3.5	(³)	36.5	.52	44.7	.20	62.0	1.40	10.2	.12	18.4	.26	82.7	(³)	56.5	(³)	43.5	(³)	54.5	2.42
50 years and over..	1.5	(³)	23.2	.28	36.6	.15	44.3	.72	6.2	.07	15.5	.24	63.4	(³)	55.2	(³)	26.8	(³)	30.9	1.16
Under \$2,000:																				
Under 30 years---	0	(³)	40.0	.49	40.0	.16	60.0	1.10	3.3	.01	13.3	.14	66.7	(³)	53.3	(³)	40.0	(³)	46.7	2.77
30-49 years-----	3.4	(³)	16.1	.15	27.6	.08	37.9	.42	1.1	.01	4.6	.09	57.5	(³)	56.3	(³)	24.1	(³)	23.0	.70
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Under 30 years---	4.5	(³)	43.2	.69	55.7	.29	67.0	1.29	12.5	.12	22.7	.35	83.0	(³)	54.5	(³)	52.3	(³)	54.5	2.51
30-49 years-----	2.8	(³)	31.1	.43	44.3	.24	56.6	1.19	6.6	.08	17.0	.26	82.1	(³)	53.8	(³)	43.4	(³)	47.2	2.13
50 years and over..	0	(³)	29.5	.32	40.9	.18	52.3	.77	9.1	.15	15.9	.32	72.7	(³)	52.3	(³)	18.2	(³)	29.5	.81
\$4,000 and over:																				
Under 30 years---	7.3	(³)	26.8	.26	51.2	.15	73.2	1.05	24.4	.22	46.3	.74	82.9	(³)	46.3	(³)	48.8	(³)	58.5	3.57
30-49 years-----	5.4	(³)	44.6	.66	48.9	.19	70.7	1.79	15.2	.21	23.9	.35	84.8	(³)	57.6	(³)	47.8	(³)	66.3	2.65
50 years and over..	4.7	(³)	30.2	.43	41.9	.22	51.2	1.23	11.6	.12	34.9	.43	74.4	(³)	55.8	(³)	30.2	(³)	46.5	2.32

¹ Percentages and averages based on total households with homemaker of specified age in each income class (column 2).

² Includes households not classified by income.

³ Not available.

⁴ Too few cases to compute averages.

TABLE 67.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FOODS AND EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER: *Money value of food, households having, and quantity per household, for selected foods used during week, by farm status, money income, and education of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and education of homemaker (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Money value of food			Lunch meat		Salad dressing		Butter		Margarine		Bread		Cake	
			Total (4)	Purchased (5)	Home-produced (6)	Households having (7)	Quantity per household (8)	Households having (9)	Quantity per household (10)	Households having (11)	Quantity per household (12)	Households having (13)	Quantity per household (14)	Households having (15)	Quantity per household (16)	Households having (17)	Quantity per household (18)
RURAL FARM																	
All incomes: ²	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Elementary.....	220	3.75	25.94	13.94	11.57	59.5	1.21	54.5	0.38	50.5	0.95	35.9	0.46	85.0	5.59	14.5	(³)
High school.....	224	4.17	29.97	16.76	12.65	73.2	1.43	70.1	.45	51.8	.92	43.3	.57	96.9	6.44	11.2	(³)
College.....	52	3.72	30.14	15.93	12.87	53.8	1.00	75.0	.46	69.2	1.28	25.0	.17	94.2	5.80	3.8	(³)
Under \$2,000:																	
Elementary.....	94	3.26	21.80	10.34	10.96	45.7	.80	51.1	.31	42.6	.74	40.4	.42	83.0	4.32	18.1	(³)
High school.....	57	3.58	24.14	12.90	10.91	52.6	.95	59.6	.33	36.8	.58	54.4	.66	94.7	4.99	7.0	(³)
College.....	47																
\$2,000-\$3,999:																	
Elementary.....	52	4.06	27.50	14.80	12.42	73.1	1.30	50.0	.36	53.8	.90	32.7	.41	88.5	6.39	15.4	(³)
High school.....	78	4.38	31.19	17.05	13.59	82.1	1.51	79.5	.58	56.4	1.04	37.2	.51	98.7	7.05	12.8	(³)
College.....	18	3.92	30.52	17.96	12.41	61.1	1.52	83.3	.42	77.8	1.56	11.1	.07	94.4	6.75	0	(³)
\$4,000 and over:																	
Elementary.....	36	4.19	30.26	17.88	11.85	72.2	1.73	61.1	.42	69.4	1.35	25.0	.35	88.9	7.68	11.1	(³)
High school.....	55	4.46	34.64	20.91	13.19	83.6	1.80	72.7	.45	58.2	1.02	49.1	.70	98.2	7.27	16.4	(³)
College.....	20	3.87	31.89	16.26	14.87	40.0	.64	80.0	.60	60.0	1.20	30.0	.24	100.0	5.68	5.0	(³)
RURAL NONFARM																	
All incomes: ²																	
Elementary.....	217	3.49	21.05	17.06	2.73	65.0	1.23	57.1	.32	46.1	.53	56.7	.69	92.6	5.64	17.5	(³)
High school.....	297	3.62	24.68	21.61	2.05	79.5	1.47	77.4	.50	47.1	.61	64.0	.78	98.0	5.99	18.2	(³)
College.....	64	3.41	26.09	23.43	1.80	64.1	.96	73.4	.46	65.6	.67	56.2	.57	100.0	5.36	4.7	(³)
Under \$2,000:																	
Elementary.....	78	2.68	14.61	10.70	2.20	50.0	.75	48.7	.18	35.9	.25	67.9	.68	85.9	3.69	11.5	(³)
High school.....	38	3.04	18.79	15.36	2.22	53.0	.82	68.4	.39	28.9	.22	68.4	.77	97.4	6.12	2.6	(³)
College.....	44																
\$2,000-\$3,999:																	
Elementary.....	74	3.84	23.85	19.70	3.00	73.0	1.36	58.1	.35	45.9	.52	56.8	.77	95.9	6.37	25.7	(³)
High school.....	142	3.73	24.55	21.49	2.10	85.9	1.56	78.9	.47	43.7	.55	68.3	.84	97.9	5.83	15.5	(³)
College.....	13	3.24	23.06	19.95	1.70	61.5	1.04	69.2	.28	53.8	.48	61.5	.58	100.0	5.35	0	(³)
\$4,000 and over:																	
Elementary.....	42	3.89	25.93	22.66	2.62	71.4	1.70	71.4	.45	61.9	.81	42.9	.73	97.6	7.85	14.3	(³)
High school.....	90	3.80	27.96	25.40	1.67	81.1	1.75	76.7	.63	56.7	.76	60.0	.77	97.8	6.51	26.7	(³)
College.....	38	3.34	26.77	24.40	1.92	63.2	.97	71.1	.47	65.8	.66	63.2	.69	100.0	5.42	2.6	(³)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—PURCHASED PROCESSED FOODS AND EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER:—Continued

Farm status, money income, and education of homemaker (19)	Pie		Flour mixes		Dry desserts		Ice cream		Frozen orange juice		Frozen fruits and vegetables		Ready-to-eat cereals		Other cereal		Soups		Soft drinks	
	Households having (20)	Quantity per household (21)	Households having (22)	Quantity per household (23)	Households having (24)	Quantity per household (25)	Households having (26)	Quantity per household (27)	Households having (28)	Quantity per household (29)	Households having (30)	Quantity per household (31)	Households having (32)	Quantity per household (33)	Households having (34)	Quantity per household (35)	Households having (36)	Quantity per household (37)	Households having (38)	Quantity per household (39)
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes:²	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	<i>Pounds</i>
Elementary-----	0	(³)	18.6	0.29	40.5	0.21	49.1	1.17	2.3	0.02	6.8	0.09	77.7	(³)	66.4	(³)	24.5	(³)	30.5	1.37
High school-----	3.6	(³)	34.8	.48	55.4	.26	57.6	1.71	5.8	.06	21.4	.35	82.1	(³)	71.4	(³)	37.9	(³)	46.4	2.00
College-----	3.8	(³)	28.8	.39	44.2	.19	57.7	1.36	17.3	.17	17.3	.19	84.6	(³)	65.4	(³)	40.4	(³)	40.4	1.38
Under \$2,000:																				
Elementary-----	0	(³)	19.1	.30	35.1	.19	40.4	.69	1.1	(⁵)	5.3	.06	77.7	(³)	55.3	(³)	20.2	(³)	18.1	.81
High school-----	1.8	(³)	31.6	.39	49.1	.19	43.9	1.20	5.3	.03	5.3	.08	77.2	(³)	59.6	(³)	33.3	(³)	47.4	1.56
College-----																				
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Elementary-----	0	(³)	19.2	.31	53.8	.24	48.1	1.34	1.9	.01	1.9	.03	76.9	(³)	73.1	(³)	25.0	(³)	34.6	1.57
High school-----	2.6	(³)	35.9	.53	59.0	.30	57.7	1.48	7.7	.10	21.8	.31	88.5	(³)	73.1	(³)	41.0	(³)	46.2	2.24
College-----	0	(³)	16.7	.50	44.4	.20	66.7	1.60	16.7	.17	22.2	.25	88.9	(³)	66.7	(³)	33.0	(³)	55.6	2.26
\$4,000 and over:																				
Elementary-----	0	(³)	13.9	.21	38.9	.23	66.7	2.07	5.6	.08	8.3	.11	86.1	(³)	69.4	(³)	25.0	(³)	50.0	2.54
High school-----	9.1	(³)	36.4	.53	65.5	.32	74.5	2.86	5.5	.09	40.0	.69	83.6	(³)	78.2	(³)	40.0	(³)	49.1	2.40
College-----	5.0	(³)	40.0	.33	50.0	.20	50.0	1.03	15.0	.17	20.0	.22	85.0	(³)	70.0	(³)	50.0	(³)	35.0	1.21
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes:²																				
Elementary-----	1.4	(³)	22.6	.31	35.9	.16	43.8	.80	4.6	.05	7.8	.12	68.2	(³)	53.0	(³)	32.3	(³)	35.5	1.55
High school-----	5.1	(³)	39.1	.54	47.8	.21	64.3	1.31	10.1	.10	24.6	.39	83.2	(³)	55.2	(³)	43.4	(³)	53.2	2.55
College-----	0	(³)	35.9	.48	56.2	.25	71.9	1.35	28.1	.35	40.6	.47	76.6	(³)	60.9	(³)	43.8	(³)	59.4	1.93
Under \$2,000:																				
Elementary-----	2.6	(³)	20.5	.24	28.2	.09	42.3	.55	1.3	.01	2.6	.03	55.1	(³)	55.1	(³)	24.4	(³)	23.1	1.32
High school-----	0	(³)	23.7	.23	34.2	.13	47.4	.90	2.6	.01	10.5	.23	78.9	(³)	60.5	(³)	31.6	(³)	39.5	1.03
College-----																				
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Elementary-----	2.7	(³)	23.0	.33	40.5	.26	50.0	1.01	4.1	.07	9.5	.15	74.3	(³)	48.6	(³)	36.5	(³)	43.2	1.51
High school-----	3.5	(³)	43.0	.64	51.4	.24	64.1	1.22	9.2	.08	24.6	.40	84.5	(³)	57.0	(³)	45.8	(³)	49.3	2.36
College-----	0	(³)	30.8	.26	53.8	.33	61.5	.97	38.5	.57	23.1	.39	76.9	(³)	53.8	(³)	23.1	(³)	38.5	.83
\$4,000 and over:																				
Elementary-----	2.4	(³)	28.6	.45	40.5	.14	52.4	1.16	9.5	.09	11.9	.18	76.2	(³)	52.4	(³)	35.7	(³)	47.6	2.38
High school-----	8.9	(³)	41.1	.51	48.9	.21	71.1	1.65	13.3	.16	32.2	.50	83.3	(³)	51.1	(³)	45.6	(³)	63.3	3.38
College-----	0	(³)	31.6	.54	52.6	.22	71.1	1.39	31.6	.38	50.0	.59	81.6	(³)	63.2	(³)	47.4	(³)	65.8	2.08

¹ Percentages and averages based on total households with homemaker of specified education in each income class (column 2).

² Includes households not classified by income.

³ Not available.

⁴ Too few cases to compute averages.

⁵ 0.005 or less.

TABLE 68.—MARKETING GROUP TOTALS AND FREEZING FACILITIES: *Households using and quantity used at home in a week, by farm status, money income, and freezing facilities*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, freezing facilities in 1951 (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Money value of food		Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		Fats and oils ¹	Flour, cereals, pastes	Bakery products	Meat, poultry, fish		Eggs	Sugar, sweets	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables		Frozen fruits and vegetables	Canned fruits and vegetables	Juices, canned and frozen (single strength)	Dried fruits and vegetables
			Total	Purchased	Total equivalent	Whole fluid milk				Total	Meat ²				Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other				
Households using (percent)																				
RURAL FARM																				
All incomes: ³																				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>																
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	161	4.10	30.96	16.14	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	99.4	98.1	100.0	92.5	98.1	97.5	62.7	98.8	62.1	56.4
Locker, no freezer..	208	3.92	27.61	14.24	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	96.2	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	91.8	97.6	98.1	33.2	97.6	49.5	59.6
No freezer or locker	136	3.67	24.68	15.21	100.0	95.6	100.0	100.0	93.4	100.0	97.1	100.0	99.3	87.5	93.4	98.5	13.2	94.1	36.8	55.9
Under \$2,000:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	37	3.77	27.27	12.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.9	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	86.5	97.3	91.9	48.6	100.0	54.1	52.8
Locker, no freezer..	61	3.27	22.26	10.13	100.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	96.7	98.4	98.4	100.0	100.0	83.6	95.1	98.4	18.0	91.8	32.8	45.9
No freezer or locker	64	3.15	20.47	12.04	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	93.8	100.0	98.4	81.2	90.6	100.0	9.4	89.1	34.4	56.2
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	39	3.81	28.75	15.21	100.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	92.3	97.4	97.4	66.7	100.0	56.4	48.6
Locker, no freezer..	73	4.21	30.08	15.47	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	97.3	100.0	32.9	100.0	54.8	65.8
No freezer or locker	40	4.39	28.08	16.78	100.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	97.5	95.0	7.5	100.0	37.5	62.5
\$4,000 and over:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	51	4.39	35.06	19.08	100.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	98.0	66.7	53.8
Locker, no freezer..	49	4.07	30.09	17.37	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	98.0	51.0	100.0	59.2	61.2
No freezer or locker	13	4.19	29.33	23.36	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0	46.2	92.3	30.8	46.2
RURAL NONFARM																				
All incomes: ³																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	73	3.45	24.75	20.28	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	94.5	100.0	58.9	95.9	56.2	50.7
Locker, no freezer..	83	3.36	23.52	18.87	100.0	96.4	100.0	98.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	90.4	95.2	98.8	43.4	100.0	50.6	42.2
No freezer or locker	413	3.55	22.80	20.10	99.8	92.5	100.0	98.3	98.3	100.0	99.5	98.5	99.8	89.8	92.0	98.3	17.9	94.2	44.1	50.6
Under \$2,000:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	10	2.77	19.97	16.11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	90.0	50.0	30.0
Locker, no freezer..	12	2.82	21.40	14.04	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.7	100.0	66.7	16.7
No freezer or locker	99	2.86	14.93	11.85	99.0	81.8	100.0	96.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.0	99.0	82.8	88.9	94.9	5.1	89.9	30.3	50.5
\$2,000-\$3,999:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	22	3.54	28.24	22.12	100.0	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	95.5	100.0	63.6	100.0	50.0	50.0
Locker, no freezer..	43	3.21	21.74	18.18	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	86.0	97.7	100.0	41.9	100.0	37.2	44.2
No freezer or locker	169	3.80	24.00	21.24	100.0	94.1	100.0	98.8	99.4	100.0	98.8	99.4	100.0	91.1	91.1	99.4	17.2	93.5	39.6	52.1
\$4,000 and over:																				
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	31	3.56	23.58	20.33	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	90.3	100.0	61.3	93.5	54.8	51.6
Locker, no freezer..	21	3.73	27.44	23.27	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	85.7	95.2	57.1	100.0	66.7	52.4
No freezer or locker	116	3.68	27.18	25.05	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	93.1	94.0	100.0	31.0	97.4	60.3	46.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Quantity used per household

