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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

# Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

Five Regions

Farm  
Series



Miscellaneous Publication No. 405

U. S. Department of Agriculture

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

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This report is one of a series covering consumption by income. This volume deals with the food of families on farms in five regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Another report will present data on the food of village and small-city families.



Published by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture as a report on projects 65-1707, 201-6000, and 501-3-1, conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration.

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# CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Farm Series

## Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels

### Five Regions

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## FOREWORD

This volume presents information on the food of farm families at different income levels in the 66 counties surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as part of the consumer purchases study. Another report deals with the food of village and city families, and other publications present facts on family income, patterns of family consumption as a whole, and expenditures for other major budget categories, such as clothing, automobile, and medical care (see p. 377).

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration (now with the Central Statistical Board); Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board. Various other Government agencies, in particular the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, furnished helpful advice. The assistance of Clarence Purves and Nathan Koffsky deserves special mention in regard to plans for obtaining and tabulating information on farm income.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Dorothy S. Brady, Thelma Porter, Sadye Adelson, Kathryn Cronister, Margaret Perry, Karl Benson, Don Heiser, Marie Waite, Gertrude York Christy, and Margery Gray.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgment is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension service in agriculture and home economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the communities in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Food-consumption patterns of different population groups are of interest not only to families wishing to improve their levels of living and to persons engaged in the production and marketing of food materials, but to all that are concerned with the Nation's broad social and economic problems. Diet can play an important role in the conservation of human resources, and food is a major part of any study of national, regional, or community production and consumption.

Information regarding the diets of farm families living in different parts of the United States was obtained as part of the 1935-36 study of consumer purchases. This report, one in a series for that study as a whole, considers the relationships between income and family composition on the one hand, and the money value of food, both farm-furnished and purchased, programs of food production for household use, and the quantities consumed of different types of food, on the other. This report also discusses the nutritive value of farm family diets and their probable adequacy from the nutritional viewpoint.

The farm families included in this study of consumption were limited to those in which there was a husband and wife, both native-born, and to white families in all regions except the Southeast, where a separate study of Negroes was made. Only those families were included that had not moved during the year covered by the study and that operated the farms they owned or rented (except in the Southeast, where special studies were also made of families of sharecroppers. None had received relief during the report year.

The eligibility requirements just mentioned and others, minor in character, served to eliminate from this investigation relatively more of the families with low incomes in each community than of those in the higher income classes. Common observation and special studies of the excluded groups indicate that native-white, unbroken, non-relief families generally are in better circumstances than those groups omitted from this study, i. e., the foreign-born and the broken families, those receiving relief, the one-person and the very large families, Negro families (separate analyses of Negro families were made in the Southeast), farm laborers (sharecroppers, however, were studied separately in the Southeast), and those that had moved during the report year. The differences between the group studied and the total population should be recognized in using the expenditure and consumption data of this volume. (See Methodology, Data from the Consumption Sample (Expenditure Schedules).)

The farm sample studied was obtained from five broad geographic regions—New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.<sup>1</sup> Within these regions farm sections were chosen on the basis of the type of agriculture predom-

<sup>1</sup> Some of these regions do not correspond to the census classification, and hence have been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. Even when the names are identical, as New England, not all of the States listed by the census were included in this study. (See Methodology, Communities Included in the Study.)

inating or widely prevalent. Fourteen types of farming, each important in the Nation's agriculture, were selected for representation. The farm sections were chosen on a national and regional basis rather than State; small groups of counties selected because of the importance of a specific type of farming would not necessarily be representative of the major type of agriculture, or of the income received from agriculture, in the State in which they were located.

This report on food is based on the following series of facts, obtained through personal interview with families:

1. Expenditures for food to be prepared and served at home, and for food and meals eaten away from home; the money value of food furnished by the farm or received as gift or pay; the quantity of different types of food canned at home, and whether half or more of the various products thus canned were home-produced. These data, pertaining to some 12-month period in 1935-36, were summarized in 13 analysis units for families of white operators; in 2 units for those of white sharecroppers in the Southeast; and in 4 units for Negro families in the Southeast—2 for farm operators' families and 2 for sharecroppers'; there were 19 analysis units in all. (See Methodology, Combinations of Farm Sections into Analysis Units.)

2. The quantity and money value of different classes and articles of food consumed at home by the household during a 7-day period some time in 1936 or 1937. These data were obtained from the families giving information on expenditures for food that were willing and able to keep the necessary records or to estimate the approximate quantities.

The figures on quantity and money value of food for a week afforded by the check lists were summarized for groups of food in five analysis units—one for families of white operators in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States (sometimes called North in this report); a second, for families in the Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions (sometimes called West in this report); and a third, for families of white operators in the Southeast. The fourth and fifth units included, respectively, families of white sharecroppers in the Southeast and Negro families (operators and sharecroppers combined) in this same region. In presenting the details of consumption, food item by food item, the two analysis units of the North and West were combined into a single unit.

Figures derived from the 7-day records of household food consumption were summarized by level of money value of food for several regional-color-tenure groups. The quantities of food consumed by each group are given for major classes of food and the nutritive value of diets is presented in terms of food energy, protein, three mineral elements, and four vitamins.

3. The number of families producing on their farms different kinds of food needed for household use during a 12-month period in 1935-36. These data were obtained in connection with the study of income, and hence, from a larger group than was included in the consumption study. (See Methodology, Population Groups Included in the Farm Sample, and Collection Procedures.) Data were summarized for each group of counties studied and, in the Southeast, for farm operators and sharecroppers separately, and for white and Negro families separately. In all there are 33 analysis units.

The four schedules affording information relevant to the family's food supply were obtained in differing numbers. Different degrees of detail were requested on each—some schedules covered a 12-month period; others, a 1-week; some afforded over-all estimates in terms only of money value; others, details regarding the quantity and price of individual articles of food. It was necessary, therefore, to combine data from more farm sections for the analysis of some of the more detailed aspects of the report than for others less detailed, in order to have enough cases for reliable averages. For the analysis of data from the expenditure schedules, counties in two States have usually been combined to form an analysis unit; for the more detailed material from the check lists, however, farm sections of several States have been combined. (See Methodology, table 66, for analysis units established for different types of schedules.)

## SECTION 1. SUMMARY

### Food of White Farm Operators' Families

The money value of the food of farm families tends to represent a larger share of the money value of family living than in the case of village and city dwellers at comparable income levels. This is due chiefly to the food-production programs of farm families. Home-grown products of white farm operators' families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 represented from 44 to 65 percent of the value of food in 9 of 13 analysis units. To supplement these farm-furnished goods, farm families spent for food a large share of the cash available for day-by-day living; in the income class mentioned, from 26 to 39 percent of total money outlays for family living were spent for food in the 13 farm sections studied.

The distribution of the money value of food between farm-furnished and purchased goods may be illustrated by figures from families in the general farming section in Pennsylvania and Ohio. For a group of families consisting of husband, wife, and two children under 16 years of age, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, the averages were as follows:

Money value of all food.....	\$453
Obtained without direct expenditure.....	298
Farm furnished.....	296
As gift or pay.....	2
Purchased.....	155
For home preparation.....	154
As board at school.....	0
As meals at work, school, or on vacation.....	0
As between-meal refreshment away from home.....	1

The money value of food increased as incomes rose throughout the income scale. The increases differed somewhat from one analysis unit to another and were somewhat smaller for families including a relatively large proportion of persons under 16 years of age in their membership as compared to families including relatively few. The average value of food of families in the income class \$2,000-\$2,499 in one farm section—Pennsylvania—Ohio—tended to be over half again as great as in the class \$500-\$749; and in the \$1,000-\$1,249 class, about a fourth greater than in the lower income class mentioned.

Within a given income class, there were also increases in the money value of food with increases in family size. The differences in the money value of food between the family-type groups studied usually were much too small, however, to enable the larger families to fare so well as those including only a husband and wife.

The choices made of foods to be prepared at home by white operators' families probably differ as widely between the North and West (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Moun-

tain, and Pacific regions) on the one hand, and the Southeast on the other, as between any two parts of the country. Although the total quantities consumed in these two regions were similar when the food supply was considered under three broad classes (A, selected food groups that include many of the so-called protective foods; B, other groups of foods of plant origin; C, other groups of foods chiefly of animal origin) there were characteristic differences within the totals. For example, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, the total quantities consumed per person in summer months differed by less than 10 percent, but families living in the North and West consumed over 60 percent more eggs, 17 percent more meat, and over twice as many potatoes, but only three-fourths as many other vegetables, only half as much of grain products, and less than half as much of fats (other than butter) as did families of the same size living in the Southeast.

In each region larger quantities of most of the major groups of food usually were provided for each household member as incomes increased. Among families that included, in addition to husband and wife, one person 16 years or older and none to three others<sup>1</sup> the rate of increase in the quantities consumed with rising income was greatest for fresh fruit in farm sections in the North (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central States). The rate of increase was next greatest for meat, eggs, and fresh vegetables; and least for milk, fats, grain products, sugars, and potatoes. The trend toward an increase in the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit with rising income is significant; these foods are important sources of vitamin C, a nutrient in which farm diets often were not well fortified.

In the West (Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions) as incomes rose, the rate of increase in consumption among families of the type group described above was greatest for fresh vegetables. Upward trends were found also for eggs, milk, sugars, and fresh fruit, whereas the per capita consumption of meat, grain products, and potatoes changed but little. In the Southeast the most marked increases in per capita consumption were in eggs and meat.

The quantities of important food groups consumed by families differing in type increased with family size; but the increases were not proportional to the increase in numbers to be fed. The rates of increase differed for the various food groups. Thus, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, families of other type groups most nearly approximated on a per capita basis the food supplies of type 1 families, including husband and wife only, with respect to milk, grain products, and potatoes; they approximated them least closely with respect to eggs, meat, and (except in the Southeast) fresh fruit.

Eggs, dairy products, fruit, and vegetables other than potatoes play an important role in determining dietary adequacy. They tend to provide farm families with much of the calcium, the vitamin A value, the ascorbic acid, and the riboflavin of their diet, as well as a large share of the high-quality protein. These are nutrients in which farm diets often are relatively deficient; the foods supplying them are sometimes called protective foods. The level of consumption on farms of most of these foods is closely related to programs of food production for household use. This is especially true of eggs and milk, and to a lesser degree, of succulent vegetables and fruit.

<sup>1</sup> Family types 4 and 5 combined. See Glossary, Family Type, and Methodology, Combinations of Family-type Groups.

There was a close association between the content of diets as reflected in money value of food per food-expenditure unit, and nutritive value. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, in progressing from diets valued in the class \$1.38-\$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit to the class \$2.77-\$3.45, increases in averages for the several nutrients studied (protein, three minerals, and four vitamins) were usually as much as a fourth to a half. This association between money value of food and quality of diet from the nutritive viewpoint exists because diets of higher money value tend to include relatively more of the protective foods. Only insofar as this is true is there a relationship between money value of food and nutritive quality.

In each analysis unit, diets of low money value were likely to provide insufficient quantities of several nutrients. For example, in the Southeast, food valued in the range \$0.69-\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit, provided less than 2,400 calories per nutrition unit per day in 17 percent of the households. A deficiency of calcium among this group was widespread; 37 percent recorded diets furnishing less than 0.45 gram per nutrition unit per day. Food of such low money value frequently provided only small quantities of vitamins as indicated by the following facts: 33 percent of these diets furnished less than 3,000 International Units of vitamin A per nutrition unit per day; 17 percent, less than 1 milligram of thiamin; 33 percent, less than 25 milligrams of ascorbic acid; and 55 percent, less than 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin.

At one of the most usual levels of money value of food—\$2.08-\$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit—the average nutritive values were high enough to suggest fairly generous diets. In each farm section, however, there were some families in this money-value-of-food class with diets furnishing one or more nutrients in quantities below desirable levels. In the North and West, diets were most often in need of improvement with respect to calcium, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid. In a number of households milk consumption was extremely low; this food in itself usually supplies from two-thirds to three-fourths of the calcium in customary diets, and an important share (about a sixth) of the vitamin A. Low ascorbic acid values were associated with low consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly citrus fruits and tomatoes. At this level of money value of food, it is estimated that approximately half of the families used no citrus fruit during the 7 days of the special consumption study; however, some other fresh fruit and tomatoes often were available.

In the Southeast, among families of white operators with food valued at this level (\$2.08-\$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit), diets were good on the whole; only in two nutrients, ascorbic acid and vitamin A, was improvement likely to be needed. (Diets were not analyzed for nicotinic acid, a pellagra-preventive factor.) More than three-fourths of the families in this money-value-of-food class used no citrus fruit, an important source of ascorbic acid; and more than a fourth, no other fruit during the week covered by the food record. Contributing to the low vitamin A values in some of the diets was the low consumption of sweetpotatoes, of green-colored leafy vegetables, of butter, and of milk. In diets of this group of

families as a whole, sweetpotatoes and potatoes furnished over a third and green-colored leafy vegetables over a fourth of the total vitamin A value.

About one-tenth of the families of the North and West that kept food records and about one-fourth of those in the Southeast reported diets so low in one or more nutrients that they were classed as poor. (See p. 82 for specifications used in this classification.) On the other hand, more than a third of the families in the North and West and about a fourth of those in the Southeast obtained diets that could be classed as excellent. In both analysis units the percentage of diets graded excellent increased markedly as money value of food per food-expenditure unit increased, while the percentage graded poor decreased.

For a given family-type group the proportion of diets graded excellent or good generally increased with income, but within a given income class there was a decrease in the proportion graded excellent or good as family size increased from one family type to another. The association of nutritive quality of diet with income is less clear-cut than with money value of food. Through well-planned programs of home production many low-income farm families succeed in attaining relatively high dietary levels. At all levels of money value of food, however, some families were more successful than others in obtaining satisfactory diets. Thus, in the North and West about one-fifth of the families with food valued in the class \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit per week succeeded in obtaining excellent diets, whereas one-tenth had diets that were graded poor. Greater knowledge and skill in the selection of purchased food, together with home-production programs better adapted to family needs, undoubtedly were factors in this situation.

### **Food of White Sharecroppers' Families in the Southeast**

More than four-fifths (84 percent) of the nonrelief families of white sharecroppers in the Georgia-Mississippi section had incomes (money and nonmoney) below \$750 in 1935-36. In the counties of the Carolinas the proportion was smaller, 39 percent. However, even in the latter section, the median income was under \$900. These figures indicate that many families must devote a high proportion of their income to food, or subsist on a low dietary level, or both.

The average money value of the food of families of sharecroppers was higher in the Georgia-Mississippi section than in the Carolinas. For example, the average for families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$749 amounted to \$419 in the former section and \$387 in the latter. These sums were 63 and 56 percent, respectively, of the money value of family living. Although products furnished by the farm were valued at approximately 70 and 60 percent of the total for the food of these groups in the two sections, average expenditures for food were slightly more than 40 percent of money expenditures for living in each of the two analysis units. This is a relatively high proportion to devote to the purchase of so small a share of the food supply; it reflects the fact that the amount of money available for family living was relatively low.

Practically all of the money spent for food by families of sharecroppers was for meals to be prepared and served at home. Most of the money for food purchased and eaten away from home was

spent for between-meal food and drink, such as soft drinks, sandwiches, candy, and ice cream; only small amounts went for school lunches and for meals at work. In the income class \$500-\$749, for example, average expenditures for meals amounted to about \$2 or less for any family-type group; the highest average for between-meal food was about \$5.

The important difference between diets of families of white sharecroppers and white operators in comparable family-type groups and income classes was in the relatively expensive eggs, dairy products, and in fruit and succulent vegetables taken together. The quantities of these foods had by each tenure group during the week of the special diet study are shown below for families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999, all farm sections in the Southeast combined:

Groups of food:	<i>Pounds per household in a week</i>	
	<i>Sharecroppers</i>	<i>Operators</i>
Eggs.....	2.0	2.4
Milk, fluid or its equivalent in other forms.....	51.6	58.3
Butter.....	2.4	2.6
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned.....	14.6	13.9
Fruit, fresh <sup>1</sup> and canned.....	10.8	14.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes also the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.

Among sharecroppers an average of 4.76 persons were fed from the food supplies listed above; the corresponding figure for operators was 4.57. The average value of the food per expenditure unit-meal was 8.1 cents and 8.6 cents for families of the two tenure groups, respectively. (These figures are based on information obtained in the period March-November 1936.)

As incomes (money and nonmoney) rose to the \$1,000 mark, average consumption of most major groups of foods increased among sharecroppers' families. Also, at each income level there were increases in the consumption of most food groups with increasing family size from one type group to another, but the increases were not in proportion to the number of persons to be fed.

At comparable levels of money value of food per food-expenditure unit, the nutritive quality of the diets of white sharecroppers' families in the Southeast tends to be less satisfactory than that of operators' families. Thus, in the money-value class \$1.38-\$2.07, 21 percent of the sharecroppers and 26 percent of the operators studied had diets that could be graded good or excellent. At the next higher class (\$2.08-\$2.76), the percentages were 45 and 58, respectively, for the two tenure groups. At each money-value level, the diets of sharecroppers' families tend to include less of the protective foods; they are the more likely, therefore, to be classified in the fair- or poor-diet grades.

### Food of Negro Farm Families in the Southeast

Most of the nonrelief Negro families living on farms in the counties studied in the Southeast had incomes (money and nonmoney) under \$750 in 1935-36. Included in this group were 57 percent of the families of farm operators in the Carolinas, 70 of those in Georgia and Mississippi; 70 percent of the families of sharecroppers in the former section, and 92 of those in the latter. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the average money value of the food of Negro farm families

relatively low. Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$250-\$499, for example, the average money value of a year's food supply in the North Carolina-South Carolina farm section was \$267 for Negro operators and \$237 for Negro sharecroppers. These figures are similar to those for corresponding family-type, income, and tenure groups in the Georgia-Mississippi section. Home-produced food accounted for almost two-thirds of the total value of food of these farm operators (61 and 65 percent in the two analysis units) but for only about half that of the sharecroppers (43 and 54 percent). Despite the fact that farms furnished so large a share of food, average expenditures for food took almost half of the total money expenditures for living of families of operators and more than half of those of sharecroppers' families.

As incomes rose, there was an accompanying increase in average money value of food; within an income class, however, the average value of food per expenditure unit decreased with increasing family size from one type group to another.