RURAL FARM

All incomes: ³

				Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Freezer in home ⁴ ..	161	4.10	30.96	16.14	23.74	19.36	3.82	6.11	7.92	16.78	13.15	3.13	6.94	10.79	12.49	6.93	2.78	10.28	3.31	0.57
Locker, no freezer..	208	3.92	27.61	14.24	21.49	18.00	3.52	6.17	7.14	15.26	11.63	3.27	7.02	9.65	11.37	6.10	.76	10.06	2.50	.78
No freezer or locker	136	3.67	24.68	15.21	20.96	17.57	3.32	7.08	7.65	12.44	9.49	2.70	6.79	8.92	9.24	6.96	.27	10.05	1.54	1.00

Under \$2,000:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	37	3.77	27.27	12.10	23.62	18.33	3.64	6.07	5.78	13.88	9.57	3.22	7.05	9.79	12.27	5.04	1.57	11.20	2.38	.44
Locker, no freezer..	61	3.27	22.26	10.13	19.29	16.45	2.87	5.23	5.49	12.45	8.96	2.83	6.16	6.69	8.81	5.69	.49	7.26	1.20	.58
No freezer or locker	64	3.15	20.47	12.04	18.49	15.66	2.93	6.88	5.68	10.61	7.55	2.23	5.88	6.71	6.75	6.33	.24	9.33	1.24	1.04

\$2,000-\$3,999:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	39	3.81	28.75	15.21	21.48	17.64	3.46	5.10	7.89	16.02	13.12	2.89	6.26	9.88	9.99	7.09	3.07	8.87	3.88	.61
Locker, no freezer..	73	4.21	30.08	15.47	22.78	19.02	4.02	6.79	7.64	16.10	12.81	3.71	7.80	10.69	12.50	6.46	.83	11.86	2.50	.84
No freezer or locker	40	4.39	28.08	16.78	24.16	20.71	3.64	7.61	10.38	13.64	11.06	3.26	7.65	10.28	10.87	7.33	.22	11.22	1.90	1.11

\$4,000 and over:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	51	4.39	35.06	19.08	24.00	19.44	3.77	6.44	9.02	19.79	15.95	3.26	6.92	12.79	14.41	7.92	3.33	10.39	3.42	.52
Locker, no freezer..	49	4.07	30.09	17.37	21.15	16.97	3.41	5.40	8.14	16.99	12.88	2.91	6.65	12.89	10.33	6.31	1.11	11.31	3.41	.74
No freezer or locker	13	4.19	29.33	23.36	22.82	17.15	3.90	4.82	11.82	14.70	12.17	2.56	7.86	11.48	9.58	8.05	.63	10.25	.89	.79

RURAL NONFARM

All incomes: ³

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	73	3.45	24.75	20.28	16.90	11.86	2.93	4.73	6.59	12.95	9.74	2.25	4.96	9.29	7.43	7.55	1.66	6.24	2.52	.63
Locker, no freezer..	83	3.36	23.52	18.87	16.75	11.84	2.53	4.12	6.15	12.41	9.55	2.18	4.99	9.23	7.04	6.89	.99	7.42	2.03	.41
No freezer or locker	413	3.55	22.80	20.10	15.81	10.68	2.79	4.60	7.71	11.31	8.76	2.30	5.27	8.36	7.28	6.24	.25	7.69	1.87	.69

Under \$2,000:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	10	2.77	19.97	16.11	13.20	9.60	2.24	4.22	5.70	11.23	7.54	1.87	3.97	6.87	3.50	8.24	1.14	5.89	1.86	.53
Locker, no freezer..	12	2.82	21.40	14.04	14.78	9.87	1.80	4.02	5.30	10.41	8.21	2.56	3.64	12.07	5.83	7.05	.81	10.43	2.24	.25
No freezer or locker	99	2.86	14.93	11.85	9.81	5.28	2.04	4.67	5.70	7.40	5.70	1.74	4.20	5.48	5.39	4.80	.07	5.49	1.05	.81

\$2,000-\$3,999:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	22	3.54	28.24	22.12	19.56	14.51	3.20	5.02	6.69	14.85	10.73	1.63	5.06	11.92	8.40	8.10	2.20	7.72	2.65	.59
Locker, no freezer..	43	3.21	21.74	18.18	15.77	10.80	2.53	4.04	5.55	12.18	9.24	1.91	4.96	7.06	6.76	6.08	1.25	6.61	1.51	.37
No freezer or locker	169	3.80	24.00	21.24	17.55	12.02	2.94	4.63	8.41	11.81	9.09	2.49	5.69	7.90	7.79	6.28	.24	8.11	1.64	.80

\$4,000 and over:

Freezer in home ⁴ ..	31	3.56	23.58	20.33	15.91	10.58	2.88	4.22	7.37	12.14	9.55	2.23	4.67	7.54	6.42	6.89	1.61	5.58	2.41	.56
Locker, no freezer..	21	3.73	27.44	23.27	18.79	13.78	2.75	3.65	7.94	13.94	10.30	2.25	5.04	11.81	7.60	7.84	.71	7.00	3.19	.46
No freezer or locker	116	3.68	27.18	25.05	17.77	12.67	3.08	4.15	8.69	13.32	10.77	2.40	5.41	10.60	7.58	7.75	.44	8.75	2.73	.46

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork.² Includes bacon and salt pork.³ Includes households not classified by income. Excludes households not

having freezer or locker but having access to a freezer owned by another, and households not reporting on freezing facilities.

⁴ Whether or not a locker was rented.

TABLE 69.—HOME PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK, MEAT, EGGS, AND POTATOES AND OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES: Quantity used in a week by farm households not producing and producing specified items for their own use, by money income

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food, money income, and home production	Households	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Quantity consumed per household	
			Mean	Median
WHOLE FLUID MILK				
All households: ¹	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Quarts</i>
Not producing.....	151	3.50	9.69	7.74
Producing.....	377	4.06	20.68	17.31
Under \$2,000:				
Not producing.....	40	2.94	7.18	4.57
Producing.....	127	3.48	19.00	15.74
\$2,000-\$3,999:				
Not producing.....	43	3.30	9.23	7.00
Producing.....	113	4.49	22.10	20.69
\$4,000 and over:				
Not producing.....	43	4.12	11.33	11.39
Producing.....	74	4.31	19.76	15.73
MEAT				
All households: ¹			<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Not producing.....	186	3.64	9.23	7.88
Producing.....	342	4.04	13.04	11.60
Under \$2,000:				
Not producing.....	67	3.23	6.59	5.78
Producing.....	100	3.41	10.27	8.99
\$2,000-\$3,999:				
Not producing.....	57	3.96	10.36	8.91
Producing.....	99	4.28	14.05	13.35
\$4,000 and over:				
Not producing.....	31	4.13	12.69	10.74
Producing.....	86	4.28	14.90	13.99
EGGS				
All households: ¹			<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Dozens</i>
Not producing.....	114	4.04	2.50	1.99
Producing.....	414	3.86	3.29	2.91
Under \$2,000:				
Not producing.....	29	3.73	2.38	1.67
Producing.....	138	3.26	2.85	2.53
\$2,000-\$3,999:				
Not producing.....	27	4.36	2.77	2.73
Producing.....	129	4.12	3.58	3.24
\$4,000 and over:				
Not producing.....	33	3.85	2.07	1.71
Producing.....	84	4.39	3.51	3.00
POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES				
All households: ¹			<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Not producing.....	340	3.87	9.77	10.01
Producing.....	188	3.95	12.55	10.62
Under \$2,000:				
Not producing.....	105	3.44	8.27	5.80
Producing.....	62	3.17	10.81	7.99
\$2,000-\$3,999:				
Not producing.....	100	4.05	10.26	10.33
Producing.....	56	4.36	14.16	10.99
\$4,000 and over:				
Not producing.....	83	4.19	11.33	10.44
Producing.....	34	4.36	15.81	13.99
OTHER FRESH VEGETABLES				
All households: ¹				
Not producing.....	178	4.09	5.04	4.39
Producing.....	350	3.80	7.40	6.27
Under \$2,000:				
Not producing.....	42	3.43	3.17	2.66
Producing.....	125	3.31	6.58	5.87
\$2,000-\$3,999:				
Not producing.....	59	4.37	5.10	4.93
Producing.....	97	4.03	8.12	7.30
\$4,000 and over:				
Not producing.....	42	3.87	6.87	5.99
Producing.....	75	4.45	7.61	6.50

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 70.—FOOD CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HOME PRODUCING ANIMAL PRODUCTS: *Total quantity used per household of major food groups in a week by farm families producing no milk, meat, or eggs and those producing all three, by money income*

[Rural farm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income and home production (1)	Households (2)	Household size (3)	Average food expense for purchased food at home (4)	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese		Fats and oils (7)	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes (8)	Bakery products (9)	Meat, poultry, fish		Eggs (12)	Sugar, sweets (13)	Fresh fruit (14)	Fresh vegetables		Frozen fruit and vegetables (17)	Canned fruit and vegetables (18)	Canned and frozen juices (19)	Dried fruit and vegetables (20)
				Total equivalent (5)	Whole fluid milk (6)				Total (10)	Meat (11)				Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (15)	Other (16)				
All incomes: ¹																			
Not producing meat, milk, or eggs-----	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Dozens</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Producing meat, milk, and eggs-----	39	3.50	21.16	16.25	12.17	3.15	4.64	8.22	12.94	10.25	2.33	5.03	9.11	8.42	6.38	0.74	9.08	3.32	0.65
Producing meat, milk, and eggs-----	240	4.09	12.20	24.61	20.09	3.65	6.74	7.24	16.04	12.86	3.53	7.46	9.67	12.14	6.18	1.52	11.67	2.52	.81
Under \$2,000:																			
Not producing meat, milk, or eggs-----	9	3.25	15.72	12.47	6.68	2.96	4.64	8.43	8.51	6.35	1.81	4.35	2.56	4.56	5.35	.22	10.45	2.19	.82
Producing meat, milk, and eggs-----	77	3.39	9.76	21.48	17.55	3.03	6.09	5.63	13.94	10.41	2.98	6.92	7.91	10.59	5.53	.93	10.66	1.61	.78
\$2,000-\$3,999:																			
Not producing meat, milk, or eggs-----	11	3.37	21.82	14.18	11.31	3.31	3.78	7.94	15.59	11.86	2.82	5.13	8.23	9.29	5.16	.72	6.25	3.59	.68
Producing meat, milk, and eggs-----	73	4.35	12.76	27.22	22.45	3.88	7.37	7.93	16.50	13.72	3.88	7.91	11.21	11.67	6.79	1.38	13.11	2.64	.99
\$4,000 and over:																			
Not producing meat, milk, or eggs-----	10	4.16	28.05	21.17	16.88	3.33	6.22	10.00	15.26	13.12	3.52	5.82	18.86	10.01	8.35	1.01	12.53	4.09	.68
Producing meat, milk, and eggs-----	52	4.52	14.87	26.16	20.49	3.87	6.37	9.25	18.13	14.91	3.61	7.61	11.38	15.03	6.44	2.49	11.11	3.14	.62

¹ Includes households not classified by income.

RURAL NONFARM																	
All household sizes																	
	624	16.20	11.14	2.78	4.38	7.30	11.73	8.98	2.23	5.14	8.66	7.29	6.47	.54	7.43	2.03	.62
Under \$5.00	128	12.56	16.01	2.37	4.80	6.16	6.86	5.36	1.98	4.55	4.61	6.35	4.28	.18	5.53	1.54	.91
\$5.00-\$6.99	228	17.37	12.25	2.72	4.22	7.77	11.19	8.73	2.31	5.11	8.43	7.86	5.68	.48	7.53	1.58	.60
\$7.00-\$8.99	167	17.77	12.61	3.01	4.45	8.08	13.96	10.61	2.36	5.64	9.73	7.32	7.76	.71	8.00	2.40	.43
\$9.00-\$10.99	61	15.78	10.25	2.88	4.03	6.40	14.47	10.51	2.08	4.87	11.87	6.75	8.04	.74	8.43	2.87	.67
\$11.00 and over	40	15.22	9.60	3.32	4.42	6.56	16.53	12.47	2.28	5.39	13.75	7.72	9.94	1.02	8.69	2.71	.50
2-person households	199	7.80	4.70	1.72	2.42	4.20	7.40	5.52	1.36	2.70	6.51	4.29	4.38	.41	4.69	1.57	.32
Under \$5.00	41	4.54	2.83	1.42	2.37	2.82	3.21	2.27	1.00	2.09	3.77	3.68	2.68	.12	2.72	1.09	.30
\$5.00-\$6.99	63	7.48	4.27	1.40	1.95	4.57	5.95	4.64	1.23	2.31	4.93	3.72	2.82	.27	4.20	1.01	.27
\$7.00-\$8.99	42	8.30	5.24	1.74	2.27	4.56	8.21	6.38	1.41	2.62	5.02	4.71	4.24	.56	5.14	1.66	.21
\$9.00-\$10.99	30	9.81	5.61	2.13	2.84	3.80	11.08	7.44	1.58	3.29	9.79	4.78	6.71	.51	6.24	2.66	.69
\$11.00 and over	23	10.95	7.07	2.55	3.52	5.55	12.60	9.62	1.99	4.20	14.15	5.59	8.88	.92	6.73	2.36	.22
3-person households	143	13.85	9.20	2.42	3.53	6.28	11.29	8.64	1.87	4.41	7.95	6.20	5.84	.61	6.91	1.49	.44
Under \$5.00	22	8.43	5.07	1.85	3.21	5.63	5.65	4.24	1.45	3.03	3.93	3.92	2.01	.17	5.25	.40	.64
\$5.00-\$6.99	40	13.48	8.95	1.97	2.95	5.80	8.87	7.20	1.80	3.67	5.71	5.81	5.49	.79	6.24	1.74	.43
\$7.00-\$8.99	52	14.74	9.78	2.56	3.50	6.73	12.08	9.27	1.93	5.06	8.75	6.75	6.29	.60	6.77	1.40	.28
\$9.00-\$10.99	17	16.71	11.91	2.81	3.84	6.49	15.47	11.39	2.03	4.65	14.08	6.83	8.06	.84	7.49	1.47	.34
\$11.00 and over	³ 12																
4-person households	128	18.14	13.21	3.13	4.15	8.57	12.83	9.96	2.52	5.89	9.63	8.28	7.37	.49	7.99	2.04	.60
Under \$5.00	23	13.77	9.37	2.65	3.26	6.87	7.46	6.04	2.45	4.89	4.62	6.92	5.59	.17	5.76	1.74	.64
\$5.00-\$6.99	59	17.48	13.44	2.83	3.91	8.15	11.59	8.52	2.44	4.97	8.82	8.06	6.33	.47	8.08	1.47	.60
\$7.00-\$8.99	35	20.18	14.35	3.32	5.04	9.79	16.08	13.08	2.54	7.34	12.08	8.19	9.13	.90	8.57	3.08	.60
\$9.00-\$10.99	³ 8																
\$11.00 and over	³ 3																
Households of 5 persons or more	154	27.61	19.58	4.18	7.96	11.24	16.72	12.84	3.46	8.32	11.35	11.36	8.95	.68	10.89	2.96	1.18
Under \$5.00	42	21.88	14.43	3.41	8.86	9.31	10.72	8.58	2.95	7.55	5.77	9.91	6.33	.26	8.29	2.48	1.80
\$5.00-\$6.99	66	29.06	20.81	4.34	7.43	11.69	17.25	13.73	3.54	8.78	13.08	12.89	7.96	.49	10.99	2.14	1.02
\$7.00-\$8.99	38	30.16	23.04	4.75	7.63	12.22	20.95	14.84	3.84	8.21	14.13	10.21	12.40	.87	12.33	3.95	.71
\$9.00-\$10.99	³ 6																
\$11.00 and over	³ 2																

¹ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

² Includes bacon and salt pork.

³ Too few cases to compute averages.

TABLE 72.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS PER PERSON: *Average value per person per day from food consumed in a week at home, all sources and home-produced, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and money income (1)	Households (2)	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person) (3)	Food energy (4)	Protein (5)	Fat (6)	Calcium (7)	Iron (8)	Vitamin A value (9)	Thiamine ¹ (10)	Riboflavin ¹ (11)	Niacin ¹ (12)	Ascorbic acid ¹ (13)
			Food from all sources									
			<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>International Units</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>	<i>Milligrams</i>
RURAL FARM	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>										
All incomes.....	528	3.90	3,430	106	166	1.25	18.2	8,030	1.72	2.49	18.4	109
Under \$2,000.....	167	3.35	3,420	105	165	1.29	17.8	7,730	1.70	2.52	18.0	101
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	4.15	3,440	105	166	1.24	18.0	7,880	1.72	2.45	18.1	108
\$4,000 and over.....	117	4.24	3,380	107	166	1.23	18.2	8,160	1.71	2.45	18.9	122
Not classified.....	88	4.06	3,500	107	167	1.26	18.9	8,620	1.79	2.56	19.0	104
			Home-produced food									
All incomes.....	528	3.90	1,180	50	80	0.72	6.7	4,030	0.58	1.38	6.5	42
Under \$2,000.....	167	3.35	1,280	53	85	.83	7.0	4,520	.60	1.52	6.8	47
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	4.15	1,200	50	82	.75	6.7	3,920	.59	1.41	6.3	43
\$4,000 and over.....	117	4.24	1,090	47	75	.57	6.7	3,430	.55	1.19	6.8	40
Not classified.....	88	4.06	1,140	46	76	.73	6.1	4,320	.58	1.36	5.9	36
			Food from all sources									
RURAL NONFARM												
All incomes.....	624	3.50	2,970	92	142	1.08	15.9	7,330	1.50	2.12	16.2	98
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	2,800	85	126	.94	15.7	6,600	1.51	1.92	15.2	89
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	2,960	92	142	1.10	15.7	6,930	1.48	2.11	16.1	93
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	3,040	96	148	1.12	16.2	8,140	1.52	2.19	16.8	108
Not classified.....	64	3.64	3,070	94	150	1.11	16.2	7,720	1.52	2.21	16.8	106
			Home-produced food									
All incomes.....	624	3.50	160	7	7	0.08	1.5	1,150	0.09	0.16	1.2	18
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	200	8	8	.10	2.1	1,740	.13	.19	1.5	27
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	160	7	8	.08	1.4	900	.09	.16	1.3	16
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	120	5	4	.05	1.2	1,010	.07	.09	1.0	14
Not classified.....	64	3.64	270	10	15	.16	1.8	1,610	.14	.09	1.4	18

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

TABLE 73.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS PER NUTRITION UNIT: *Average value per nutrition unit per day from all food consumed at home in a week, by farm status, household size, and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size (21 meals at home = 1 person), and money income	House- holds	House- hold size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thia- mine ¹	Ribo- flavin ¹	Niacin ¹	Ascorbic acid ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RURAL FARM	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Inter- national Units</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>
All household sizes.....	528	3.90	3,910	116	1.07	19.1	9,100	2.08	2.81	22.2	119
Under \$2,000.....	167	3.35	3,840	116	1.13	18.7	8,630	2.03	2.85	21.5	111
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	156	4.15	3,980	117	1.05	19.3	9,110	2.10	2.81	22.1	120
\$4,000 and over.....	117	4.24	3,870	117	1.03	19.1	9,250	2.06	2.75	22.7	133
Not classified.....	88	4.06	3,940	116	1.06	19.6	9,600	2.14	2.84	22.7	112
2-person households.....	133	2.01	4,090	132	1.31	21.7	10,550	2.17	2.98	23.8	150
Under \$2,000.....	70	2.01	4,010	130	1.40	20.9	10,240	2.13	3.08	22.6	149
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	23	1.97	4,140	130	1.21	21.1	11,810	2.17	2.83	24.4	138
\$4,000 and over.....	19	2.06	3,950	132	1.12	22.5	9,780	2.06	2.68	25.7	161
Not classified.....	21	1.97	4,430	140	1.32	24.1	10,950	2.46	3.07	25.4	158
3-person households.....	118	2.96	3,880	116	1.09	19.2	9,130	2.05	2.69	21.7	117
Under \$2,000.....	36	2.94	4,080	115	1.17	19.5	8,910	2.07	2.79	22.0	110
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	33	2.94	3,700	114	.98	19.0	8,490	2.02	2.51	20.5	108
\$4,000 and over.....	22	2.95	3,920	118	1.11	18.6	9,720	2.07	2.65	22.1	145
Not classified.....	27	3.01	3,820	118	1.11	19.8	9,740	2.05	2.82	22.6	115
4-person households.....	112	3.98	3,960	121	1.12	19.6	9,690	2.09	2.94	22.4	130
Under \$2,000.....	25	4.05	3,740	120	1.05	18.6	8,740	1.96	2.85	21.6	97
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	50	3.94	4,210	125	1.18	20.4	10,490	2.18	3.08	23.3	142
\$4,000 and over.....	27	3.95	3,830	119	1.11	18.6	9,110	2.02	2.80	21.5	134
Not classified.....	10	4.07	3,720	116	1.04	20.6	9,570	2.13	2.77	22.0	143
Households of 5 persons or more.....	165	6.06	3,830	110	.99	18.1	8,340	2.05	2.75	21.8	106
Under \$2,000.....	36	5.86	3,620	105	1.00	16.7	7,120	1.98	2.73	20.3	90
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	50	6.15	3,890	111	.97	18.3	7,880	2.06	2.72	21.5	107
\$4,000 and over.....	49	5.87	3,860	114	.98	18.9	9,090	2.07	2.76	22.9	127
Not classified.....	30	6.46	3,920	110	1.01	18.4	9,200	2.09	2.81	22.2	93

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 73.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS PER NUTRITION UNIT: *Average value per nutrition unit per day from all food consumed at home in a week, by farm status, household size, and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, household size (21 meals at home = 1 person), and money income	House- holds	House- hold size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thia- mine ¹	Ribo- flavin ¹	Niacin ¹	Ascorbic acid ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RURAL NONFARM	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Inter- national Units</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>
All household sizes.....	624	3.50	3,700	104	.94	17.1	8,450	1.93	2.45	20.9	110
Under \$2,000.....	132	2.76	3,510	93	.84	16.1	7,040	1.93	2.14	19.4	94
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	249	3.69	3,790	107	.95	17.6	8,420	1.96	2.53	21.3	108
\$4,000 and over.....	179	3.72	3,690	106	.96	17.0	9,230	1.91	2.49	21.1	119
Not classified.....	64	3.64	3,680	104	.97	17.1	8,690	1.89	2.52	21.0	117
Under \$1,000.....	46	2.51	3,530	87	.74	15.7	5,430	2.00	1.90	19.0	82
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	86	2.90	3,500	96	.88	16.2	7,810	1.89	2.25	19.6	100
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	116	3.56	3,720	103	.96	16.6	7,960	1.92	2.51	20.1	102
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	133	3.81	3,850	111	.94	18.3	8,800	1.99	2.55	22.3	114
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	82	3.65	3,650	104	.94	16.8	9,430	1.89	2.45	20.7	114
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	75	3.90	3,720	106	.95	17.1	8,930	1.94	2.48	21.5	121
\$7,500 and over.....	22	3.34	3,660	111	1.05	17.6	9,670	1.91	2.66	21.2	132
2-person households.....	199	1.96	3,590	102	.96	16.5	8,290	1.87	2.20	21.0	124
Under \$2,000.....	76	1.99	3,420	85	.80	14.3	6,720	1.73	1.84	18.4	98
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	54	1.97	3,640	110	.96	17.4	7,820	1.94	2.24	22.3	129
\$4,000 and over.....	47	1.90	3,700	114	1.13	18.2	10,720	2.00	2.58	22.7	166
Not classified.....	22	1.95	3,770	113	1.12	18.4	9,910	1.89	2.56	22.3	118
3-person households.....	143	2.92	3,810	111	1.02	18.1	9,250	1.99	2.59	22.4	117
Under \$2,000.....	27	2.90	3,340	91	.82	15.8	6,670	1.88	2.06	19.2	90
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	63	2.91	3,910	117	1.06	18.8	9,660	2.05	2.78	23.4	118
\$4,000 and over.....	41	2.94	3,900	114	1.05	18.0	10,060	1.98	2.56	22.1	130
Not classified.....	12	2.89	3,960	122	1.16	20.3	10,460	2.02	2.92	24.9	134
4-person households.....	128	3.96	3,690	103	.91	16.7	8,730	1.88	2.45	20.3	112
Under \$2,000.....	17	4.03	3,560	98	.83	16.9	7,550	1.95	2.36	19.4	96
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	63	4.01	3,710	103	.89	16.5	8,190	1.85	2.42	20.4	111
\$4,000 and over.....	36	3.87	3,700	105	.96	16.7	10,060	1.90	2.51	20.4	121
Not classified.....	12	3.93	3,770	108	.99	16.6	9,120	1.94	2.53	20.8	115
Households of 5 persons or more.....	154	5.62	3,700	102	.91	17.1	7,950	1.96	2.50	20.5	98
Under \$2,000.....	12	5.48	3,850	108	.93	19.7	7,860	2.42	2.70	22.0	88
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	69	5.47	3,840	104	.94	17.6	8,120	1.99	2.57	20.5	96
\$4,000 and over.....	55	5.71	3,590	101	.89	16.4	8,020	1.87	2.43	20.6	99
Not classified.....	18	6.01	3,490	93	.86	15.7	7,290	1.82	2.36	19.2	112

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

TABLE 74.—DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENTS: *Households having food at home that furnished specified quantities of 10 nutrients per nutrition unit per day (for fat, per 100 calories), by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Nutrients and amount per nutrition unit per day (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Food energy (in calories):	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 2,000	2	2	0	2	3	3	7	2	1	3
2,000-2,499	3	5	3	3	1	6	9	5	7	3
2,500-2,999	12	12	11	10	14	14	18	12	13	17
3,000-3,499	19	20	18	19	18	22	17	22	22	25
3,500-3,999	22	19	24	29	16	19	17	20	20	17
4,000-4,999	27	26	29	21	34	25	24	24	28	24
5,000 and over	15	16	15	16	14	11	8	15	9	11
Fat (in grams per 100 calories):										
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.00-2.99	(1)	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
3.00-3.99	9	11	8	5	8	9	13	9	7	8
4.00-4.99	48	46	48	51	49	50	49	50	52	48
5.00-5.99	38	36	40	40	36	36	32	37	37	39
6.00-6.99	5	7	4	4	6	4	3	4	4	5
Protein (in grams):										
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 50	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	1	3
50-59	1	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	2	0
60-69	4	7	3	1	2	4	9	3	3	2
70-79	3	5	2	3	5	11	18	6	12	11
80-99	20	20	21	18	22	26	26	28	22	28
100-139	48	40	51	57	43	40	26	43	46	37
140 and over	24	27	23	20	27	14	8	16	14	19
Calcium (in grams):										
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 0.40	1	3	0	0	0	2	8	1	1	2
0.40-0.59	5	4	7	5	2	8	12	7	7	3
0.60-0.79	16	14	17	16	19	25	33	25	20	23
0.80-0.99	24	17	26	32	24	25	20	28	28	25
1.00-1.19	19	19	18	21	17	19	16	22	18	19
1.20-1.59	21	24	21	15	23	15	9	14	19	17
1.60 and over	14	19	11	11	15	6	2	6	7	11
Iron (in milligrams):										
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 8.0	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	1	1	3
8.0-11.9	7	9	7	4	7	14	21	12	13	9
12.0-15.9	20	21	21	18	19	31	34	28	33	30
16.0-19.9	32	26	34	38	31	28	23	30	27	33
20.0-23.9	19	19	19	22	15	15	9	18	15	14
24.0 and over	21	24	19	18	26	10	8	11	11	11
Vitamin A value (in International Units):										
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 3,000	2	3	1	2	2	5	13	4	3	3
3,000-4,999	14	16	13	12	11	17	30	15	12	14
5,000-6,999	22	25	23	17	24	22	19	24	22	17
7,000-9,999	26	22	26	30	26	25	20	27	25	27
10,000-14,999	23	21	24	25	24	22	12	20	27	30
15,000 and over	13	13	13	14	13	9	6	10	11	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 74.—DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENTS: *Households having food at home that furnished specified quantities of 10 nutrients per nutrition unit per day (for fat, per 100 calories), by farm status and money income—Continued*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Nutrients and amount per nutrition unit per day (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Thiamine (in milligrams): ²	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1.00.....	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	5
1.00-1.49.....	14	16	8	15	17	21	24	22	18	19
1.50-1.99.....	33	34	37	33	23	37	37	32	42	42
2.00-2.49.....	29	29	31	29	27	21	20	24	20	17
2.50-2.99.....	14	10	13	17	24	12	10	13	13	11
3.00 and over.....	8	9	9	5	7	6	5	6	5	6
Riboflavin (in milligrams): ²										
All.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1.20.....	1	2	1	0	0	4	11	2	2	3
1.20-1.79.....	9	11	7	10	8	17	29	14	15	9
1.80-2.39.....	26	24	26	30	27	33	37	32	33	33
2.40-2.99.....	27	20	27	32	29	22	13	25	21	33
3.00-3.59.....	19	22	22	15	14	14	4	16	21	6
3.60 and over.....	18	21	17	13	22	10	6	11	8	16
Niacin (in milligrams): ²										
All.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 10.0.....	1	2	0	1	2	2	6	2	1	0
10.0-14.9.....	11	16	9	7	9	17	24	16	15	12
15.0-19.9.....	27	27	28	25	31	32	33	29	32	36
20.0-24.9.....	30	26	31	37	26	24	21	24	27	24
25.0-29.9.....	18	16	20	17	18	13	8	16	12	16
30.0 and over.....	13	13	12	13	14	12	8	13	13	12
Ascorbic acid (in milligrams): ²										
All.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 50.....	9	16	6	3	10	11	18	11	6	11
50-74.....	15	18	14	8	17	17	20	19	13	12
75-99.....	18	17	21	15	21	20	21	20	22	17
100-149.....	33	24	35	41	33	31	27	30	34	38
150-199.....	13	11	15	18	8	11	9	11	12	8
200 and over.....	12	14	9	15	11	10	5	9	13	14

¹ 0.5 or less. ² Cooking losses deducted.