Since the consumption of vegetables, fruit, eggs, dairy products, and meat on farms tends to be related to home-production programs, it is of interest that practically every family of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999 included in the study had a garden, and most of them (90 percent or more except among sharecroppers in South Carolina and Mississippi) had some farm-furnished eggs. The proportion having home-produced milk was lowest in North Carolina—48 percent of the operators and 27 percent of the sharecroppers—and highest in Georgia where practically all families, both operators and sharecroppers, had milk furnished by the farm at some time during the year. Some farm-furnished pork was consumed by 80 percent or more of the families in each section.

As incomes rose there were marked increases in the consumption of eggs, milk in its various forms, meat, poultry and fish, and potatoes; and relatively smaller increases in the consumption of vegetables other than potatoes. The diets of families even in the income class \$500-\$999 (almost half of the Negro families included in the consumption sample had incomes under \$500) were rather restricted, however.

The diets of about half of the Negro families furnishing food records failed in one or more respects to meet the specifications of a fair diet. The proportion classed as fair or poor decreased with increasing money value of food, and with increasing incomes within family-type groups. Within a given income class, however, the proportion classed as fair or poor increased with size of family. Almost half of the diets classed as poor failed to meet the specifications for a fair diet with respect to calcium and ascorbic acid; about a third with respect to vitamin A and riboflavin, and nearly a fifth, protein and thiamin. When only one nutrient was the limiting factor, it was most likely to be calcium or vitamin C. Shortages of other nutrients were found as part of multiple rather than as single deficiencies. The deficiencies mentioned could be corrected through increased consumption of dairy products, of leafy and green-colored vegetables, and of fruit and vegetables rich in vitamin C.

## SECTION 2. FOOD OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS' FAMILIES

### Money Value of Food in a 12-Month Period

#### Money Value of Food in the Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

Food is an important component of the total money value of living of farm families. Its average money value amounted to \$507 in a year for the 2,257 nonrelief families of white farm operators included in the consumption sample of counties surveyed in Pennsylvania and Ohio.<sup>1</sup> The economic status of these families, with an average size of 4.19 persons and having, for family living, goods and services averaging \$1,292 in value, was higher than that of the total farm population in these counties. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population.)

The major part of the food supply of these families was produced at home. They valued their farm-furnished products at an average of \$321,<sup>2</sup> 63 percent of the money value of all food consumed in the 12-month period covered by the study. An average of about \$4 worth of food was received as gift or pay. Average expenditures for food, amounting to 26 percent of all money expenditures for living, were \$182. Of this sum, \$175 was spent for food to be prepared and served at home. Expenditures for board at school averaged less than \$2; for meals bought by family members including those eaten at work, at school, while traveling or on vacation, \$3; and expenditures for between-meal refreshment, purchased and eaten away from home, almost \$2 (tables 42 and 43).

#### Money Value of Food in Relation to Income and Family Type

As incomes rose, the money value of the food supply of families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section increased fairly steadily. In the income class \$250-\$499, the average value of all food of type 3 families (husband, wife, and two children under 16 years) was \$315; in the class \$1,000-\$1,249, \$453; and in the class \$2,500-\$2,999, \$555. Corresponding figures for purchased food were \$129, \$155, and \$278; and for the home-produced share, \$186, \$296, and \$277, respectively. For any given income class, the value of all food increased with size of family, but not sufficiently, as a rule, to maintain the larger families on as high a dietary plane as that enjoyed by the two-person families.

To study problems of consumption as related to income and family composition, families were classed in type groups based on the number

<sup>1</sup> Special analyses have been made of data obtained in these counties; a large number of schedules were collected there to provide for a detailed study of consumption by income and family type.

<sup>2</sup> The money value of the home-produced share of the farm family's food supply was based on prices which would have been paid had it been purchased from neighbors. (See the Methodology in part 1 of the report, Family Income and Expenditures.)

and age of family members other than husband and wife. The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age and to some extent in the number of family members. By definition, however, some groups varied less than others. In some (types 1, 2, and 3), the number of persons was rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife had to be in a given age class, i. e., under 16 years. Definitions of other types had greater flexibility both as to size and age composition. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 1; dotted lines are used where varia-

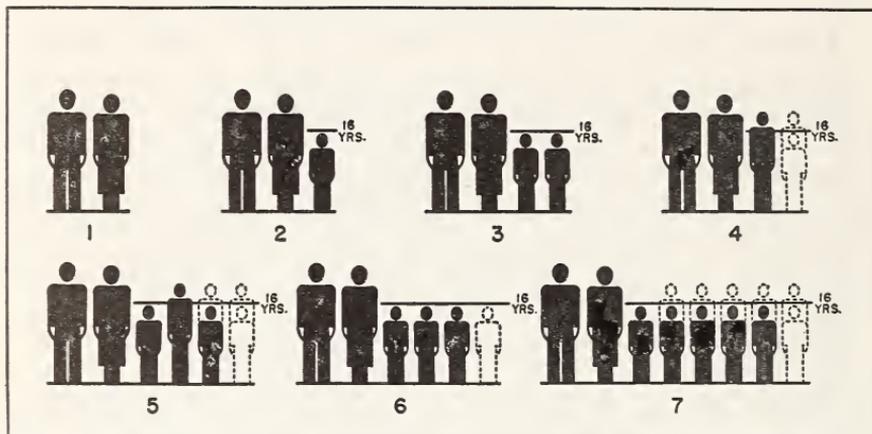


FIGURE 1.—Definitions of family types: Illustration of the definitions of the seven types used in the classification of families in the consumption sample. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

tion in age class, or in number, or in both was permitted by definition. (See Glossary, Family Type, for details of classification.)

Families of type 1 included husband and wife only, save for the occasional cases where there were infants or others who had been members of the economic family for fewer than 27 weeks. Families of type 2 included, in addition to husband and wife, one person under 16 years of age. Type 3 families had two children under 16. Families of type 4 had, in addition to husband and wife, a third member 16 or older and possibly a fourth of any age. Type 5 families included three or four persons in addition to husband and wife, one of whom was 16 or older, one under 16, and the others of any age. Families of type 6 had three or four persons under 16 years of age; families of type 7, five or six persons (of whom one, by definition, had to be under 16) in addition to husband and wife.

The distribution of the families studied in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section among these type groups is shown in table 1. Had more family-type groups been set up, each could have been more narrowly defined. As will be seen later, however, it was necessary to combine these seven groups into four for the analyses of expenditures and consumption in most farm sections. (See Methodology, p. 357.)

The relationship between family type and money value of food is fairly definite. With families of the different types ranked by the total money value of their food supply, the type 1 families of husband and

wife only stood at the bottom of the list, having food of the lowest average money value in each of 11 income classes; in 10 out of the 11 income classes, the large type 7 families (with an average of 7.35 persons) stood at the top (table 2). Nine times out of eleven, families of type 5 (five or six members) stood second, and those of type 2 (three members), sixth. The intermediate third, fourth, and fifth positions were not occupied by any one family type in the majority of income classes. There was a tendency, however, for families of type 6 to occupy the third place, and those of types 3 and 4, somewhat smaller, to be fourth and fifth on the list.

The ranking is almost reversed, however, when the average value of food is considered on a food-expenditure-unit basis rather than on a family basis. (See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.) Average values per unit-meal were highest among the smallest families, those of type 1, and next highest among families of type 2. The largest families, those of type 7, generally stood at the foot of the list. Families of types 3 and 4 competed for the third and fourth places; families of types 5 and 6, for fifth and sixth places. Thus, the larger the family, the lower the money value of food per unit-meal tended to be within each income class.

TABLE 1.—FAMILY TYPE: *Number of persons included by definition in each family type, and number, percentage distribution, and average size of families, by family type, Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type No.	Potential members <sup>2</sup>		Families		Average persons per family <sup>3</sup>	Average persons other than husband and wife <sup>3</sup>	
	Total number	Number other than husband and wife				Under 16	16 or older
			Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
All types.....			2,257	100	4.19	1.49	0.70
1.....	2.....	None.....	428	19	2.02	-----	-----
2.....	3.....	1 child under 16.....	264	12	3.01	1.00	-----
3.....	4.....	2 children under 16.....	243	11	4.01	2.00	-----
4.....	3 or 4.....	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.	474	21	3.52	.26	1.26
5.....	5 or 6.....	1 child under 16, 1 person 16 or older, and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.	300	13	5.45	1.79	1.69
6.....	5 or 6.....	3 or 4 children under 16.....	259	11	5.38	3.39	-----
7.....	7 or 8.....	1 child under 16 and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age.	289	13	7.35	3.75	1.62

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Number of year-equivalent persons included by definition in each family type.

<sup>3</sup> Year-equivalent persons. Slight discrepancies may occur between the average for all members and the amount obtained by adding 2.00 (husband and wife) to the sum of the averages for persons under 16 and 16 or older. These discrepancies result from differences in the methods of computing averages for all members and for persons other than husband or wife. See Glossary, Family Type.

A clear-cut, quantitative expression of the variations in average value of food within family-type groups at higher and lower income levels, and between family types at the same income level requires a very large sample. Although the consumption sample of the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section included 2,257 families, this number proved insufficient to show smooth trends for the 7 family-type groups within an income class as well as for the 13 income classes within each type. Relatives showing the money value of food of families dif-

fering in type calculated for the separate income classes do not show any distinct tendency to differ along the income scale, but appear to fluctuate widely around some central value, if allowance is made for the variation in average size within type groups. Figures for selected income classes illustrate these points:

Family type:	Relative money value of food (family type 1=100) in the income class—		
	\$750-\$999	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,750-\$1,999
1.....	100	100	100
2.....	116	107	121
3.....	127	124	121
4.....	121	124	137
5.....	150	161	154
6.....	132	144	132
7.....	159	163	170

For families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit, therefore, the relation between income and consumption (family types combined) is discussed first, then the relation between family type and consumption (income classes combined).

TABLE 2.—RANK COMPARISON OF FAMILY TYPES BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: Families in each income class ranked by average money value of food per family in a year, and by average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal, by family type, Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families of specified types ranked <sup>2</sup> by average money value of all food per family in a year							Families of specified types ranked <sup>2</sup> by average money value per food-expenditure unit-meal						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rank 7	Rank 6	Rank 5	Rank 4	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 1	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 4	Rank 3	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7
All incomes <sup>3</sup>	7	6	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	5	6	7
250-499	7	3	6	5	4	2	1	2	1	5	4	6	3	7
500-749	7	6	3	5	2	4	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	6
750-999	7	6	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,000-1,249	7	6	4-5	4-5	1	3	2	1	2	3-4	3-4	6	5	7
1,250-1,499	7	6	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	6	5	7
1,500-1,749	7	6	3	4	2	5	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,750-1,999	7	5	6	3	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	5	6	7
2,000-2,499	7	6	5	3	2	4	1	1	3	4	2	5-6	5-6	7
2,500-2,999	7	6	5	4	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	6	5	7
3,000-3,999	7	6	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	4	7	6
4,000-4,999	7	6	4	3	2	5	1	1	3	2	5	4	7	6

<sup>1</sup> This table includes white operator families in the consumption sample and is based on tables 42 and 44. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> The highest average was ranked 1, with each successively lower average assigned the next larger rank. Thus, low numbers indicate high values. Tied ranks indicate approximately equal money value for families of different types.

<sup>3</sup> Includes income classes \$0-\$249 and \$5,000-\$9,999.

The relation of income alone to money value of food cannot be measured by comparing the average values for food obtained by pooling for each successive income class the data obtained from families of all types. The increases observed may be due not only to higher incomes, but in part to an increasing proportion of families of larger size. The proportion of families of types 3, 5, 6, and 7 included in the consumption sample tended to increase with income, while the relative number of other types decreased; 48 percent of the type 1 families included had incomes under \$1,000, but only 15 percent of the families of type 7.

In table 3, the relative increase in money value of food due only to rising incomes has been studied by making use of figures obtained

from a standardized distribution of families by type. (Family-type groups were assumed to have equal frequencies in all income classes—i. e., within each income class, a simple average was obtained of the average money value of food for families of each type.)

With the distribution of families by type standardized, the average money value of the food of families in the income class \$1,000–\$1,249 was found to be 25 percent greater than that of families in the class \$500–\$749; and of families in the class \$2,000–\$2,499, almost half again as great (47 percent) as that of families in the class \$500–\$749. On a food-expenditure-unit basis, the relation of income to money value of food was less marked; the average value of the food of families in the class \$1,000–\$1,249 was 21 percent greater than that of families in the class \$500–\$749; and in the class \$2,000–\$2,499, only 36 percent greater than that of families in the class \$500–\$749 (table 3).

From one family-type group to another, with increases in family size there were also increases in the money value of the family food supply. With a standardized distribution of families by income (income classes were assumed to have equal frequencies in all family-type groups, and a simple average was obtained of the average money value of food for each income class within a family-type group), the average money value of the food of families of type 3, for example, was almost a fourth, 24 percent, greater than that of families of type 1; and the food of families of type 7, almost two-thirds, 64 percent, greater than that of the type 1 group. Among family-type groups including approximately the same number of persons (types 5 and 6) there was a tendency for the type group having the higher percentage of family members 16 years of age or older (type 5) to have food of the higher money value.

The increases in the money value of food from one family-type group to another were insufficient, however, to maintain the larger families at as high a diet level (measured by money value of food per food-expenditure unit) as that had by families consisting only of husband and wife. In any given income class, the larger the family, the cheaper was the type of diet to which it resorted. On a food-expenditure-unit basis (standardized income distribution), the average money value of the food of families of types 3 and 4 was more than a fifth smaller than that of type 1 families; and that of families of types 5, 6, or 7, more than a third smaller than that of type 1 families.

Relative to the food supplies of type 1 families, families of types 3 and 6 maintained their home-production programs somewhat more adequately than their food purchases. Among families of other types about the same relationships between purchased and home-produced food prevailed as among families of type 1.

Differences in money value of food between families differing in type but in the same income class are better measured by the relatives just discussed (based on standardized distribution) than by relatives based on actual averages for separate income classes if there are but comparatively few cases in some of the cells. The latter (p. 10) fluctuate near the relatives determined from the standardized distribution as shown in table 3.

The preceding paragraphs and table 3 indicate the magnitude of the effect upon money value of food (1) of variations in income only, and (2) of variations only in family type. This analysis was made

possible through use of a standardized distribution, a device which may be employed when the averages given in appendix tables for groups classified by income and family type are based on so small a number that trends are not smooth because of sampling fluctuations.

The degree of error that would be involved in using the all-incomes or all-family-types lines of appendix tables, i. e., actual distributions instead of a standardized distribution, in studying relationships can be seen from table 3. This table presents the relative money value of food (1) between families in higher and lower income classes, regardless of their size (family types combined), and (2) between families differing in size (income classes combined) both as found in the consumption sample, and for a standardized distribution.

TABLE 3.—RELATIVE MONEY VALUE OF FOOD, STANDARDIZED AND ACTUAL DISTRIBUTIONS: *Relative money value per family and per food-expenditure unit of all food, purchased food, and home-produced food, by income and by family type, standardized and actual distributions, Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Relative money value of food, standardized distribution <sup>2</sup> of families, by family type and by income—						Relative money value of food, actual distribution of families in sample, by family type and by income—					
	Per family			Per food-expenditure unit			Per family			Per food-expenditure unit		
	All food	Purchased food	Home-produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home-produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home-produced food	All food	Purchased food	Home-produced food
INCOME CLASS \$500-\$749=100												
All types:												
\$500-\$749.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$750-\$999.....	114	115	113	112	110	112	115	114	115	107	103	110
\$1,000-\$1,249..	125	118	128	121	114	124	130	124	133	113	106	115
\$1,250-\$1,499..	137	129	141	131	124	135	142	135	145	120	114	124
\$1,500-\$1,749..	141	134	145	132	125	138	149	141	152	122	114	127
\$1,750-\$1,999..	138	133	142	130	122	134	149	148	150	116	111	119
\$2,000-\$2,499..	147	143	150	136	130	140	165	160	167	122	117	125
FAMILY TYPE 1=100												
All incomes:												
Type 1.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.....	115	116	115	87	87	87	121	124	120	91	94	94
3.....	124	117	128	76	70	79	135	130	138	82	77	89
4.....	129	130	128	78	78	78	139	142	136	83	83	85
5.....	153	152	152	64	63	65	177	175	177	73	71	76
6.....	134	124	140	65	59	68	149	137	156	70	65	78
7.....	164	164	162	55	54	55	190	188	189	62	60	66

<sup>1</sup> Includes farm-operator families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> For the income comparison family-type groups have been assumed to have equal frequencies within each income class; for the family-type comparison, income classes have been assumed to have equal frequencies within each family-type group.

Inspection of this table will indicate that as incomes rose, the increases in average money value of food per family appear to be relatively greater when averages for all families, regardless of their distribution by type, were considered at each income level than when a standardized distribution by type was considered. On a food-expenditure-unit basis, the reverse is true. Differences between family types in average money value of food also appear to be greater when averages for each type, regardless of their distribution by income,

were considered than when a standardized distribution was considered. On a food-expenditure-unit basis, the reverse is true.

The exaggeration of trends that appear when the actual rather than standardized distributions are considered is due, of course, to the fact that the higher income classes of the consumption sample included proportionally more of the family-type groups with relatively numerous family members.<sup>3</sup>

TABLE 4.—RELATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, BY FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME:  
*Relative food expenditures per family within family-type groups by income, and within income classes by family type, 3 Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units combined,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7
INCOME CLASS \$500-999=100				
500-999.....	100	100	100	100
1,000-1,499.....	122	109	118	115
1,500-1,999.....	128	113	131	123
2,000-2,999.....	144	127	141	128
FAMILY TYPE 1=100				
500-999.....	100	131	137	155
1,000-1,499.....	100	117	132	146
1,500-1,999.....	100	115	141	149
2,000-2,999.....	100	115	134	138
All combined <sup>2</sup> .....	100	119	136	146

<sup>1</sup> Includes farm-operator families in the consumption sample in the Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, and Illinois-Iowa analysis units. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.  
<sup>2</sup> All income classes have been assumed to have equal frequencies in computing these relatives.

As shown previously, at any given income level, the larger the family, the higher the money value of food tends to be on a family basis, but the lower, on a food-expenditure-unit basis (see table 2).