TABLE 75.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS AND AGE OF HOMEMAKER: *Average value per nutrition unit per day, from all food consumed at home in a week, by farm status, money income, and age of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and age of homemaker	Households	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thi-amine ¹	Ribo-flavin ¹	Niacin ¹	Ascorbic acid ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RURAL FARM											
All incomes: ²	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Inter-national Units</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>
Under 30 years.....	85	3.84	4,100	125	1.09	19.8	9,790	2.07	3.10	23.0	105
30-49 years.....	244	4.67	3,890	115	1.02	19.2	9,040	2.12	2.80	22.5	123
50 years and over.....	184	2.94	3,870	115	1.18	18.6	8,910	2.01	2.72	21.3	124
Under \$2,000:											
Under 30 years.....	21	3.51	3,940	127	1.14	18.9	9,380	1.88	2.99	21.9	87
30-49 years.....	63	4.32	3,670	112	1.04	18.6	7,740	2.04	2.80	21.4	102
50 years and over.....	79	2.57	4,000	116	1.25	18.7	9,390	2.05	2.85	21.4	130
\$2,000-\$3,999:											
Under 30 years.....	27	4.31	4,380	123	1.05	20.1	9,360	2.20	3.02	22.9	109
30-49 years.....	80	4.62	3,940	116	1.02	19.3	9,240	2.12	2.81	22.3	133
50 years and over.....	44	3.33	3,830	115	1.15	18.4	8,710	2.00	2.68	21.0	105
\$4,000 and over:											
Under 30 years.....	20	4.16	4,020	130	1.06	20.8	10,160	2.09	3.13	24.8	127
30-49 years.....	57	4.99	3,890	116	1.01	19.2	9,340	2.11	2.77	22.8	137
50 years and over.....	38	3.25	3,760	113	1.09	18.0	8,650	1.91	2.55	21.5	133
RURAL NONFARM											
All incomes: ²											
Under 30 years.....	152	3.70	3,920	112	1.00	18.2	9,250	2.02	2.77	21.9	113
30-49 years.....	255	4.08	3,680	103	.91	17.2	8,580	1.93	2.45	20.9	110
50 years and over.....	194	2.66	3,550	97	.92	15.8	7,550	1.86	2.17	19.9	109
Under \$2,000:											
Under 30 years.....	9	3.55	4,470	126	1.40	19.3	7,300	2.55	3.59	21.9	92
30-49 years.....	30	3.77	3,760	103	.84	18.7	8,660	2.18	2.44	21.0	104
50 years and over.....	87	2.40	3,330	85	.75	14.5	6,360	1.74	1.83	18.7	92
\$2,000-\$3,999:											
Under 30 years.....	88	3.89	3,800	110	.94	18.3	9,160	1.99	2.66	21.7	109
30-49 years.....	106	4.01	3,780	106	.93	17.6	8,310	1.96	2.50	21.4	106
50 years and over.....	44	2.78	3,740	106	1.08	16.4	7,400	1.94	2.44	20.4	114
\$4,000 and over:											
Under 30 years.....	41	3.50	3,870	112	1.00	17.3	9,290	2.01	2.74	21.8	123
30-49 years.....	92	4.11	3,610	102	.92	16.6	8,980	1.84	2.40	20.7	113
50 years and over.....	43	3.11	3,680	107	1.00	17.3	9,510	1.98	2.43	21.2	133

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

² Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 76.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS AND EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER: *Average value per nutrition unit per day, from all food consumed at home in a week, by farm status, money income, and education of homemaker*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and education of homemaker	Households	Household size (21 meals at home = 1 person)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine ¹	Riboflavin ¹	Niacin ¹	Ascorbic acid ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RURAL FARM											
All incomes: ²	<i>Number</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Inter-national Units</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>	<i>Milli-grams</i>
Elementary.....	220	3.75	3,880	113	1.06	19.0	8,540	2.10	2.72	21.6	111
High school.....	224	4.17	4,000	121	1.10	19.5	9,480	2.09	2.96	22.9	125
College.....	52	3.72	3,910	120	1.06	19.4	10,180	2.09	2.79	23.1	141
Under \$2,000:											
Elementary.....	94	3.26	3,850	113	1.15	18.6	8,390	2.07	2.84	20.6	104
High school.....	57	3.58	3,780	119	1.10	18.6	8,870	1.96	2.89	22.7	121
College.....	7	3.32	3,990	128	1.05	20.6	9,980	2.13	2.82	24.9	142
\$2,000-\$3,999:											
Elementary.....	52	4.06	3,890	113	1.03	19.1	8,550	2.12	2.68	21.9	113
High school.....	78	4.38	4,100	119	1.08	19.4	9,310	2.10	2.93	22.1	122
College.....	18	3.92	3,890	123	1.08	19.5	10,520	2.10	2.87	23.2	157
\$4,000 and over:											
Elementary.....	36	4.19	3,680	109	.96	18.1	7,860	1.92	2.49	21.4	119
High school.....	55	4.46	4,060	125	1.11	20.0	10,010	2.16	3.00	24.3	140
College.....	20	3.87	3,990	118	1.04	19.6	10,560	2.14	2.79	22.7	133
RURAL NONFARM											
All incomes: ²											
Elementary.....	217	3.49	3,580	97	.87	16.3	7,400	1.91	2.25	19.6	94
High school.....	297	3.62	3,780	108	.97	17.4	8,990	1.93	2.56	21.5	116
College.....	64	3.46	3,730	112	.98	18.0	9,570	1.99	2.58	22.3	144
Under \$2,000:											
Elementary.....	78	2.72	3,460	91	.82	15.7	5,990	1.93	2.07	19.1	85
High school.....	38	3.04	3,740	101	.90	17.2	8,970	2.05	2.35	21.0	113
College.....	4	3.13	3,860	109	.83	20.2	9,570	1.79	2.33	20.8	105
\$2,000-\$3,999:											
Elementary.....	74	3.84	3,650	101	.90	16.6	7,740	1.89	2.34	20.0	94
High school.....	142	3.73	3,860	109	.95	17.6	8,690	1.96	2.60	21.7	111
College.....	13	3.24	3,930	123	1.00	20.7	9,770	2.19	2.79	24.8	162
\$4,000 and over:											
Elementary.....	42	3.89	3,550	97	.86	16.1	8,560	1.87	2.28	19.5	98
High school.....	90	3.80	3,750	108	.98	17.3	9,320	1.90	2.56	21.5	120
College.....	38	3.43	3,680	110	.99	17.3	9,570	1.96	2.53	22.0	145

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

² Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 77.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: *Percentage of total nutritive value contributed by each nutrition group (food from all sources and home production), by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status and food group (1)	Food energy (2)	Protein (3)	Fat (4)	Calcium (5)	Iron (6)	Vitamin A value (7)	Thi-amine ¹ (8)	Ribo-flavin ¹ (9)	Niacin ¹ (10)	Ascorbic acid ¹ (11)
Food from all sources										
RURAL FARM										
All food groups-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables-----	1	2	(²)	3	7	29	4	3	3	12
Citrus fruits, tomatoes-----	1	1	(²)	2	3	7	4	1	3	36
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	4	3	(²)	1	6	1	7	2	9	15
Other vegetables and fruits-----	4	2	1	4	8	7	4	4	5	27
Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese-----	18	26	24	70	3	21	14	19	4	8
Meat, poultry, fish ³ -----	16	32	26	2	26	13	21	14	38	1
Eggs-----	3	8	5	3	10	10	3	8	(²)	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts-----	2	3	2	2	6	(²)	4	1	6	(²)
Grain products ⁴ -----	22	20	5	10	27	(²)	36	16	30	(²)
Fats and oils ⁵ -----	16	2	36	1	1	12	2	1	2	0
Sugar, sweets ⁶ -----	13	1	1	2	3	(²)	1	1	(²)	1
Home-produced food										
All food groups-----	34	47	48	58	37	50	34	55	35	39
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables-----	(²)	1	(²)	2	4	12	2	1	1	6
Citrus fruits, tomatoes-----	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	3	1	(²)	1	3
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	1	1	(²)	1	2	1	3	1	3	6
Other vegetables and fruits-----	2	1	(²)	2	4	2	1	2	2	17
Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese-----	12	18	17	50	2	14	11	36	3	6
Meat, poultry, fish ³ -----	9	18	14	1	15	8	12	8	24	(²)
Eggs-----	3	7	4	2	8	8	3	6	(²)	0
Other foods-----	7	1	13	(²)	1	2	1	1	1	1
Food from all sources										
RURAL NONFARM										
All food groups-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables-----	1	2	(²)	3	7	33	4	3	3	13
Citrus fruits, tomatoes-----	1	1	(²)	2	3	8	4	2	3	38
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	3	2	(²)	1	5	2	6	2	7	13
Other vegetables and fruits-----	4	2	1	4	9	7	4	4	5	27
Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese-----	16	25	20	67	3	17	13	48	4	7
Meat, poultry, fish ³ -----	16	32	27	2	26	12	21	15	37	1
Eggs-----	3	8	4	3	9	8	3	7	(²)	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts-----	2	4	3	2	6	(²)	4	1	7	(²)
Grain products ⁴ -----	24	21	6	13	28	1	38	16	31	(²)
Fats and oils ⁵ -----	17	2	38	1	1	12	2	1	2	0
Sugar, sweets ⁶ -----	13	1	1	2	3	(²)	1	1	1	1
Home-produced food										
All food groups-----	6	7	5	8	9	16	6	7	8	18
Fruits and vegetables-----	2	2	(²)	3	6	13	4	2	4	17
Milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese-----	1	1	1	4	(²)	1	1	3	(²)	1
Meat, poultry, fish ³ -----	1	3	2	(²)	1	(²)	1	1	4	(²)
Eggs-----	1	1	1	1	2	2	(²)	1	(²)	0
Other foods-----	1	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Cooking losses deducted.

² 0.5 or less.

³ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

⁴ Includes all ingredients of purchased baked goods and of

food mixtures and soups, chiefly grain.

⁵ Includes bacon and salt pork.

⁶ Includes all ingredients of jellies, jams, and preserves, and of prepared desserts such as puddings and gelatin.

TABLE 78.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF EGGS: *Households using and quantity used in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000- \$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000- \$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Households using eggs (percent)										
Any.....	99	100	99	98	99	99	97	99	99	100
Table use.....	97	98	97	95	94	97	93	98	97	97
Breakfast.....	87	85	93	84	86	82	76	87	83	79
Noon meal.....	31	31	36	20	35	39	36	42	39	36
Evening meal.....	45	46	40	45	49	40	48	37	36	40
For food preparation.....	86	85	89	86	83	73	66	73	74	84
To pets, nonfood use, or wasted.....	6	5	8	11	1	3	1	4	3	6
Quantity per household using eggs in specified way (number)										
Any.....	37.6	32.8	41.2	38.2	39.9	27.2	22.4	28.5	28.3	28.4
Table use.....	28.7	24.9	31.9	28.7	31.2	21.8	18.5	23.0	22.3	21.5
Breakfast.....	22.9	19.9	25.0	23.8	23.1	17.5	14.6	18.5	18.5	16.5
Noon meal.....	8.9	8.5	9.2	9.9	8.3	8.6	6.6	8.7	9.6	8.9
Evening meal.....	11.5	10.6	11.3	11.6	13.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.3	11.2
For food preparation.....	10.8	9.7	10.9	11.5	12.0	8.0	6.7	7.8	8.6	9.1
To pets, nonfood use, or wasted.....	4.8	9.0	2.8	4.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	2.3	4.0
Quantity per household using any eggs (number)										
Total.....	37.6	32.8	41.2	38.2	39.9	27.2	22.4	28.5	28.3	28.4
Table use.....	28.0	24.3	31.2	27.7	29.8	21.2	17.5	22.7	21.8	20.6
Breakfast.....	20.1	16.9	23.3	20.3	20.2	14.5	11.1	16.0	15.3	13.0
Noon meal.....	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.4	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.2
Evening meal.....	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.3	6.6	3.3	4.0	3.1	2.7	4.4
For food preparation.....	9.3	8.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	5.9	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.6
To pets, nonfood use, or wasted.....	.3	.4	.2	.5	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	.1	.2
Eggs used in each way (percent)										
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Table use.....	74	74	76	73	75	78	80	80	77	72
Breakfast.....	53	51	57	54	51	54	51	56	55	46
Noon meal.....	7	8	8	5	7	12	11	13	13	11
Evening meal.....	14	15	11	14	17	12	18	11	9	15
For food preparation.....	25	25	24	26	25	22	20	20	23	27
To pets, nonfood use, or wasted.....	1	1	(²)	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1

¹ 0.05 or less. ² 0.5 or less.

TABLE 79.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF FRESH FLUID MILK: *Households using and quantity used in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000- \$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000- \$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Households using fresh fluid milk (percent)										
Any.....	97	96	97	97	98	95	87	96	99	94
As beverage.....	87	84	89	88	87	87	70	90	94	90
In cooking.....	87	85	90	86	88	75	72	73	78	76
On cereal.....	78	79	76	80	75	76	66	79	81	75
On fruits or desserts.....	16	12	19	20	12	13	13	11	14	16
To pets or wasted.....	16	14	16	20	16	11	10	9	14	13
Other use.....	3	1	4	5	1	2	1	2	2	6
Quantity per household using fresh fluid milk in specified way (quarts)										
Any.....	17.8	16.5	18.8	16.9	19.5	12.4	8.1	13.2	13.4	14.0
As beverage.....	12.9	12.1	13.6	11.8	14.7	9.3	5.8	10.0	9.8	10.3
In cooking.....	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
On cereal.....	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2
On fruits or desserts.....	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	.9	1.2	1.0	.5
To pets or wasted.....	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	3.5
Other use.....	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.5	6.0	2.1	5.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Quantity per household using any fresh fluid milk (quarts)										
Total.....	17.8	16.5	18.8	16.9	19.5	12.4	8.1	13.2	13.4	14.0
As beverage.....	11.6	10.7	12.4	10.7	12.9	8.6	4.7	9.4	9.5	9.9
In cooking.....	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
On cereal.....	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8
On fruits or desserts.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
To pets or wasted.....	.5	.4	.5	.5	.6	.2	.1	.1	.3	.5
Other use.....	.1	(¹)	.2	.2	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.1
Fresh fluid milk used in each way (percent)										
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
As beverage.....	65	65	66	63	66	70	58	72	71	71
In cooking.....	16	17	16	16	16	12	18	11	11	12
On cereal.....	14	14	13	15	13	15	20	15	15	12
On fruits or desserts.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
To pets or wasted.....	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	3
Other use.....	1	(²)	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1

¹ 0.05 or less. ² 0.5 or less.

TABLE 80.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF EVAPORATED MILK: *Households using and quantity used in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Households using evaporated milk (percent)										
Any.....	16	19	13	19	12	39	45	38	36	38
In coffee or tea.....	11	13	10	10	9	25	31	23	24	22
In infant formula.....	3	3	1	4	3	3	2	5	3	3
In other beverages.....	1	1	0	3	0	3	3	2	2	3
In cooking.....	6	9	5	6	3	18	22	18	13	18
On cereal.....	2	4	3	1	0	7	13	8	3	5
On fruits or desserts.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	(1)	1	2
To pets or wasted.....	(1)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
Quantity per household using evaporated milk in specified ways (pounds)										
Any.....	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.9
In coffee or tea.....	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0
In infant formula.....	8.4	7.4	6.3	10.0	8.6	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.2	5.0
In other beverages.....	4.5	2.7	0	5.1	0	3.9	2.7	5.4	2.6	4.5
In cooking.....	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	.7	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2
On cereal.....	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	0	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	2.4
On fruits or desserts.....	.6	.7	.4	0	0	1.1	.4	3.6	.7	.9
To pets or wasted.....	.9	.9	0	0	0	1.9	.9	2.2	.9	0
Quantity per household using any evaporated milk (pounds)										
Any.....	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.9
In coffee or tea.....	1.0	.9	1.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	.8	.6
In infant formula.....	1.5	1.1	.7	2.3	2.3	.6	.3	.8	.6	.5
In other beverages.....	.2	.1	0	.7	0	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4
In cooking.....	.6	.8	.5	.8	.2	.9	.9	1.1	.6	1.0
On cereal.....	.2	.2	.3	.1	0	.4	.7	.5	.1	.4
On fruits or desserts.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
To pets or wasted.....	(1)	.1	0	0	0	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	0
Evaporated milk used in each way (percent)										
Any.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In coffee or tea.....	28	28	46	15	40	31	37	26	35	21
In infant formula.....	43	35	25	50	55	19	9	21	26	17
In other beverages.....	6	3	0	15	0	6	6	10	9	14
In cooking.....	17	25	18	18	5	28	27	28	26	34
On cereal.....	6	6	11	2	0	13	21	13	4	14
On fruits or desserts.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
To pets or wasted.....	(1)	3	0	0	0	3	(1)	2	(1)	0

¹ 0.05 or less.