To show clearly the variations in money expenditures for food as related to two factors—income and family type—a larger number of cases is needed than was furnished by the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section alone. Data from three analysis units—Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, Illinois-Iowa—were combined for this analysis, and relative expenditures for food were computed for broader income bands (\$500 intervals) and for more inclusive family-type groups (four rather than seven groups) than shown in preceding pages (table 4).

The relative increases in food expenditures with income were similar in magnitude for families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 combined—families with a large proportion of members 16 years of age

<sup>3</sup> The median income and average size of nonrelief families of each type is shown below:

Family type:	Average size of family	Median income
1.....	2.02	\$1,035
2.....	3.01	1,250
3.....	4.01	1,410
4.....	3.52	1,338
5.....	5.54	1,690
6.....	5.38	1,510
7.....	7.35	1,760

or older. Average expenditures of these families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 were about a fifth higher than those of families in the class \$500-\$999; and in the class \$2,000-\$2,999, about two-fifths higher. The increases with income were somewhat less, though not markedly so, among families of types 2 and 3 combined and of 6 and 7 combined—families with a smaller proportion of their members aged 16 or older—than among those of types 1 or 4 and 5 combined.

Relative to the expenditures of type 1 families within the income classes \$500-\$2,999, average expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 combined were about a fifth higher; those of types 4 and 5 combined, somewhat more than a third higher; and those of types 6 and 7 combined, about half again as high. There were, however, no consistent variations in these relationships from one income class to another.

TABLE 5.—PURCHASED FOOD: *Average expenditures for food per family in a year and distribution of families by expenditures for food per family in a year, by family type and income, 3 Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units combined, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Families	Average expenditures for food	Families having expenditures of—										
			\$1-\$49	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$249	\$250-\$299	\$300-\$349	\$350-\$399	\$400-\$449	\$450-\$499	\$500 or over
	No.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Type 1.....	1,063	143	2	23	35	23	10	3	2	1	0	(?)	(?)
0-499.....	128	118	5	34	35	16	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	396	127	2	29	39	21	7	2	(?)	(?)	0	0	0
1,000-1,499...	261	155	1	19	34	26	11	4	3	2	0	0	0
1,500-1,999...	165	162	1	13	34	27	15	6	2	1	0	1	0
2,000-2,999...	84	183	1	14	34	23	12	7	4	1	0	2	2
3,000-4,999...	<sup>3</sup> 29	152	3	7	38	35	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3..	1,157	181	(?)	10	27	30	16	11	4	1	(?)	(?)	1
0-499.....	72	145	1	21	38	25	7	4	3	0	0	0	1
500-999.....	294	166	0	14	31	31	12	8	2	1	(?)	(?)	1
1,000-1,499...	394	181	(?)	8	27	32	17	9	4	2	(?)	1	0
1,500-1,999...	210	187	0	9	25	32	13	13	7	1	0	(?)	0
2,000-2,999...	145	211	0	6	19	28	19	14	8	2	1	0	3
3,000-4,999...	42	203	0	10	19	19	26	17	7	0	2	0	0
Types 4 and 5..	1,723	213	0	6	20	26	19	13	8	4	2	1	1
0-499.....	93	158	1	14	35	26	11	8	5	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	368	174	1	12	29	28	14	9	3	3	1	0	0
1,000-1,499...	479	205	0	5	19	30	20	15	6	3	1	1	(?)
1,500-1,999...	344	228	0	4	14	26	22	17	8	3	3	2	1
2,000-2,999...	322	246	1	2	15	22	20	13	11	8	3	2	3
3,000-4,999...	117	279	0	1	9	24	17	11	13	8	6	3	8
Types 6 and 7..	984	232	0	4	16	22	19	17	10	5	3	1	3
0-499.....	<sup>3</sup> 27	190	0	7	15	40	15	19	0	0	4	0	0
500-999.....	210	197	0	9	23	25	19	11	8	3	1	0	1
1,000-1,499...	298	226	0	4	16	25	17	19	9	5	3	1	1
1,500-1,999...	211	242	0	2	14	22	22	16	12	6	4	(?)	2
2,000-2,999...	175	253	0	1	14	17	20	21	11	6	3	1	6
3,000-4,999...	63	311	0	3	6	15	16	16	14	11	5	2	12

<sup>1</sup> Includes farm-operator families in the consumption sample, 2,238 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 1,067 in Michigan and Wisconsin, and 1,622 in Illinois and Iowa. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

<sup>3</sup> Note that all percentages in this class are based on fewer than 30 cases.

## Variations in Money Value of Food Within Family Type-Income Cells

The range in the money value of all food, value of farm-furnished food, and expenditures for purchased food found among families at each income level or among families of each type, was extremely wide in every analysis unit (table 44). Even apart from the fourth of the families spending most and the fourth spending least for food, the middle half of the families of type 1 in the income class \$0-\$499, for example, had food expenditures in the range \$85-\$155 in three farm sections in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region (table 5). Figures for this and other income classes appear below for families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 combined:

Family-income class:	Range in food expenditures for middle half of families of—	
	Type 1	Types 4 and 5
\$0-\$499-----	\$85-\$155	\$115-\$200
\$500-\$999-----	\$95-\$160	\$125-\$215
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	\$110-\$185	\$150-\$255
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	\$120-\$200	\$165-\$275
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	\$120-\$215	\$165-\$295

Differences in home production of food, in dietary standards, and in expenditures for other family needs and desires—all contribute to this variation. Fully adequate diets can, of course, be had at differing cost levels. But families must take special care in food planning—care to select assortments of food, both purchased and home-produced, that yield excellent returns in nutritive value for their cost—if on a relatively small food allowance they are to be fed as adequately from the nutritive standpoint as are families with diets relatively much higher in money value. Small as well as large families must exercise such care whenever they decide to keep expenditures for food comparatively low in order to spare cash for other required or desired objectives.

## Relationships Between Money Value of Farm-Furnished Food and Food Expenditures

Among families of the same size and spending similar amounts for family living, the general relationships between expenditures for food and the money value of farm-furnished food are shown in table 6. The data are from a special tabulation made for Pennsylvania-Ohio families of type 2 (husband, wife, and one child under 16 years of age) spending differing amounts for family living. Figure 2 indicates that among families with expenditures for living in the class \$500-\$749, the amount spent for food decreased steadily with increasing value of home-grown products until a minimum of about \$150 a year was reached. This minimum represents the expenditures for food that the family desired, but which could not be furnished by the farm, or which, in the judgment of the families, it did not pay to produce. At any given level of home production, however, average expenditures for food were increased as more money was available for family living. Thus, with home-produced food of a money value in the range \$250-\$349, the average amounts spent for food increased from \$118 when expenditures for all living were in the class \$250-\$499, to almost twice as much, \$214, when \$1,000 or more was spent for living (table 6).

The possibility of decreasing the money outlay for food while maintaining or raising dietary levels is of much concern to farm families that have relatively small money incomes. To add to our information of current home-production practices among families in the lower income classes, a special tabulation was made to find the differences in programs on farms of such groups living in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In this were included families of type 3 (husband, wife, and two children under 16 years) whose net family incomes (money and nonmoney) were in the class \$500-\$999, and whose money expenditures for living were in the class \$250-\$499.

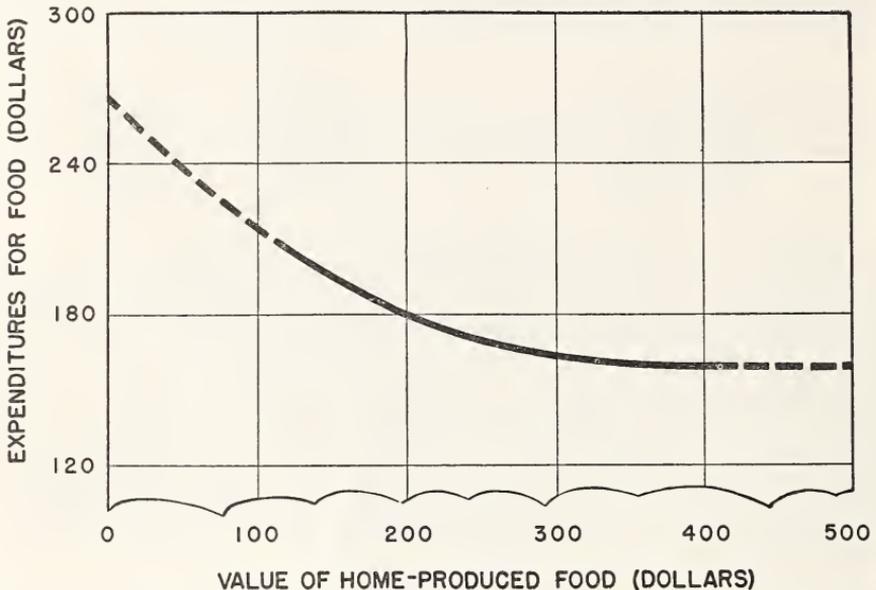


FIGURE 2.—Food expenditures as related to money value of home-produced food, families of type 2 (husband, wife, and one child under 16) with expenditures for living in the class \$500-\$749, nonrelief white farm operators' families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit, 1935-36.