TABLE 81.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE: *Households using and quantity used in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food and uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Households using butter or margarine (percent)										
Butter:										
Any.....	74	65	75	80	80	52	38	50	60	66
Table use.....	73	62	75	79	77	50	35	48	58	66
In cooking.....	48	39	49	57	55	28	13	24	38	42
Margarine:										
Any.....	38	44	33	38	34	62	69	65	58	45
Table use.....	31	39	28	26	30	52	63	54	48	36
In cooking.....	28	30	25	32	22	42	40	47	40	38
Quantity per household using butter or margarine in specified way (pounds)										
Butter:										
Any.....	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7
Table use.....	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.4
In cooking.....	.5	.5	.4	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
Margarine:										
Any.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
Table use.....	1.1	.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	.7
In cooking.....	.5	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5	.4	.5	.6	.4
Quantity per household using any butter or margarine (pounds)										
Butter:										
Total.....	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7
Table use.....	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	.7	1.0	1.0	1.4
In cooking.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Margarine:										
Total.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
Table use.....	.9	.8	.9	.9	1.1	.8	.8	.9	.9	.6
In cooking.....	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	.4	.4	.4
Butter or margarine used in each way (percent)										
Butter:										
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Table use.....	81	80	85	78	78	81	82	85	77	81
In cooking.....	19	20	15	22	22	19	18	15	23	19
Margarine:										
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Table use.....	71	72	69	67	76	71	79	71	69	60
In cooking.....	29	28	31	33	24	29	21	29	31	40

TABLE 82.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR: *Households using and quantity used in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Households using granulated sugar (percent)										
Any.....	100	99	100	100	100	98	98	98	99	100
Table use.....	96	93	97	97	100	95	90	97	97	97
In baked goods.....	84	81	88	80	88	62	58	62	59	75
In other food preparation.....	52	54	49	56	48	40	46	38	36	44
Other use.....	8	8	7	9	9	6	4	7	6	8
Quantity per household using granulated sugar in specified ways (pounds)										
Any.....	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.4
Table use.....	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
In baked goods.....	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
In other food preparation.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other use.....	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
Quantity per household using any granulated sugar (pounds)										
Total.....	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.4
Table use.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7
In baked goods.....	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	.9	.7	.9	.9	1.0
In other food preparation.....	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6
Other use.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	(¹)	.1	.1	.1
Granulated sugar used in each way (percent)										
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Table use.....	43	47	40	42	45	53	54	55	53	48
In baked goods.....	38	32	41	39	39	28	25	27	29	30
In other food preparation.....	16	19	16	15	14	17	20	15	16	18
Other use.....	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	4

¹ 0.05 or less.

TABLE 83.—HOUSEHOLD USES OF WHITE CAKE FLOUR, ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR, LARD, OTHER SHORTENING, SALAD AND COOKING OIL: *Households using each food in specified ways in a week, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food and uses (1)	Rural farm					Rural nonfarm				
	All incomes (2)	Under \$2,000 (3)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (4)	\$4,000 and over (5)	Not classified (6)	All incomes (7)	Under \$2,000 (8)	\$2,000-\$3,999 (9)	\$4,000 and over (10)	Not classified (11)
Cake flour:										
Any.....	Percent 27	Percent 23	Percent 31	Percent 28	Percent 25	Percent 15	Percent 11	Percent 14	Percent 16	Percent 23
In cake.....	26	23	30	28	25	14	10	13	14	23
In pie or pastry.....	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Other use.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
All purpose flour:										
Any.....	97	97	98	97	98	92	89	92	92	94
In yeast bread.....	25	28	22	20	32	11	14	12	5	19
In yeast rolls, coffeecake.....	13	8	12	20	15	6	4	8	6	9
In cake.....	38	29	41	36	53	23	20	27	21	25
In pie or pastry.....	54	47	60	56	53	39	40	39	38	44
In quick breads.....	28	31	24	32	23	24	29	26	19	27
In cookies.....	27	24	30	28	26	16	10	17	17	22
Other use.....	80	77	84	82	75	76	73	78	79	69
Lard:										
Any.....	80	84	82	79	74	55	64	56	45	55
In baking (in batters and doughs).....	65	67	67	57	65	36	46	36	26	44
In cake.....	20	16	24	18	22	9	10	10	5	12
In pie or pastry.....	48	44	54	44	44	26	33	24	22	33
Other.....	30	40	24	23	31	17	24	18	10	19
For frying.....	64	70	64	62	57	42	46	45	36	41
Other use.....	5	8	3	5	4	4	4	5	2	6
Shortening:										
Any.....	32	24	36	37	35	46	26	47	58	51
In baking (in batters and doughs).....	28	19	34	32	30	33	20	34	42	32
In cake.....	20	12	24	20	26	17	9	17	24	19
In pie or pastry.....	9	4	11	10	15	14	8	16	16	14
Other.....	11	8	12	14	12	14	6	16	19	11
For frying.....	14	13	13	15	18	28	15	28	36	35
Other use.....	2	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	6
Salad or cooking oil:										
Any.....	12	8	13	16	14	11	5	9	17	14
In baking (in batters and doughs).....	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	5
For frying.....	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	5
In salad dressing.....	7	4	8	12	8	6	4	6	10	5
Other use.....	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	(1)	2	0

¹ 0.5 or less.

APPENDIX B. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PROCEDURES

The sample¹⁴

Design.—The study was planned to be representative of all rural households in the 12 North Central States. The households to be included were selected by area-probability sampling, with geographic stratification. On the basis of the 1950 Census, the 12 States were divided into 6 subregions, the subregions were each further broken into 4 areas, and a sample of 6 counties was drawn from each area. Each of these 144 counties was then divided into equal-sized segments in terms of expected number of rural households (namely 10). Four segments were drawn at random from each county, a total of 576 segments, and in each segment 2 households were selected at random for interview. When families designated for interview did not participate in the study, either because they did not meet the requirements for inclusion as housekeeping families—a minimum of 10 meals at home to each of 2 persons or more during the 7 days immediately preceding the interview—or because they were unwilling to participate, a substitute family was selected in a random manner from the segment in which the nonparticipant lived.

This fixed-take scheme, which calls for two households in a segment to be interviewed regardless of the number of eligible households it contains, theoretically requires varying weights to be applied to the schedules obtained for computing means and their standard errors. However, the computations are much simpler when an unweighted scheme is used; therefore, means and standard errors for a few characteristics were computed both ways and compared. The differences were so small that the simpler method was used for processing the data.

Data obtained.—A record card with information on housing facilities, occupation, farm status, and certain other descriptive family characteristics was filled out for every household visited. Those found to be housekeeping families were asked to provide data for a "food list;" that is, detailed information on the foods used and the number of meals served during that period. The quantity used, the source (whether purchased, home-produced, or received as gift or pay), and the price paid if purchased were reported for each food. For a few selected foods additional questions were asked on the manner of use. (The pertinent parts of the schedule used for recording this information are reproduced in appendix C.)

In addition, all participating families in existence during all of 1951 were asked to supply information on the year's food expenditures,

food obtained without direct expense, canning and freezing of food, household composition, and income. The net money income in 1951 (after income taxes) has been used to classify families for study of their food consumption in the week discussed in the present report. The other data for 1951 together with data on food purchasing practices in the survey week have been presented in the first report on this survey.

Appraisal.—The families comprising the survey sample were found to be representative of the rural population of the North Central Region as described in the decennial census of population in 1950 in terms of nativity, age, household size, farm status and tenure, and housing facilities. No significant bias resulted from the nonparticipation of 19 percent of the eligible families and the substitution of others for them (12, pp. 67-68).

The income of the survey families in 1951 has also been compared with that derived from the statistics on income in 1949 of rural families in the North Central States obtained in the census of 1950. Only census statistics for the United States as a whole were available for 1951, but on the premise that rural income in the North Central States increased from 1949 to 1951 as did rural income for the Nation, the families surveyed are representative with regard to income.

As part of the problem of bias, the households providing food consumption data but failing to provide enough information to be classified by their income in 1951 have been studied. This unclassified group includes perforce 16 households (5 farm and 11 nonfarm) not asked to report income for the year 1951 because they had not existed as families during the entire year, and 20 families (12 farm and 8 nonfarm) who had changed from farm to nonfarm status or the reverse during the year.

The households not classified by income have been compared with those that were classified to see whether their omission from the analysis of food consumption with respect to income may have distorted the results. In the previous report (12, appendix table 51) it was shown that families not reporting income differed in some respects—namely, household size, age, educa-

¹⁴ A detailed report describing and evaluating the sample, together with a summary of procedures used in collecting the survey data, has been prepared by the Statistical Laboratory and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. That report contains considerable detail on the steps followed in drawing the sample as well as material on the estimates derived and their reliability. A copy of the report, prepared by Howard L. Taylor, is available on request from the Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

tion and employment of the homemaker, and freezing facilities—from those who did, but there was no consistent pattern in the difference. In some ways the families not reporting income resembled high-income families, and in others they were more like low-income families. Were their income known, they would probably be dispersed throughout the income distribution and, in general, the inferences drawn from analysis of food expenditures and home production for the year would be substantially the same for families reporting income and those that did not. The average quantities of foods used in the survey week and the percentage of families using them lead to the same conclusion; namely, that analyses by income probably are not biased by the fact that a number of the families could not be included. There seems no reason to believe that the families not reporting income uniformly use more or less food, different food, or home produce more or less food, or report their food consumption less accurately than families giving information on income.

Sampling reliability.—The variation in food consumption of different groups and subgroups of families has been discussed in the text of this report. Variation, in conjunction with the size of the samples, is a factor in the measurement of the reliability of the sample means as estimates of means for the population from which the sample was drawn; namely, all rural farm and nonfarm housekeeping families of 2 persons or more living in the 12 North Central States.

Table 84 gives the standard error of the mean as a percentage of the mean for each of the 11 nutrition food groups plus accessories and alcoholic beverages used per household in the survey week, and for the nutritive value of the diets per nutrition unit per day.

The standard error of a mean indicates the reliability of that mean insofar as sampling error is concerned. The interval centered on the sample mean, and extending one standard error in either direction is expected to include the "true" 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. Since the standard error of the mean increases as the standard deviation increases, individual foods that have greater variability than food groups will have greater sampling variability than that shown for the group totals. For subgroups of families such as families in a specific income class, or of a given size, or with homemakers of specified age or education, the increased homogeneity tends to decrease the standard deviation. However, because the standard error of the mean increases as (the square root of) the number of households in the sample decreases, the smaller sample size of the

subgroups usually results in standard errors larger than those shown here for all families in the survey.

The formula used for the estimate of the sampling variation must take into account the design of the sample. The complex design of the present sample, with its area-probability, fixed-take, geographic multistage stratification features, called for the use of a complicated ratio estimator. The formulas and procedures used are described in the aforementioned report by Howard L. Taylor.

TABLE 84.—*Relative standard error of the mean¹ for rural survey of quantities of foods used at home per household in a week, and quantities provided of calories and 8 nutrients per nutrition unit per day, by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Food group and nutrient (1)	Rural farm (2)	Rural nonfarm (3)
	Percent	Percent
Nutrition group totals:		
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	2.36	3.53
Citrus fruits and tomatoes.....	3.50	2.40
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	6.43	3.15
Other vegetables and fruits.....	4.33	2.51
Milk equivalent.....	1.36	2.77
Meat, poultry, fish.....	1.69	3.26
Eggs.....	1.87	1.91
Dry beans and peas, nuts.....	4.69	5.57
Grain products.....	3.20	2.42
Fats and oils.....	2.68	2.36
Sugar, sweets.....	4.47	2.77
Alcoholic beverages.....	7.03	11.32
Coffee, tea, leavenings, seasonings.....	11.15	4.22
Nutrients:		
Food energy.....	1.33	1.76
Protein.....	1.29	2.17
Calcium.....	1.89	2.63
Iron.....	1.24	2.06
Vitamin A value.....	1.70	1.97
Thiamine.....	1.04	2.14
Riboflavin.....	1.45	2.32
Niacin.....	1.46	2.55
Ascorbic acid.....	2.33	3.03

¹ The chances are 2 out of 3 that the sample mean is not farther away from the true mean by more than the specified percentage, and 95 out of 100 that it is not farther away than twice the specified percentage.

Selected study procedures

The definitions and procedures used in collecting and analyzing the data for this survey are described in the glossary and in the earlier report. A few procedures of particular interest have been singled out for discussion here.

Household size (21-meal-at-home equivalent persons) and family size.—In this survey, as in

other surveys of food consumption and dietary levels made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the size of the consuming unit has been determined from the number of meals (including packed lunches) eaten out of family food supplies in the week. This number, divided by 21, has been designated as the number of persons in the household (i.e., household size) for use in analysis of the quantities of food consumed at home and the dietary levels they provided. This measure has been adopted to take account of the fact that some persons in the family eat some or all of their meals away from home, and also that in many homes it is the custom on occasion to share the family food with guests or to provide meals for hired help (appendix table 29). (Additional data are given in appendix tables 33 and 34 on expenditures for food away from home by family members.)

It is recognized that this procedure has limitations. It assigns equal weight in quantity and cost to all meals, and makes no allowance

for any difference in amounts or kinds of food between meals eaten away and those served at home. However, it does attempt to adjust for the fact that the number of persons dependent on the family income is not always identical with the number of people for whom the family budget provided food in the survey week. The households in the present survey have been classified on a family-size basis; that is, by count of persons in the economic family, as well as by the number of 21-meal-equivalent persons in order to compare the results obtained with the two definitions. Table 85 shows that the majority of families fall into the same size group (2, 3, 4, or 5 persons or more) for the week when classified by the number of family members as by the number of meals served at home divided by 21. For a number of families, however, the size does vary with the definition used, with the "household" more often being larger than the "family." That is, the number of meals served to nonfamily members in the survey week is likely to be greater

TABLE 85.—Size of consuming unit in terms of the number in the household compared with the number of family members, by farm status, money income, and economic family size

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Money income and economic family size ¹	Rural farm				Rural nonfarm			
	Number in household (21-meal equivalent persons) compared with number in family—				Number in household (21-meal equivalent persons) compared with number in family—			
	Total (2)	Smaller (3)	Larger (4)	Same (5)	Total (6)	Smaller (7)	Larger (8)	Same (9)
(1)	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes ²	100.0	5.3	11.2	83.5	100.0	7.4	10.9	81.7
2 persons	100.0		16.4	83.6	100.0		15.8	84.2
3 persons	100.0	3.6	16.4	80.0	100.0	14.3	12.9	72.8
4 persons	100.0	9.2	14.7	76.1	100.0	11.5	12.2	76.3
5 persons or more	100.0	8.9		91.1	100.0	7.3		92.7
Under \$2,000	100.0	3.0	6.6	90.4	100.0	4.5	13.6	81.9
2 persons	100.0		8.1	91.9	100.0		15.9	84.1
3 persons	100.0	3.2	3.2	93.6	100.0	9.1	18.2	72.7
4 persons	100.0	6.9	13.8	79.3	100.0			100.0
5 persons or more	100.0	6.1		93.9	100.0	33.3		66.7
\$2,000-\$3,999	100.0	6.4	14.7	78.9	100.0	5.2	10.4	84.4
2 persons	100.0		26.7	73.3	100.0		19.0	81.0
3 persons	100.0	2.8	30.5	66.7	100.0	10.6	10.6	78.8
4 persons	100.0	9.5	9.5	81.0	100.0	6.2	12.3	81.5
5 persons or more	100.0	10.4		89.6	100.0	3.3		96.7
\$4,000 and over	100.0	6.0	16.2	77.8	100.0	11.7	8.9	79.4
2 persons	100.0		28.0	72.0	100.0		11.6	88.4
3 persons	100.0	4.5	27.3	68.2	100.0	19.0	9.5	71.5
4 persons	100.0	8.0	24.0	68.0	100.0	20.0	15.6	64.4
5 persons or more	100.0	8.9		91.1	100.0	8.2		91.8

¹ See Glossary, Family, economic.

² Includes families not classified by income.

than the number received or bought away from home by family members. This follows logically from the study procedures. Since only families serving 10 meals or more at home to each of 2 persons in the week were included, those eating most of their meals away from home could be represented only to the extent that they were receiving meals as guests (or boarders or hired help) in the homes of others.