The families meeting this description were arranged in order according to the money value of their farm-furnished food, and divided into two groups—those having the higher and those having the lower amounts. The money value of their food, home-produced and purchased, is shown below:

Scope of food-production program:	Average money value of food—		
	Home-produced	Purchased	Total
Relatively small.....	\$224	\$149	\$373
Relatively large.....	326	113	439

The farm-furnished food of the families with the larger food-production programs was valued at 46 percent more than was that of families with the smaller production programs, but their expenditures for purchased food were considerably less (24 percent).

The chief differences between the food supply of those with the smaller and with the larger food-production programs were found to be in the animal products, especially in milk and meat. Those with the

smaller production programs had an average of about 2 cups of milk for each individual per day, less than 4 ounces a day of meat (dressed weight, but including bone and trimmings), and fewer than 5 eggs a week. Corresponding figures for those with the larger programs were: Of milk, almost 3 cups; of meat, almost 7 ounces; and of eggs, about 1 each day. Some of these increases were more liberal than necessary for an economical but fully adequate diet. Both the assortment of products and the quantities produced could have been better adapted to the dietary needs of the family. Such points should be considered in planning home-production programs if they are to serve the family most economically and advantageously.

TABLE 6.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD BY VALUE OF HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Average money value per family in a year of home-produced food and purchased food, by value of home-produced food, for families with one child under 16 and no others (type 2) at selected levels of total money expenditures for living, Pennsylvania—Ohio analysis unit,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Value of home-produced food (dollars)	Average money value of food per family in a year			Average money value of food per family in a year			
	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	
<b>MONEY EXPENDITURES CLASS</b>							
\$250-\$499				\$500-\$749			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
50-149.....	5	253	114	139	8	320	113
150-249.....	44	326	205	121	32	388	212
250-349.....	25	407	289	118	29	469	298
350 or over.....	18	532	413	119	15	574	422
<b>MONEY EXPENDITURES CLASS</b>							
\$750-\$999				\$1,000 OR OVER			
50-149.....	6	377	114	263	3	423	99
150-249.....	13	408	202	206	7	394	190
250-349.....	17	469	291	178	9	510	296
350 or over.....	14	607	424	183	7	621	419

<sup>1</sup> Includes farm-operator families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

On most farms much of the production of food for family consumption is related to, or incidental to, production for sale. Diet plans may well be evolved that will make maximum use of the particular kinds of food that can be economically produced on farms in each type-of-farming area. Although some low-income families hesitate to withhold from the market any product that will add to cash income, the majority tend to consume generous quantities of those foods that can be economically farm produced. They find it poor economy to sell these at farm prices and to buy similar products at retail prices.

There is less agreement, however, as to the wisdom of a program of food production for household use exclusively. The usual argument for concentrating on commercial farming is that each farm section is more efficient in the production of certain commodities than of many others and that the farmer would do well to raise these commodities for family use and for sale. From market proceeds he then could

purchase other needed foods, grown in sections where soil, climate, and the labor situation are better adapted to their economical production.

Farm families as consumers should inquire whether the differences from one farm section to another in the cost of producing different classes of foods are sufficient to more than offset the charges of transportation, processing, and other middlemen's services. They also should consider whether economic conditions are stable enough so that successful production and sale of a few commodities would enable the family to buy all of the other products and services needed for wholesome living. A further and important question is whether they would maintain so satisfactory a dietary level if they lived solely in a money economy, purchasing all food needed; or whether, impressed by food costs, they would try to economize on purchases and in so doing, reduce their chances for dietary adequacy. The competition of other goods with food may be such that adequate diets would not be purchased even though money incomes were considerably increased.

Whether it is actually cheaper to produce certain foods for home consumption rather than to purchase them must be decided on the basis of cost accounting, with due regard to available labor and the possible alternative uses of time, land, and capital. But there may be circumstances under which home production is advisable even though, counting all costs, it is no cheaper to produce the food than to buy it. The farm-production program may be such that considerable food could be farm furnished with little direct cash outlay. If opportunities for increasing cash income are few, adequate food-production programs may make it possible to reduce cash expenditures for food and thus release funds for other living expenditures, or for getting ahead financially, without lowering dietary levels. Even when circumstances are such that it would cost more to produce a generous food supply than to buy the least expensive assortment of food to compose an adequate diet, it still would be well to ask whether the more-than-minimum supplies that could be available through home production would raise levels of living, by increasing dietary adequacy, to a point that would more than compensate for the added cost.

There can, of course, be no ready-made answers when families or communities ask whether it would be better in the long run to press for an expansion of home food-production programs or for a reduction with more emphasis on production for sale and food purchasing. The answers depend upon many factors—including the economic status of the family and its standard of living.

### Money Value of Food in Other Farm Sections

Since the money value of a family's food supply is greatly influenced both by income and by family size, it is necessary in making inter-sectional comparisons to keep in mind that the farm sections studied differed in general income level. The groups eligible for the consumption study seldom included the majority of families in the farm sections studied and the consumption sample included proportionally more of the high-income families in some sections than others, and proportionally fewer of the families of relatively large size in some sections

than others. Consequently, comparisons should not be made from one section to another on the basis of all-incomes lines shown in the tables in Appendix B. Rather, comparisons should be made at a specific income level for a specific family type, or at a specific income level on a food-expenditure-unit basis. The reader should also be aware in making intersectional comparisons, that there were differing proportions of food purchased and home-produced, differing retail price levels (and sales taxes) in the various sections studied, and differing values assigned to farm-furnished products.

Because of the complexity of the situation, it has seemed most satisfactory to make intersectional comparisons of the money value of food first on the basis of money expenditures for food, then with respect to the money value of farm-furnished food, and finally with respect to the money value of the food supply as a whole.

### Expenditures for Purchased Food

The 13 analysis units comprising families of white farm operators can be divided roughly into three classes, insofar as money expenditures for food are concerned. The first includes those analysis units in which families were spending comparatively little for food, and allocating to food a relatively low proportion of their expenditures for living. In the 3 analysis units of the Southeast, families in the income class \$750-\$999, for example, spent an average of less than 3 cents for food per food-expenditure unit-meal, amounting in the aggregate to a third or less of their money for living (table 7).

At the other extreme are those analysis units in which families allocated a relatively high percentage of their expenditures for living to food—making comparatively large outlays for the food of each person. In the same income class, \$750-\$999, families in the counties studied in Vermont, in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, in New Jersey, and in California spent amounts averaging from 6 to 9 cents for food per unit-meal, allocating about two-fifths of their expenditures for living to this purpose. Other analysis units occupy intermediate positions.

### Income in Relation to Expenditures for Food

As incomes rose, expenditures for food rose in almost every farm section but, as a rule, at a relatively slower rate than expenditures for other goods and services purchased for family living. In most analysis units there was a distinct drop with rising incomes in the percentage of total expenditures for living that represented food (table 7).

Total money expenditures for food increased as incomes rose at different rates within the several farm sections. In two analysis units—Georgia-Mississippi and North Carolina-South Carolina—total expenditures for food of families of types 4 and 5 practically doubled as incomes rose from the class \$500-\$749 to the class \$2,500-\$2,999. Elsewhere, rates of increase were less.

On a food-expenditure-unit basis, only in the Georgia-Mississippi farm section were expenditures for food of families of types 4 and 5 as much as doubled with a rise in income from the class \$500-\$749 to the class \$2,500-\$2,999. Otherwise the increases ranged from 14 percent in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado analysis unit to 76

percent in farm counties in Washington and Oregon. (The part-time farm unit in Oregon and the self-sufficing counties in North Carolina are omitted in this comparison; the range of incomes found in the groups included in the consumption sample in these sections was inadequate for the purpose.)

The extent to which increases in money expenditures for food indicate higher dietary levels with rising incomes depends in part upon the constancy in the share of the total food supply that is purchased; with an increase in the proportion purchased, increased expenditures may not mean corresponding dietary advantages. The most marked increase in the proportion purchased as incomes rose was found in the counties studied in Georgia and Mississippi. Other sections showing some increase within the income range most characteristic of families included in the consumption sample were California, the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, and the part-time farming unit of Oregon.

TABLE 7.—PURCHASED FOOD: *Average expenditures for food per food-expenditure unit-meal and percentage of total expenditures for family living allocated to food, selected income classes, 13 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Average value of purchased food per unit-meal, in income class—					Percentage of total expenditures for living allocated to food, in income class—				
	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750- \$1,999	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750- \$1,999
NEW ENGLAND										
Vermont.....	<i>Cts.</i> 6.2	<i>Cts.</i> 5.2	<i>Cts.</i> 6.1	<i>Cts.</i> 6.3	<i>Cts.</i> 6.7	<i>Pct.</i> 35	<i>Pct.</i> 43	<i>Pct.</i> 41	<i>Pct.</i> 39	<i>Pct.</i> 30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL										
New Jersey.....	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.4	34	44	40	34	35
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	26	32	31	29	24
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	29	34	33	32	26
Illinois-Iowa.....	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	26	33	30	27	23
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN										
North Dakota-Kansas.....	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	28	31	29	28	21
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.9	34	34	36	36	31
PACIFIC										
Washington-Oregon.....	5.1	3.5	4.8	5.0	6.0	28	38	33	31	27
Oregon—part-time.....	8.0	4.5	5.8	6.5	8.6	30	34	32	35	30
California.....	10.2	8.4	8.6	9.2	10.4	32	36	39	35	32
SOUTHEAST										
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	29	38	33	30	17
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	23	35	29	26	21
Georgia-Mississippi.....	3.2	1.7	2.6	3.0	4.1	24	35	27	28	25

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each income class.