In table 86 the average money value of food in the week (purchased, home-produced, and gift or pay) and the average quantity used of meat, milk, and fresh fruits has been computed for consuming units classified by family size as well as by the household size used elsewhere in this report. It is obvious that although an individual consuming unit may differ in size depending on the definition, the average consumption per unit of a given size for the items shown is much the same regardless of definition. Generally, averages for 2- and 3-person households are smaller than for 2- and 3-person families, while the averages for 4- and 5-person households are larger than for 4- and 5-person families. The differences are small enough, however, so that the trend in consumption by size and income determined from one set of averages would not differ significantly from that determined by use of the alternative definition. The differences may be related to the pattern followed at meals shared with nonfamily members (which in farm families were more likely to be noon meals than other meals but in non-farm families were as likely to be evening as noon meals) and that prevailing at meals from which family members were absent (usually noon meals). Some foods are more likely to be eaten at one time of the day than at other times. Further research will be needed for other food groups and for individual foods, for urban families as well as for rural households. It is possible for the distributions based on each of the definitions of size to vary even though the averages are substantially the same.

Food classification.—In this report two sets of food groupings have been used, designated as marketing group totals (appendix table 38) and nutrition group totals (appendix table 59).

Marketing groups.—The marketing classification takes into account the way foods are sold and is useful in market analysis as well as for consumption analysis. The 16 groups which have been used in the main in discussing food consumption are as follows:

Milk equivalent (including milk, cheese, cream, ice cream); fats and oils; flour, meal, cereals, pastes; bakery products; meat, poultry, fish, fresh, cured, canned, frozen; eggs; sugar, sweets; fresh fruits (citrus and other); potatoes and sweetpotatoes (fresh); fresh vegetables other than potatoes; frozen fruits and vegetables

(including potatoes); canned fruits and vegetables (including potatoes); juices, canned and frozen; dried fruits and vegetables; beverages; and other foods.

In some instances a table of group totals includes a subgroup "meat" under "meat, poultry, fish" and a subgroup "fluid milk" under "milk equivalent."

The individual foods making up the 16 groups can be determined by inspection from appendix tables 39-57.

Nutrition groups.—The 11 nutrition groups correspond to the groups used in preparing suggested food plans providing an adequate diet at low or moderate cost (15). They take account of similarities in contribution of foods to nutritive value of diets and have been used in discussing the dietary levels of the food consumed by the families in the survey week.

The 11 groups, used in appendix tables 59-61 and 65, are as follows:

Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; citrus fruits, tomatoes; potatoes, sweetpotatoes; other vegetables and fruits; milk, cream, ice cream, and cheese (milk equivalent); meat, poultry, fish; eggs; dry beans and peas, nuts; grain products; fats and oils; and sugar, sweets.

It will be noted that accessories (coffee, tea, salt) and alcoholic beverages are not included in this classification.

The milk and eggs groups are identical with those in the marketing classification. There are two major differences between the two classifications—(1) in the nutrition grouping, bacon and salt pork are included with fats and oils rather than with meat, poultry, and fish, as in the marketing classification; and (2) fruits and vegetables are grouped in the nutrition classification on the basis of their contribution to the diet, but in the marketing classification they are grouped by kind of processing.

Sources of food.—Food in this report has been classified as purchased, home-produced, and gift or pay (defined in the glossary). The total of all food used is designated as food from all sources. Foods were usually listed in their form at the time of entering the kitchen, rather than according to the way they were used. For instance, mixed dishes made in the home such as bread, cake, or salad dressing were reported under their respective ingredients, with each ingredient classified as purchased, home-produced, or gift or pay. However, there were three major exceptions to this method of reporting home-made foods—(1) butter, cream (but not ice cream), and cheese were reported as such rather than as milk, and were classified as home-produced if the milk or cream used had come from the home dairy; (2) home-canned and home-frozen foods were reported as canned or frozen rather than as fresh, and were classified

TABLE 86.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE VERSUS FAMILY SIZE AND FOOD CONSUMPTION: *Money value of all food and quantities of three food groups used at home in a week per consumption unit of specified size defined as count of members (economic family) and as number of 21-meal equivalent persons (households), by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and size of consumption unit (1)	Consumption units		Size of consumption units		Total money value of food used at home per consumption unit ¹						Quantity of specified food used per consumption unit ¹					
	Household	Family	Household	Family	All food		Purchased food		Home-produced food ²		Milk equivalent		Meat, poultry, fish		Fresh fruits	
					Household	Family	Household	Family	Household	Family	Household	Family	Household	Family	Household	Family
	Number	Number	Persons	Persons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Quarts	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
RURAL FARM																
All income: ³																
2 persons	133	152	2.01	1.99	17.87	18.92	9.85	10.43	7.45	7.95	11.79	12.80	9.75	10.38	6.68	7.07
3 persons	118	110	2.96	3.00	22.34	24.18	11.92	13.03	10.01	10.74	15.45	16.75	12.31	13.46	7.54	8.09
4 persons	112	109	3.98	4.00	30.65	29.46	17.08	16.39	13.11	12.60	24.02	23.34	16.23	15.50	11.03	10.82
5 persons or more	165	157	6.06	6.10	37.95	37.96	20.67	20.61	16.53	16.58	33.41	33.52	20.12	20.00	12.92	12.76
Under \$2,000:																
2 persons	70	74	2.01	2.00	16.40	17.04	8.09	8.36	7.94	8.32	12.97	13.55	8.54	8.85	6.18	6.65
3 persons	36	31	2.94	3.00	20.80	20.23	10.55	10.12	9.99	9.94	16.65	16.75	10.52	10.31	7.06	6.01
4 persons	25	29	4.05	4.00	28.43	26.59	14.42	13.36	13.16	12.53	24.11	24.41	17.22	14.62	7.51	7.56
5 persons or more	36	33	5.86	5.88	32.97	34.31	16.58	17.69	16.02	16.20	33.67	33.11	16.68	18.44	10.03	10.24
\$2,000-\$3,999:																
2 persons	23	30	1.97	1.97	18.14	20.07	10.90	12.10	7.00	7.68	10.56	12.52	9.95	11.32	7.63	7.90
3 persons	33	36	2.94	3.00	22.01	26.54	11.87	14.65	9.78	11.55	13.82	17.47	12.75	15.16	6.01	8.13
4 persons	50	42	3.94	4.00	30.84	29.04	16.90	16.05	13.59	12.59	24.56	21.65	15.31	14.24	12.70	11.58
5 persons or more	50	48	6.15	6.12	38.19	37.87	20.63	19.89	17.02	17.48	32.91	34.58	20.37	19.79	12.51	13.04
\$4,000 and over:																
2 persons	19	25	2.06	2.00	20.98	22.43	12.86	13.61	7.63	8.29	10.18	12.49	13.29	13.75	6.85	7.98
3 persons	22	22	2.95	3.00	24.79	26.10	13.11	14.01	11.12	11.65	15.87	16.60	14.69	15.40	10.68	10.05
4 persons	27	25	3.95	4.00	32.57	34.65	19.34	20.81	12.83	13.47	23.94	25.89	16.70	18.53	11.07	13.83
5 persons or more	49	46	5.87	5.98	40.00	39.60	23.52	23.08	15.75	15.72	30.40	30.08	21.98	21.29	16.46	15.66

RURAL NONFARM																
All incomes: ³																
2 persons	199	209	1.96	1.98	14.48	15.98	12.29	13.44	1.35	1.65	7.80	8.57	7.40	8.39	6.51	6.75
3 persons	143	147	2.92	3.00	21.19	21.39	18.34	18.40	2.09	2.22	13.85	14.38	11.29	11.21	7.95	8.15
4 persons	128	131	3.96	4.00	25.77	25.65	22.48	22.55	2.30	2.04	18.14	18.26	12.83	12.77	9.63	9.04
5 persons or more	154	137	5.62	5.82	34.00	33.64	28.91	28.68	3.35	3.21	27.61	27.83	16.72	16.28	11.35	11.82
Under \$2,000:																
2 persons	76	88	1.99	1.98	11.43	13.02	8.97	10.21	1.62	1.93	6.62	6.82	5.64	6.77	4.75	5.05
3 persons	27	22	2.90	3.00	16.80	17.23	12.49	12.53	2.94	3.06	10.15	11.59	9.03	9.81	5.24	6.14
4 persons	17	10	4.03	4.00	23.83	22.51	18.81	18.52	3.31	2.14	16.69	14.23	12.14	9.57	12.09	9.69
5 persons or more	12	12	5.48	5.83	30.05	28.61	22.47	21.39	2.04	2.03	28.64	31.40	15.88	13.49	8.91	11.50
\$2,000-\$3,999:																
2 persons	54	58	1.97	1.97	15.91	17.10	13.75	14.78	1.21	1.38	7.89	9.01	9.12	9.64	5.81	6.57
3 persons	63	66	2.91	3.00	21.40	21.85	19.17	19.35	1.58	1.92	14.85	15.81	11.36	11.36	7.74	7.48
4 persons	63	65	4.01	4.00	24.65	25.28	21.37	21.78	2.60	2.58	17.86	18.94	12.02	12.30	8.16	8.09
5 persons or more	69	60	5.47	5.70	32.07	31.59	26.80	26.58	3.40	3.15	27.30	26.25	15.30	15.21	10.53	10.69
\$4,000 and over:																
2 persons	47	43	1.90	1.98	17.43	19.48	16.06	17.68	.84	1.25	9.57	10.46	8.00	8.90	10.70	10.73
3 persons	41	42	2.94	3.00	23.51	22.91	20.75	20.32	2.02	2.07	14.32	13.82	12.43	11.92	9.35	10.22
4 persons	36	45	3.87	4.00	27.51	27.08	25.30	24.87	1.50	1.27	18.54	18.00	13.69	14.02	11.13	10.40
5 persons or more	55	49	5.71	5.88	37.33	36.90	33.43	33.12	3.07	2.99	27.59	28.20	18.53	18.03	11.47	11.41

¹ Family—members of economic family at home and away in week (see Glossary, Family, economic).

Household—persons eating out of family food supplies in week, 21 meals at home=1 person (see Glossary, Household size in week).

² Valued at retail prices.

³ Includes households not classified by income.

TABLE 87.—FOOD REPORTED AS DISCARDED: *Quantity per household of food used¹ during the survey week that was reported as not eaten (fed to animals or wasted), percentage of households reporting, and energy value of all food not eaten, by farm status and money income*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Farm status, money income, and source of food (1)	Total (2)	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (3)	Citrus fruits, tomatoes (4)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (5)	Other vegetables and fruits (6)	Milk equivalent (7)	Meat, poultry, fish (8)	Eggs (9)	Dry beans and peas, nuts (10)	Grain products (11)	Fats and oils (12)	Sugar, sweets (13)
Quantity per household												
RURAL FARM												
Food from all sources, all incomes		<i>Pounds</i> 0.07	<i>Pounds</i> 0.01	<i>Pounds</i> 0.39	<i>Pounds</i> 0.04	<i>Quarts</i> 0.55	<i>Pounds</i> 0.06	<i>Dozen</i> 0.03	<i>Pounds</i> 0.01	<i>Pounds</i> 0.16	<i>Pounds</i> (²)	<i>Pounds</i> 0.01
Under \$2,000		.02	.01	.27	.02	.43	.04	.04	.01	.17	(²)	(²)
\$2,000-\$3,999		.13	.02	.43	.04	.59	.09	.02	.02	.14	(²)	.01
\$4,000 and over		.05	.01	.33	.04	.58	.06	.04	.01	.13	0	.03
Not classified		.07	.01	.62	.06	.65	.05	(²)	.01	.20	(²)	(²)
Home-produced food, all incomes		.04	.01	.24	.02	.45	.04	.03	(²)	(²)	(²)	0
RURAL NONFARM												
Food from all sources, all incomes		.07	.01	.15	.02	.27	.04	.01	.01	.09	.01	(²)
Under \$2,000		.09	.01	.06	.01	.13	.02	(²)	.01	.09	(²)	0
\$2,000-\$3,999		.05	.01	.19	.02	.25	.03	.01	.01	.10	.03	0
\$4,000 and over		.08	.01	.16	.04	.31	.07	.01	(²)	.09	(²)	(²)
Not classified		.10	0	.12	.02	.46	.03	.02	.02	.07	(²)	0
Home-produced food, all incomes		.02	(²)	.02	(²)	.02	(²)	(²)	0	0	(²)	0
Households reporting food not eaten (percent)												
RURAL FARM												
Food from all sources	82.6	9.1	3.2	25.0	6.8	26.7	10.2	8.9	5.1	36.9	2.8	1.5
Home-produced food		5.7	1.9	13.1	2.7	17.8	6.8	7.2	.2	.2	1.3	0
RURAL NONFARM												
Food from all sources	77.3	11.9	2.1	15.2	6.9	20.8	9.0	5.3	3.7	28.7	3.2	.2
Home-produced food		3.4	1.0	2.2	1.1	.8	.5	1.1	0	0	.2	0
Energy value per nutrition unit per day (calories)												
Rural farm	³ 92	(⁴)	(⁴)	5	(⁴)	18	3	1	1	13	(⁴)	1
Rural nonfarm	³ 74	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	(⁴)	10	2	(⁴)	1	9	2	(⁴)

¹ For quantities used see table 59; for energy value of food consumed see table 73.

² 0.005 or less.

³ Includes calories from fat salvage that could not be allocated to either the fat or the meat group.

⁴ 0.5 or less.

TABLE 88.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOOD REPORTED AS DISCARDED: *Average per nutrition unit per day from total food available¹ and from food used during the survey week that was reported as not eaten (fed to animals or wasted), by farm status*

[Rural farm and nonfarm households of 2 or more persons in 12 North Central States, spring (April-June) 1952]

Nutrient and unit (1)	Rural farm			Rural nonfarm		
	Total available ¹ (2)	Discarded		Total available ¹ (5)	Discarded	
		Amount (3)	As percentage of total (4)		Amount (6)	As percentage of total (7)
Food energy.....calories.....	4,000	92	2	3,770	74	2
Protein.....grams.....	118	2	2	105	1	1
Calcium.....do.....	1.09	.02	2	.95	.01	1
Iron.....milligrams.....	19.3	.2	1	17.2	.1	1
Vitamin A value.....International Units.....	2,190	90	1	8,530	70	1
Thiamine ².....milligrams.....	2.11	.03	1	1.95	.02	1
Riboflavin ².....do.....	2.86	.05	2	2.48	.03	1
Niacin ².....do.....	22.5	.3	1	21.3	.4	2
Ascorbic acid ².....do.....	120	1	1	111	1	1

¹ Nutritive value of food consumed (table 73), and of food discarded.

² Cooking losses deducted.

by source according to the method of obtaining the food canned or frozen; and (3) pickles, relishes, jellies, and preserves made before the survey week were reported as such rather than as vegetables or fruit and were classified by source according to the major ingredient. Thus, by definition, there were no home-produced bread or other baked goods, candy, salad dressing, or ice cream consumed in the survey.

For method of valuing food used in the week, see Glossary, Money value of food.

Food used and food wasted.—Food reported by the homemaker as used during the week included all edible food brought into the household before or during the survey week that had not been given away or remained on hand at the end of the week.

The schedule also included a section for recording quantities of edible food prepared for the household and later discarded from plates, serving dishes, or in the kitchen or fed to animals. These quantities were subtracted from the total quantities reported to obtain the quantities used in calculating the nutritive value of the week's food. Adjustments were also made for additions to quantities of fat drippings, measured as the difference between inventory at the start and the end of the survey week.

The quantities reported as used (in an economic sense) and later discarded (table 87) were very small. Quite a few families did not report any food discarded—17 percent of the farm and 23 percent of the nonfarm households. The average amount of a nutrient in the food reported as discarded was not over 2 percent of the total household food for any nutrient (table 88). Even for those reporting it is likely that

there has been considerable underreporting of such waste of food. Estimation of quantities of food losses is difficult, particularly of fat trimmed away or cooked out of meat and discarded in the kitchen, of meat left on bones. No attempt was made to estimate the loss of edible portions of fresh vegetables and fruit discarded in wasteful peeling or trimming. To obtain more complete estimates of waste in home, it is probably necessary to collect records of weighed kitchen and plate discards from selected groups in the population, working towards estimates that can be applied to surveys of representative households.