<sup>2</sup> Based on fewer than 3 cases.

In most farm sections, however, the changes with income in the proportion of the food that was bought were comparatively slight over a wide income range; the share of the food supply that was purchased appeared to be a characteristic of the section. In round numbers, families of types 4 and 5 generally purchased 30 percent or

less of their food in the counties studied in North and South Carolina and in Georgia and Mississippi; from 30 to 40 percent, in Pennsylvania and Ohio and in Illinois and Iowa; and from 40 to 60 percent in other sections except in California where the proportion was still higher.

#### Family Type in Relation to Expenditures for Food

In all farm sections, as already shown for Pennsylvania and Ohio, family expenditures for food increased with size of family. For the 13 analysis units, simple averages for three income classes, \$750-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,249, and \$1,250-\$1,499, of the food expenditures of two type groups relative to those of type 1 are as follows for white farm operators' families:

Analysis unit:	<i>Relative expenditures for food, income range \$750-\$1,499, of families of types—</i>		
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
Vermont.....	100	116	130
New Jersey.....	100	137	137
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	100	121	133
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	100	120	129
Illinois-Iowa.....	100	127	143
North Dakota-Kansas.....	100	116	139
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	100	125	144
Washington-Oregon.....	100	126	142
Oregon part-time farms.....	100	101	119
California.....	100	124	143
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	100	138	142
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	100	118	132
Georgia-Mississippi.....	100	114	128

The several analysis units tend to agree, as shown by the above figures, in that the average food expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 usually are from an eighth to a fourth higher than those of type 1 families, whereas those of types 4 and 5 usually are from a fourth to nearly a half more; differences between types tend to be smaller in the part-time farming unit of Oregon than elsewhere. In no farm section were the increases on a family basis sufficient to maintain the dietary level of the larger families on the same plane as that enjoyed by the smaller. This is shown by figures corresponding to those just given, but on a food-expenditure-unit basis:

Analysis unit:	<i>Relative expenditures for food (food-expenditure-unit basis), income range \$750-\$1,499, of families of types—</i>		
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
Vermont.....	100	82	71
New Jersey.....	100	91	74
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	100	82	71
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	100	82	68
Illinois-Iowa.....	100	88	81
North Dakota-Kansas.....	100	78	69
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	100	85	74
Washington-Oregon.....	100	88	79
Oregon part-time farms.....	100	70	66
California.....	100	83	77
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	100	92	71
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	100	84	69
Georgia-Mississippi.....	100	81	66

As a rule, the purchases of families of types 2 and 3 in these income classes were about a fifth lower than those of type 1 (food-expenditure-unit basis); and those of types 4 and 5 from a fourth to a third lower than for type 1 families.

#### Expenditures for Food Away From Home

Farm families incur but small expenditures for food away from home. This category of expenditures includes board at school; meals purchased and eaten at school, at work, or while traveling or on vacation; and between-meal food and drink, such as ice cream, candy, and beverages. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 families of types 4 and 5 ranked first more frequently than those of other type groups in the proportion of families having these expenditures, and usually ranked first in the average amounts spent for food away from home. Average expenditures of such families were \$10 or less in the farm sections of the New England and Middle Atlantic and North Central regions. In sections of the Southeast average expenditures for food away from home ranged from \$10 to \$16; in Kansas and North Dakota and sections of the Pacific region, between \$17 and \$29. The only higher average, \$40, was found in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado farm section.

The proportion of families having expenditures for food eaten away from home differed widely from one farm section to another. Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, from 15 to 42 percent had such expenditures in four of the analysis units in the New England and the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions (New Jersey unit omitted); 44 and 52 percent in the two Plains and Mountain units; and 59 and 69 percent in two Pacific units (the part-time farm unit omitted). In analysis units in the Southeast (white operators), the proportion of families of this type group and income class having any expenditure for food away from home ranged from 45 percent in the Georgia-Mississippi unit to 66 percent in the North Carolina self-sufficing counties. As incomes rose, there was an upward trend in the percentage of families having these expenditures and in the average amounts so spent.

#### *Board at school.*

The burden of expenditures for board at school fell, as might be expected, on the families with children of high school and college age. Of the farm families having these expenditures (373 out of 13,559 families in the consumption sample in white-operator units), only 1 was of type 1, 22 of types 2 and 3 combined, and 33 of types 6 and 7 combined. The remaining 317 were of types 4 and 5—those families including at least one person 16 years or older in addition to husband and wife.

Among families of types 4 and 5, expenditures for board at school were incurred infrequently in most analysis units among families with incomes below \$1,000, but the percentage having these outlays sharply increased as incomes passed the \$2,000 mark. However, more than one-tenth of the families in every income class had such expenditures in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado analysis unit. There the percentage was as high among families with incomes under \$1,000 as was found in most of the analysis units in the North among families with incomes of \$2,000 or more. Distances from farms to

high schools and travel hazards in winter in the Plains and Mountain States may explain the frequency of this outlay, regardless of income, among families with older children.

Since few families in any farm section had expenditures for board at school, average expenditures were low; for all families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,999, averages ranged from \$1 in counties studied in New Jersey to \$18 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado unit.

Averages based on the number of families having such expenditures give a better idea of what a family might expect in estimating magnitude of these expenditures or in planning ahead for them. These, as well as averages for all families, are shown in table 8 for families of types 4 and 5 grouped into three broad income classes. Among families that had such expenditures, the average outlay for board at school, income class \$1,000-\$1,999, ranged from \$83 per family in a year in the Michigan-Wisconsin farm section and the Oregon part-time unit to \$156 in counties in South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. The average amounts spent by families having such expenditures increased less rapidly with income than did the percentage having expenditures—average expenditures seldom more than doubled within the range of income shown in table 8, whereas the percentage of families having expenditures increased threefold or more, except in the Plains and Mountain States.

#### *Other food away from home.*

Expenditures for meals and between-meal food and drink bought and eaten away from home were small. The amounts spent for meals away from home differed from one farm section to another, usually being greater in the more western sections than elsewhere. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249 among families of types 4 and 5, expenditures for meals ranged in the West from an average of about \$7 in the North Dakota-Kansas section to more than \$16 in the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section. Included in the latter figure was \$5 for meals while traveling or on vacation, and \$8 for meals while at work. Among New England, and Middle Atlantic and North Central families, average expenditures for meals away from home were less than \$4. The average amounts spent by families of white operators of this family-type group and income class in the farm sections studied in the Southeast were between those of the Northeast and the West.

Between-meal food and drink were the items of food away from home for which expenditures were most frequently incurred in most farm sections, but the average amounts spent for them were low. Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, the averages seldom were as much as \$5 in a year. They exceeded this amount somewhat in the farm sections of North Dakota and Kansas, and North Carolina and South Carolina, but did not reach an average of \$6 in a year in any unit.

#### Money Value of Home-Produced Food

In most sections, all farm families included in the consumption sample produced some food for home consumption. The wide differences from one group of counties to another in the average money value of the home-produced share of the food supply represent to

TABLE 8.—BOARD AT SCHOOL: *Percentage of families having expenditures for board at school, and average expenditures based on all families and on families having expenditures, by income for families of types 4 and 5, 13 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region, analysis unit, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures <sup>2</sup>		Average expenditures based on—		Region, analysis unit, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures <sup>2</sup>		Average expenditures based on—	
		All families <sup>2</sup>	Families having expenditures <sup>3</sup>	All families <sup>2</sup>	Families having expenditures <sup>3</sup>			All families <sup>2</sup>	Families having expenditures <sup>3</sup>		
NEW ENGLAND					PACIFIC						
<i>Vermont</i>					<i>Washington-Oregon</i>						
All incomes.....	Number 232	Per- cent 7	Dol- lars 8	Dol- lars 116	All incomes.....	Number 389	Per- cent 6	Dol- lars 6	Dol- lars 106		
Under 1,000.....	81	6	6	93	Under 1,000.....	106	2	1	4 50		
1,000-1,999.....	125	5	5	103	1,000-1,999.....	173	6	7	106		
2,000 or over.....	26	19	30	156	2,000 or over.....	110	9	11	117		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL					<i>Oregon—part-time</i>						
<i>New Jersey</i>					All incomes.....						
All incomes.....	201	1	1	4 98	Under 1,000.....	15	0	0	-----		
Under 1,000.....	44	0	0	-----	1,000-1,999.....	90	2	2	4 83		
1,000-1,999.....	91	1	1	4 120	2,000 or over.....	55	14	23	159		
2,000 or over.....	66	2	1	4 78	<i>California</i>						
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>					All incomes.....	345	6	11	176		
All incomes.....	775	3	4	148	Under 1,000.....	77	3	5	4 175		
Under 1,000.....	190	1	1	4 128	1,000-1,999.....	122	3	4	115		
1,000-1,999.....	352	2	2	88	2,000 or over.....	146	11	21	191		
2,000 or over.....	233	6	11	179	SOUTHEAST						
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>					<i>North Carolina self-sufficing counties</i>						
All incomes.....	377	4	4	92	All incomes.....	244	3	2	87		
Under 1,000.....	107	2	1	4 28	Under 1,000.....	149	0	0	-----		
1,000-1,999.....	208	5	4	83	1,000-1,999.....	95	5	6	87		
2,000 or over.....	62	6	10	149	<i>North Carolina-South Carolina</i>						
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>					All incomes.....	732	8	13	155		
All incomes.....	591	5	6	118	Under 1,000.....	197	0	0	-----		
Under 1,000.....	165	3	3	90	1,000-1,999.....	316	4	5	104		
1,000-1,999.....	262	3	3	96	2,000 or over.....	219	21	36	171		
2,000 or over.....	164	11	15	135	<i>Georgia-Mississippi</i>						
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN					All incomes.....	527	8	10	126		
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>					Under 1,000.....	244	2	2	67		
All incomes.....	481	8	8	104	1,000-1,999.....	174	7	8	112		
Under 1,000.....	286	8	7	89	2,000 or over.....	109	23	34	147		
1,000-1,999.....	153	8	8	102							
2,000 or over.....	42	10	18	191							
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>											
All incomes.....	180	15	21	140							
Under 1,000.....	79	14	18	131							
1,000-1,999.....	76	12	18	156							
2,000 or over.....	25	28	37	133							

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Averages in these columns are based on the number of families in each income class (column 2 or 7).