Calculation of nutrition units.—In studies of food consumption and dietary levels, it is desirable to make allowance for differences in family composition that affect both the quantity and food consumed and the requirements for specific nutrients. The number and also the sex, age, and degree of physical activity of the people eating meals at home must be considered. It was feasible to do this for nutrients only, not for quantities of foods.

The adjustment was made by determining for each household the number of adult-male equivalents, designated as nutrition units. The number of nutrition units in a household was calculated separately for each nutrient studied—food energy, protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, or ascorbic acid. For example, a family of 4, consisting of 2 adults and 2 children, might represent only 3.6 nutrition units (i.e., adult males) for calories though perhaps 5 for calcium. In this study, the nutrient allowance recommended for a physically active man by the National Research

Council has been used as the reference unit and the allowances for other persons expressed in terms of that unit.

The procedure used for computing nutrition units (or adult-male equivalents) is as follows: First, the NRC allowances for a particular nutrient for persons in each of 17 specified sex, age, and activity groups are expressed as relatives, with the allowance for a physically active man being designated as 1.0. For each household these relatives are then multiplied by the number of persons (21-meal-equivalents) in the appropriate sex-age-activity group. The sum of these products is the number of nutrition units or adult-male equivalents represented by the household in requirements for the given nutrient.

The allowances used for a physically active

man for the nutrients studied are shown on page 22 of this report. Allowances recommended for other persons can be found in publications of the National Research Council (9, 10). Certain modifications were made in the designations of the sex-age-activity groupings to insure better understanding and recording of information by interviewers and coders. For example, the NRC classification of "sedentary activity" was designated as "light activity" or "resting;" "physically active" was changed to "moderately active," and "with heavy work" into "severe activity". The sex-age-activity groups used in this study are shown in appendix table 28 (with the light activity and resting groups combined). Special adjustments in addition have been made in calories, thiamine, and niacin for persons not of average height.

APPENDIX C. SCHEDULE FORMS

The portion of the schedule used for recording the quantities of food used in the household, the way in which certain foods were used, and the persons eating at home during the survey week are reproduced on the following pages. The record card used to obtain identifying information and determine eligibility for

inclusion in the study as well as the sections of the schedule on which were reported income, home production and preservation practices in 1951 and food purchasing practices in the survey week were reproduced as appendix C to the earlier report on this survey (12).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics
in cooperation with
IOWA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Statistical Laboratory

FOOD CONSUMPTION OF RURAL FAMILIES
IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES
SPRING, 1952

Confidential report

A. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND CODES

To be filled by interviewer:

1. State _____
2. County _____
3. Name of place _____
4. Segment No. _____
5. Household No. _____
6. Date of call: 1st call _____ 2d call _____ 3d call _____
7. Interviewer _____
8. Date sent to Ames _____

Codes to be filled in office:

11. Schedule No. _____
12. State _____
13. Farm status _____
14. Household size _____
15. Household type _____
Income, 1951, after taxes:
16. Family _____
17. Person _____
18. Money value of food and drink at home per person in week _____
19. Education of female head _____
20. Age of homemaker _____
21. Week ending _____
22. CPS family _____
23. _____
24. _____

To be filled by editor:

9. Editor _____
10. Date _____

B. REPORT OF FOOD USED DURING PAST 7 DAYS--from _____ to _____ after M N E meal

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food Price and unit (e)	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)			Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, EGGS									
1. Chicken: Fryer___broiler___roasting___stewing___ Live___dressed___drawn___boned___ selected parts_____				\$ for		047		\$	
2. Turkey___duck___guinea___ other poultry _____ Live___dressed___drawn___boned___ selected parts_____				for		047			
3. Pork: Chops.....				for		044			
4. Ham: Bone in___boned___; skin on___skinned___				for		044			
5. Loin roast: Bone in___boned_____				for		044			
6. Sausage: Link___other_____				for		044			
7. Shoulder___ham hocks___Canadian bacon___ spareribs___other_____ Bone in___boned_____				for		044			
8. Bacon: Rind on___rind off___ sliced___slab_____				for		022			
9. Salt pork, fat back.....				for		022			
10. Cracklings___pork skins_____				for		022			

11. Beef: Steak, round: Bone in__boned_____				for	041		
12. Steak, other: Bone in__boned_____				for	041		
13. Roast, rib: Bone in__boned_____				for	041		
14. Roast, other: Bone in__boned_____				for	041		
15. Boiling, stewing, soup: Bone in__boned_____				for	041		
16. Corned beef__chipped beef_____				for	041		
17. Ground, hamburger _____				for	041		
18. Veal: Roast: Bone in__boned_____				for	042		
19. Cutlet, chops: Bone in__boned_____				for	042		
20. Stewing, soup, grinding: Bone in__boned_____				for	042		
21. Lamb, mutton: Chops, steak: Bone in__ boned_____				for	043		
22. Roast: Bone in__boned_____				for	043		
23. Stewing, soup, grinding: Bone in__boned_____				for	043		
24. Ground__patties with bacon_____				for	043		
25. Variety meats: Liver (specify)_____				for	045		
26. Kidney__brains__hearts__chitterlings__ tongue__sweetbreads__tripe__other_____				for	045		
27. Other meats: Rabbit__other game_____ Live__dressed__drawn__selected parts_____				for	045		
28. Wieners__bologna__salami__smoked sausage__ spiced ham__veal loaf__deviled ham__ other lunch meats:_____				for	046		
				for	046		

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food Price and unit (e)	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)			Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, EGGS--continued									
29. Fish: Salmon__tuna fish__sardines__ mackerel__herring__ Live__drawn__dressed__steak sliced__ fillet__.....				\$ for		048		\$	
30. Other fish_____ Live__drawn__dressed__steak sliced__ fillet__.....				for		048			
31. Shellfish: Clams__crabs__lobster__ oysters__scallops__shrimp__clam juice__ other_____ In shell__shelled__.....				for		048			
32. Mixtures with 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__.....	rdy. ckd.			for		049			
	rdy. ckd.			for		049			
	rdy. ckd.			for		049			
33. Eggs: Whole: Small, pewee__medium, large__ extra large, jumbo__ yolks__whites__.....				for		100			

MILK, CREAM, ICE CREAM, CHEESE

34. Milk: Whole: Plain__Vit. D__other____ Pasteurized__not pasteurized_____				for	0110		
35. Buttermilk (specify)_____ skim__chocolate____ Pasteurized__not pasteurized_____				for	011		
36. Half and half_____ Pasteurized__not pasteurized_____				for	0118		
37. Evaporated, unsweetened.....				for	0114		
38. Condensed, sweetened				for	0115		
39. Dry: Whole__skim__other_____				for	011		
40. Cream: Light__heavy__sweet__sour__ whipped__other_____ Pasteurized__not pasteurized_____				for	012		
41. Whip topping (soybean product)				for	0270A		
42. Ice cream, plain (any flavor)____ Liquid ice cream mix__other_____				for	014		
43. Cheese: Cottage: With cream__no cream_____				for	0130		
44. American type: Not processed____ processed__cheese spreads__cheese foods_____				for	0131		
45. Cream (soft white)____cream cheese spreads____				for	0132A		
46. Swiss__Bleu__other_____				for	0133		

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)	Price and unit (e)		Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
VEGETABLES									
47. Asparagus: Green___white___ Whole with butt end___tips only_____				\$ for		08			\$
48. Beans: Lima: Mature, dry_____				for		050			
Green: Shelled___in shell_____				for		08			
49. Navy___kidney___pinto___ red Mexican___other_____				for		050			
50. Snap, green___yellow___(shelled)_____				for		08			
51. Soybeans: Mature, dry_____				for		050			
Green: Shelled___in shell_____				for		08			
52. Bean sprouts_____				for		09			
53. Beet tops: With beets___without beets___ Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
54. Beets: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		09			
55. Broccoli: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
56. Brussels sprouts _____				for		08			
57. Cabbage: Green___white___red___Chinese_____				for		08			
58. Carrots: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
Carrot juice _____				for		08			

59. Cauliflower: Trimmed__not trimmed_____				for	09		
60. Celery: White__green_____				for	09		
61. Chard: Trimmed__not trimmed_____				for	08		
62. Collards: Trimmed__not trimmed_____				for	08		
63. Corn, sweet, field: Yellow__white__ In husk__husked on cob__cut off cob_____				for	09		
64. Cucumbers _____	fresh			for	0908A		
65. Dandelion greens: Trimmed__not trimmed_____				for	08		
66. Eggplant _____				for	09		
67. Horseradish _____				for	0909		
68. Kale: Trimmed__not trimmed_____				for	08		
69. Kohlrabi _____				for	09		
70. Lettuce: Headed__leaf_____	fresh			for	0808		
71. Mushrooms _____				for	09		
72. Okra _____				for	08		
73. Olives: Green__stuffed__ripe__chopped_____				for	0912		
74. Onions: Mature__green__garlic__leeks_____				for	09		
75. Parsley, parsley flakes _____				for	08		
76. Parsnips _____				for	09		
77. Peas: English, sweet__cowpeas, blackeye__chickpeas__ Green, immature__shelled__in shell_____				for	08		
Dry, mature__whole__split_____				for	051		
Lentils__Other_____				for	051		

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, conc., dried, cured, ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food Price and unit (e)	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)			Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
VEGETABLES--continued									
78. Peppers: Sweet, green___hot___pimento_____				\$ for		08		\$	
79. Pickles___relishes_____				for		0912			
80. Potatoes: Irish___chips___sticks_____				for		110			
81. Sweetpotatoes, yams: Pale yellow___orange___				for		111			
82. Pumpkin: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
83. Radishes _____	fresh			for		0909G			
84. Rutabagas___salsify_____				for		09			
85. Sauerkraut___juice_____				for		0913			
86. Spinach: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
87. Squash: Summer_____				for		09			
Winter_____				for		08			
88. Tomatoes___juice_____				for		07			
89. Puree___paste___sauce_____	canned			for		0712			
90. Catsup___chili sauce_____	canned			for		0714			
91. Turnip greens: With turnips___without turnips___									
Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		08			
92. Turnips: Trimmed___not trimmed_____				for		09			
93. Vegetables, mixed (specify)_____									
Vegetable juice _____				for					

94. Other greens: Cress__chicory__escarole__ mustard greens__poke__rape__romaine__ other _____ Trimmed__not trimmed _____				for	08		
95. Other vegetables _____				for	08		
FRUIT							
96. Apples__sauce__butter__juice__cider_____				for	09		
97. Apricots__nectar__ Avocados_____				for	09		
98. Bananas__plantain_____				for	09		
99. Berries: Strawberries__juice_____				for	09		
100. Blackberries__blueberries__boysenberries__ cranberries__dewberries__gooseberries__ huckleberries__loganberries__ raspberries, black__red__ other_____berry juice_____				for	09		
101. Cherries__juice__maraschino cherries__ Pitted__with pits_____				for	09		
102. Currants__dates: Pitted__with pits_____				for	09		
103. Figs__juice_____				for	09		
104. Grapefruit__juice_____				for	07		
Grapefruit and orange__juice_____				for	07		
105. Grapes__juice_____				for	09		
106. Lemons__juice__lemonade__ Limes__juice__limeade_____				for	07		
107. Melons: Cantaloupes (muskmelons)__ watermelons__other_____				for	09		

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, conc., dried, cured, ready- cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL		
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)	Price and unit (e)		Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)
FRUIT--continued								
108. Oranges—orange juice—orangeade— tangerines—kumquats—juice.....				\$ for		07		\$
109. Peaches—nectarines—; nectar—juice.....				for		09		
110. Pears—nectar.....				for		09		
111. Pineapples—juice.....				for		09		
112. Plums—prunes—juice.....				for		09		
113. Raisins		dried		for		09		
114. Rhubarb: Trimmed—not trimmed.....				for		09		
115. Mixed fruit—other fruit.....				for		09		
116. Other fruit juice.....				for		09		

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Enriched (yes or no) (b)	Quantity used		Bought food	Code: B...1 HP...2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)	Price and unit (e)		Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
GRAIN PRODUCTS									
117. Flour: White, cake or pastry: Plain___ self-rising.....				\$ for		031			\$
118. White, all-purpose or family: Plain___ self-rising.....				for		031			
119. Whole-wheat				for		0320A			
120. Soy: Flour___flakes, grits.....				for		0321			
121. Prepared flour mix: Biscuit___rolls___corn muffin___other muffin___pancake___pie crust___apple pie___other pie_____ gingerbread___chocolate cake___other cake_____other.....				for		0322			
122. Buckwheat: Dark___light___; rye___potato___ other flour or meal.....				for		0321			
123. Corn meal: White___yellow___ Whole ground___degerminated___self-rising....				for		033			
124. Grits: Whole ground___degerminated.....				for		0340			
125. Hominy (big): White___yellow___ Dry___rdy. ckd.				for		034			
126. Corn: Popping___popped.....				for		03			
127. Cornstarch___tapioca.....				for		0344			

Foods How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Enriched (yes or no) (b)	Quantity used		Bought food	Code: B...1 HP..2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL			
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)	Price and unit (e)		Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)	
GRAIN PRODUCTS--continued									
128. Rice: White___converted___brown___wild___ precooked.....				\$ for		0342			\$
129. Baby cereal.....				for		0354			
130. Rolled oats, oatmeal.....				for		0343A			
131. Wheat___barley___ other uncooked cereal.....				for		0344			
132. Ready-to-eat cereal:									
Flaked: Bran___corn___ rice___wheat___				for		035			
Puffed: Corn___oats___rice___wheat___ Sugar-coated___not sugar-coated___				for		035			
Shredded wheat___bran___wheat germ___ Other.....				for		035			
133. Macaroni___spaghetti___noodles___ Dry___ready cooked.....				for		035			
134. Bread: White (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)				for		036			
135. Bread crumbs___cracker meal.....				for		036			
136. Whole wheat (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)				for		0362			
137. Rye___pumpernickel___other bread___ (Wt.: 1 loaf.....)				for		036			
138. Rolls___biscuits___muffins___ (Wt.: 1 doz.....)				for		0370			
139. Crackers: Sweet.....				for		037			
not sweet.....				for		037			

GRAIN PRODUCTS--continued

140. Cake _____ (Wt.: _____)			for	0372
141. Pie _____ (Wt.: _____)			for	0373
142. Cookies _____ (Wt.: _____)				
doughnuts _____ (Wt.: _____)			for	037
sweet buns _____ (Wt.: _____)				
other _____			for	037
FATS, OILS				
143. Lard			for	0230A
144. Vegetable shortening__shortening compound_____			for	0231
145. Suet__poultry fat			for	0231
146. Salad, cooking oil			for	0240A
147. Salad dressing__French			for	025
mayonnaise__other			for	025
148. Butter			for	0210
149. Margarine			for	0211
(150. Editor: Fat in drippings can)			for	0262
SUGARS, SWEETS				
151. Sugar: Granulated			for	0600A
152. Powered__confectioners			for	0600B
153. Brown sugar			for	0601A
154. Sirup: Corn			for	0610A
155. Cane__maple__other			for	061
156. Molasses__sorghum			for	061
157. Honey__honey butter			for	0614
158. Jellies__jams__preserves			for	062
159. Candy: With nuts__without nuts__chocolate__ marshmallows, whip__other			for	0622
_____			for	0622
160. Desserts: Dry_____ready prepared_____				
gelatine: Plain__sweet_____				
puddings: Chocolate__other_____			for	062
ice cream mix (dry)__icing__rennet__			for	062
other _____			for	062

Food How much of each of the following foods did you use in the past 7 days? (a)	Fresh, frozen, canned, dried, cured, ready-cooked (b)	Quantity used		Bought food	Code: B...1 HP...2 O...3 (f)	DO NOT FILL		
		Number of units (c)	Unit: Lb., qt., doz., cup, etc. (d)	Price and unit (e)		Food code (Must show 5 digits) (g)	Quantity of food in pounds (h)	Money value of food (i)
SOUPS, OTHER MIXTURES:								
161. Soups: Condensed.....				\$ for				\$
162. Ready-to-serve.....				for				
163. Dehydrated.....	dried			for				
164. Bouillon cubes: Veg. ___ beef ___ chicken				for				
165. Mixtures not already listed:				for				
Dry ___; ready-cooked: Frozen ___ canned ___				for				
other				for				
Spaghetti in tomato sauce ___ rice in tomato				for				
sauce ___ macaroni and cheese dinner ___				for				
cole slaw ___ potato salad ___ chow mein				for				
dinner ___ chop suey dinner ___ chow mein				for				
noodles ___ scrapple ___				for				
sandwiches				for				
other				for				
166. Canned baby foods (Veg., meat, fruit, desserts):				for				
not already listed	canned			for				
_____	canned			for				
_____	canned			for				
_____	canned			for				

NUTS:							
167. Peanut butter				for		0520A	
168. Peanuts: In shell___shelled.....				for		052	
169. Other nuts: Almonds___coconut___pecans___ walnuts: English___black___ other nuts.....				for		053	
In shell___shelled.....				for		053	
ACCESSORIES:							
170. Chocolate				for		0540	
171. Cocoa				for		0540	
172. Soft drinks: Bottled: Gingerale___other___ powdered.....				for		062	
173. Beer___wine.....				for		120	
174. Whisky___rum___gin___brandy___cordial.....				for		1202	
175. Yeast: Compressed___dry.....				for		0382	
176. Coffee: Bean, ground___concentrate___ substitute.....				for		130	
177. Tea___maté.....				for		1303A	
178. Baking powder___cream of tartar.....				for		1310	
179. Baking soda				for		1310C	
180. Salt: Iodized___not iodized.....				for		1321	
181. Vinegar				for		1320A	
182. Spices, herbs				for		1322A	
183. Extracts, flavors, meat sauces specify.....				for		1322A	

VITAMIN AND MINERAL PREPARATIONS

184. During the past 7 days how much did you spend for:

Cod, other fish liver oils _____

Vitamin capsules__mineral and vitamin

capsules__mineral preparation: Iron

calcium__other_____ \$_____

SALT

185. Is the salt being used at present

Iodized__ not iodized_____(code) _____

Code

84

83

DO NOT FILL

Code Amount

H*hd--Food and drink at home:

Total value (all codes) 99 \$_____

Bought (code 1) 98 _____

HP (code 2) 97 _____

Other (code 3) 96 _____

Per eq. person: Total value 89 _____

Bought (code 1) 88 _____

HP (code 2) 87 _____

Family--Food at home: Bought (code 1) . 95 _____

HP (code 2) 94 _____

Other (code 3) .. 93 _____

Food, drink away (bought).... 92 _____

Total bought, at home, away.. 91 _____

Total value, at home, away... 90 _____

Per person (by count):

At home and away: Total value 86 _____

Code..... 85 _____

State _____
 County _____
 Place _____

Schedule No. _____
 Seg. _____ H'hd. _____
 Int. _____
 Date _____

**C. REPORT OF HOUSEHOLD USES OF SELECTED FOODS
 DURING PAST 7 DAYS**

Selected food (1)	Quantity used			DO NOT FILL	
	No. of units (2)	Unit (3)	Sec. B (4)	Quarts, pounds (5)	Codes (6)
1. Eggs: Total used (Sec. B, item 33)					01 _____
a. Table use (boiled, fried, scrambled, omelet):					
(1) For breakfast					02 _____
(2) At noon meal					
(3) At evening meal					03 _____
b. In other food preparation					
c. Not eaten					04 _____
2. Milk:* Total used (Sec. B, items 34, 35, 36)					05 _____
a. In cooking, except beverages (check below)					06 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Baking <input type="checkbox"/> Other cooking					
b. On cereal, hot and cold					07 _____
c. On fruits or desserts, poured or topping					
d. To pets or wasted					08 _____
e. As beverage (including flavored drinks) and in coffee and tea or formula by persons:					09 _____
(1) Under 1 year old					
(2) 1 through 5 years old					10 _____
(3) 6 through 12 years old					
(4) 13 through 18 years old					11 _____
(5) 19 years and over					
f. Other use (specify) _____					12 _____
3. Evaporated milk: Total used (Sec. B, item 37)					13 _____
a. In cooking, except beverages (check below)					14 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Baking <input type="checkbox"/> Other cooking					
b. In coffee or tea					
c. In infant formula					15 _____
d. As beverage (including flavored drinks)					
e. On cereal, hot and cold					16 _____
f. On fruits or desserts, poured or topping					
g. To pets or wasted					17 _____
h. Other use (specify) _____					18 _____
4. Butter: Total used (Sec. B, item 148)					19 _____
a. In cooking					
b. Table use and spread (sandwiches, etc., made in kitchen).					20 _____
5. Margarine: Total used (Sec. B, item 149)					21 _____
a. In cooking					
b. Table use and spread (sandwiches, etc., made in kitchen).					

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

C. REPORT OF HOUSEHOLD USES OF SELECTED FOODS--Continued

Selected food (1)	Quantity used			DO NOT FILL	
	No. of units (2)	Unit (3)	Sec. B (4)	Quarts, pounds (5)	Codes (6)
6. White flour, cake or pastry: Total (Sec. B, item 117).....					22 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Cake					
<input type="checkbox"/> Pie or pastry					23 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other uses					24 _____
7. White flour, all-purpose or family: Total (Sec. B, item 118)..					25 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Yeast bread					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yeast rolls, buns, coffee cake					26 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Cakes					
<input type="checkbox"/> Pie or pastry					27 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Quick bread (muffins, biscuits, griddle cakes)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cookies					28 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other uses					29 _____
8. Lard: Total used (Sec. B, item 143)					30 _____
In baking:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cake					31 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Pie or pastry					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other					32 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Frying					33 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other use					34 _____
9. Shortening: Total used (Sec. B, item 144)					35 _____
In baking:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Cake					36 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Pie or pastry					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other					37 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Frying					38 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other use					39 _____
10. Salad, cooking oil: Total used (Sec. B, item 146)					40 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Frying					
<input type="checkbox"/> Baking					41 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Salad dressing					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (sauces, gravies, vegetables, etc.)					42 _____
11. White granulated sugar: Total used (Sec. B, item 151)					43 _____
a. Table use (in beverages, on cereals, and fruits)					
b. In baked goods					
c. In other food preparation					
d. Other (specify) _____					

GLOSSARY

Age of wife (or female head).—Age at last birthday. The interviewers were instructed to fill in an estimated figure if the age was not given.

Cooking losses.—See “Nutritive value of food.”

Education of wife (or female head).—The highest grade or years of school completed. In the three classifications used in this report, elementary school included those whose highest grade was 8 or less; high school included those completing from 9 to 12 years; and college 13 years or more. Nonacademic training above high school, as courses in business college, was counted as college (2 years as 1 year college).

Employment of wife (or female head), 1951.—

Full-time employment was defined as paid employment for 35 weeks or more of 35 hours or more a week during 1951 at one job or more, or operation of a farm. If farm households had no males between 18 and 60 years working on the farm for at least 17 weeks in the year, the wife was considered the farm operator and counted as employed full time. Otherwise, a wife helping on the farm or other family business was not classified as “employed” in this study.

Part-time employment was defined as paid employment for less than 35 weeks or 35 hours or more per week.

Equivalent person.—See “Household size in week.”

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

Family income.—See “Money income.”

Family size in week.—A count of members in the economic family during the survey week (appendix table 27). Members temporarily away from home were included. The number is used with total family food expense. For discussion of comparison with household size, see appendix B, p. 179 and tables 85-86.

Farm.—As defined in the “United States Census of Agriculture: 1950” (17), with necessary change in date. Thus, places of 3 acres or more were counted as farms, if the value of agricultural products raised in 1951, exclusive of home gardens, amounted to \$150 or more. The agri-

cultural products could have been either for home use or for sale. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms, only if the value of sales of agricultural products in 1951 amounted to \$150 or more.

As a category under farm status, “farm” refers to households operating a farm at the time of interview. All other households were classed as nonfarm.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the operation of farmland either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it, either as an individual operator or as one of a group of individuals acting as partners controlling the farm through ownership, lease, rental, or cropping arrangement. A hired manager was considered an operator, if he made decisions pertaining to farm operation. A few women were classified as farm operators. (See “Employment of wife or female head.”)

Flour equivalent of grain products.—Included the weight of flour, meal, cereals, pastes added to the dry equivalent of commercially prepared and partially prepared dishes and soups made chiefly of grain products, and approximately 60 percent of the weight of commercial bakery products and gifts.

Food at home.—Food and beverages brought into the home for household use, including lunches made at home and carried away. Included food served at home to farm and household help, guests, or boarders as well as family members, except in appendix tables 33 and 34 from which pro rata money value of food to farm help and boarders had been excluded.

Food away from home.—Cost of food and beverages (meals, snacks, and drinks) away from home during the week, including sales tax and tips paid for by family members for themselves or their guests. Included cost of food for family members temporarily away from home—at school, at work, in a hospital, or on vacation. No value was placed on meals furnished family members as gift or pay. The number of such meals is shown in appendix table 30.

Food from all sources.—Food purchased, produced by the family for its own use, or received as gifts or as payment for goods or services.

Food list.—The form for recording the respondent's estimate of the kinds and quantities of food used by the household for a 7-day period. See Appendix C, Schedule Forms, p. 188 ff.

Food obtained without direct expense.—Home-produced or gift or pay food that was used at home during the survey week. Foods produced by the family in a garden or on the farm or secured from lakes, woods, and fields, and food received as a gift or in payment for goods or services. Such food obtained without direct ex-

pense was valued at average prices reported by farm and nonfarm families, respectively, in the survey group purchasing a similar item.

Food used and food wasted.—See appendix B, p. 185.

Freezing facilities.—Facilities for freezing and storing frozen food (other than a freezing or ice-cube compartment in a mechanical refrigerator). Families having freezing facilities included those having a home freezer or renting space in a freezer locker plant in 1951, and families having neither but permitted access to a freezer owned by another. This latter group has been excluded from appendix table 68 in which food consumption of families having freezers or lockers was compared with that of families having neither.

Gift or pay food.—See “Food obtained without direct expense.”

Guests.—Persons other than members of the family, hired help, or boarders, who took one meal or more with the family during the survey week. Meals bought for guests were included as expense for meals away.

Home-produced food.—Foods from the home farm or garden or obtained by family members from lakes, woods, and fields. See Appendix B, “Sources of food,” p. 181.

Homemaker.—Wife of the head of the family (or herself the head). Also designated as “wife or female head.”

Household.—Group of persons in one dwelling unit who shared family food supplies. Included family members, guests, boarders, household help, and farm help who had a meal or refreshments from food supplies during the week.

Household size in week.—The total number of meals served to all persons in the household from family supplies divided by 21 to obtain the household size in equivalent persons. Family members were considered to have 3 meals per day, either at home or away, even though they omitted a meal, or had between-meal snacks or more than 3 meals (nursing infants, young children, or invalids). Lunches carried from home and supplemented by food or food received as gift or pay 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 additional meals unless they were substituted for regular meals. Refreshments served to guests were noted by the interviewers and the number of meals which they approximated were entered by editors.

For use in classifying households as in table 27, 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 persons or more.....	4.46 or more equivalent persons.

Housekeeping family.—A family serving 10 meals or more to each of 2 persons or more during the 7 days prior to the interview. Carried lunches were considered as meals even if a beverage was purchased in addition. Only families meeting this definition were included in the study.

Marketing groups.—Commodity classification in which foods commonly are sold (or used) into which foods reported on food list have been combined for presentation of household food consumption in week. See appendix tables 38-57, column headings and footnotes.

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, American-type, Swiss, bleu, grated cheese.....	3.20
Cream cheese and cream-cheese spreads.....	.87

Money income.—Total net money income from all sources (farm and nonfarm) received by all persons who were members of the economic family in 1951, less State and Federal income taxes paid in 1951. Farm income was determined as the difference between the gross farm income and the farm operating expenses. (No adjustment was made for change in value of crop and livestock inventories for the year.) Gross farm income included receipts during 1951 from sales of all farm products, government payments, and receipts from work using farm equipment. Farm operating expenditures included wages and salaries paid to employees connected with farm, food for farm help, property taxes, insurance on and repair of farm buildings and farm equipment, seeds, plants, feed, livestock, fertilizers, and fuel used in farm operation.

Nonfarm money income included wages and salaries received by family members, income from self-employment including running nonfarm business, and other income; namely, rent of real estate, dividends, interest, royalties, household crafts, net receipts from farm or other business owned but not operated, pension payments and allotments, bonuses, alimony, contributions from persons outside the family, welfare or relief payments, and net receipts from roomers and boarders.

State and Federal income taxes paid directly or reported withheld during 1951 minus any tax refunds received during the year were subtracted from the total family income to

obtain income after income taxes, the figure used for classification of families by income.

Some participating households did not exist as economic families for all of 1951. They were not asked for information on income. When data for the spring of 1952 are shown for families classified by 1951 income, the families that did not exist as economic families in 1951 have been included with others not giving information on income as "Not classified by income."

Money value of food.—

Purchased food.—Valued at price paid for the item at time of purchase as reported by the respondent.

Home-produced, gift, or pay food.—Valued at average price paid respectively by farm and rural nonfarm families in the survey that reported purchase of the particular food. (Meals received by family members as gift or pay during the week were not given a money value.)

National Research Council Recommended Dietary Allowances.—Levels of nutrient intakes that the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends as normally desirable goals or objectives toward which to aim in planning practical dietaries, sometimes referred to in this report as NRC allowances, NRC recommendations, or NRC levels. For this report allowances published in 1953 (10) were used for calcium and allowances published in 1948 (9), for all other nutrients.

Not classified by income.—Households that refused to give income information or that gave insufficient information to be assigned to an income class. Households not existing as economic families throughout all of 1951 and those with farm status during 1951 different from that at the time of the interview in the spring of 1952 were also included in this group when it was necessary to classify them by income.

NRC recommendations.—See "National Research Council Recommended Dietary Allowances."

Nutrition groups.—Food classified into groups having similar nutritive values. See appendix table 59, column headings and footnotes. These food groups are those used in "Helping Families Plan Food Budgets" (23).

Nutrition unit.—An adult male equivalent in terms of a specified nutrient. Computed in this

study for each of nine nutrients for evaluating dietary levels of households of different size and composition. The number of nutrition units in a household for a given nutrient tells how many times the amount recommended for a physically active man is needed by the household to meet recommended allowances for the nutrient.

The recommended allowances used in the calculations are those published by the National Research Council (9, 10). For methods of calculation, see appendix B, p. 185.

Nutritive value of food.—Nutrients in the food reported consumed were calculated from "Composition of Foods—Raw, Processed, Prepared (25).

The tables used give nutrients in food as purchased and make allowances for inedible waste, such as bones, pits, stems, some fat normally trimmed away, and peels and skins. They do not allow for excessive amounts of peel removed or losses due to spoilage or poor handling, nor for loss of nutrients in cooking. However, for this survey, estimated average losses in cooking and other preparation for thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and ascorbic acid were deducted from the composition values before they were applied to the food quantities. Loss factors used were developed for groups of foods and were based on experimental data with consideration given to usual cooking practices in the United States.

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

Rural farm.—See "Rural households."

Rural households.—As defined for the "United States Census of Population: 1950" (18); namely, households not living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants or in the built-up fringes of cities of 50,000 or more.

Rural households operating a farm as defined according to the "United States Census of Agriculture: 1950" (17) (see "Farm") were classified as "rural farm." All others were classified as "rural nonfarm."

Rural nonfarm.—See "Rural households."

Wife (or female head).—As used in this study "wife" is synonymous with "homemaker."

OTHER SURVEYS OF FAMILY FOOD CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY LEVELS

Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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