<sup>3</sup> Averages in these columns are based on the number of families incurring expense for board at school.

<sup>4</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

some extent real differences in practices of production for household use; in part, however, the money-value differences between sections are due to the varying values assigned to farm-furnished products.

As explained in the Glossary, the prices used in valuing farm-furnished products in each farm section were those that families reported they would have paid had food of similar quality and quantity been bought at the most likely place of purchase, in most cases from a neighboring farmer. On the whole, these prices were higher than farm or wholesale prices. Availability of a market for food undoubtedly affected the prices quoted. Families in a section near a large city, able to make sales from a roadside stand or by delivering products to urban homes, probably charged their neighbors prices more like those charged by retail merchants than did families living in more isolated communities.

This method of valuation complicates intersectional comparisons of the money value of home-produced food. The following figures show the ratio of the value of farm-furnished food priced in each section, as described, to the value that would have resulted had uniform prices (Pennsylvania prices) been applied everywhere to the quantities recorded:

Analysis unit:	<i>Ratio of local value to Penn- sylvania value</i>	Analysis unit:	<i>Ratio of local value to Penn- sylvania value</i>
Vermont.....	0.94	Washington.....	0.78
New Jersey.....	1.15	Oregon.....	1.14
Pennsylvania.....	1.00	Oregon part-time farms.....	1.20
Ohio.....	.96	Central California.....	.80
Michigan.....	.86	Southern California.....	1.04
Wisconsin.....	.80	North Carolina.....	1.13
Illinois.....	.89	North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	1.07
Iowa.....	.92	South Carolina.....	1.12
North Dakota.....	.70	Georgia.....	.79
Kansas.....	.86	Mississippi.....	.80
South Dakota-Montana- Colorado.....	.75		

Valued at uniform Pennsylvania prices, the three analysis units showing the highest average figures for farm-furnished food per expenditure unit-meal (income class \$1,000-\$1,249) were the Georgia-Mississippi farm section, the self-sufficing counties in North Carolina, and the counties in Illinois and Iowa. The three farm sections showing the lowest average figures in this income class were those studied in California, in Oregon (part-time farms), and in Vermont.

Valued at locally reported prices, the three analysis units (income class \$1,000-\$1,249) showing the highest average levels of farm-furnished food per expenditure unit-meal were found in the counties in North Carolina where self-sufficing farms predominate, in the other counties studied in North and South Carolina, and in those in Georgia and Mississippi. The three farm sections showing the lowest values were those in California, in Michigan and Wisconsin, and in Vermont (table 9).

In almost every section, home-produced food formed a large share of the total food supply of families. In 9 of the 13 analysis units for white operators among families of types 4 and 5 with incomes in the class \$1,000-\$1,249, the average value of food from the farm ranged from 44 percent to 65 percent of the total. Much lower proportions were found in California; and higher, in the analysis units of the Southeast.

TABLE 9.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Average money value of home-produced food per food-expenditure unit-meal and percentage of the money value of all food that was home-produced, selected income classes, 13 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Average value of home-produced food per unit-meal, in income class—					Percentage of total money value of food that was home-produced, in income class—				
	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750 \$1,999	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750- \$1,999
NEW ENGLAND										
Vermont.....	<i>Cts.</i> 4.7	<i>Cts.</i> 3.8	<i>Cts.</i> 4.6	<i>Cts.</i> 5.2	<i>Cts.</i> 5.8	<i>Pct.</i> 43	<i>Pct.</i> 42	<i>Pct.</i> 41	<i>Pct.</i> 44	<i>Pct.</i> 45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL										
New Jersey.....	6.3	4.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	44	39	45	45	44
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	6.9	5.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	63	57	63	64	63
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.6	49	47	49	50	52
Illinois-Iowa.....	7.9	6.7	8.1	7.9	8.4	63	64	64	64	63
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN										
North Dakota-Kansas.....	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	56	55	56	56	58
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado..	6.7	5.8	7.1	6.4	8.1	49	46	51	50	53
PACIFIC										
Washington-Oregon.....	7.0	5.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	57	58	57	59	52
Oregon—part-time.....	6.5	<sup>2</sup> 1.5	6.1	6.5	7.2	43	<sup>2</sup> 14	48	48	44
California.....	2.8	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	21	22	28	27	22
SOUTHEAST										
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	9.8	6.7	10.1	11.6	11.2	82	81	84	83	84
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	8.7	4.2	7.2	8.6	10.6	72	63	72	72	75
Georgia-Mississippi.....	7.7	5.8	7.8	8.7	8.0	69	76	75	73	66

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages are based on the number of families in each income class.

<sup>2</sup> Based on fewer than 3 cases.

#### Income in Relation to the Money Value of Home-Produced Food

Although the varying values ascribed by the families in different farm sections to their home-produced products complicate inter-sectional comparisons, they do not affect comparisons by income and family type within any given analysis unit. With increasing incomes the average value of the food that was furnished directly by the farm increased in each analysis unit. Table 9 shows these figures on a food-expenditure-unit basis which eliminates as a variable differences in family size and composition.

From one analysis unit to another there were differences in the rates of increase in the money value of food with increases in incomes. In New Jersey, the average value of food from the farm consumed by families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$2,000-\$2,499 was only 20 percent higher (on a family basis) than that of families in the class \$500-\$749; in the California, the Illinois-Iowa, and the Georgia-Mississippi sections, 30 to 35 percent higher; in the North Dakota-Kansas section, 42 percent higher; and in the Vermont, the Pennsylvania-Ohio, the Michigan-Wisconsin, the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, and the Washington-Oregon sections, 58 to 78 percent higher. In the North Carolina-South Carolina section, the

average value of home-produced food was more than twice as great at the higher income level as at the lower.

#### Family Type in Relation to the Money Value of Home-Produced Food

In every analysis unit, the average money value of home-produced food increased with size of family as shown by family-type groups, but not sufficiently to maintain the dietary level of large families on the same plane as the small. Simple averages of the relative values of home-produced food per food-expenditure unit are shown below for two family-type groups as compared to type 1 in the income classes \$750-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,249, and \$1,250-\$1,499:

*Relative value of home-produced food (food-expenditure-unit basis), income range \$750-\$1,499, of families of types—*

Analysis unit:	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
Vermont .....	100	83	73
New Jersey .....	100	97	82
Pennsylvania-Ohio .....	100	80	68
Michigan-Wisconsin .....	100	81	66
Illinois-Iowa .....	100	82	71
North Dakota-Kansas .....	100	92	90
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado .....	100	89	71
Washington-Oregon .....	100	90	78
Oregon part-time farms .....	100	81	73
California .....	100	85	83
North Carolina self-sufficing counties .....	100	72	65
North Carolina-South Carolina .....	100	78	65
Georgia-Mississippi .....	100	83	67

On a food-expenditure-unit basis, compared to type 1 families, families of other type groups appeared to maintain their home-production programs most adequately in the counties studied in New Jersey and in North Dakota and Kansas. In most other farm sections, families of types 2 and 3 combined had approximately four-fifths as much home-produced food as those of type 1; families of types 4 and 5, about two-thirds to three-fourths as much.

#### Money Value of Food Received as Gift or Pay

Little food was received as gift or pay. In the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, its average value among families of types 4 and 5 ranged from \$3 to \$18 per family in the different farm sections (table 42). The average amounts received by these families were highest in the counties of North Carolina where self-sufficing farming predominates and money incomes are low, and in the part-time farming unit in Oregon; they were next highest in the wheat-growing sections of North Dakota and Kansas where drought cut into money incomes during the year covered by the study. From about a sixth to a half of these families received food as gift or pay in different analysis units. The proportion was lowest in the several farm sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region.

The percentage of families having food as gift or pay was not related to income. It was fairly constant from one income class to another in the Southeast, but fluctuated widely with income changes in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. Families of type 1 received food as gift or pay relatively less often than those of other types.

## Money Value of All Food

## Income in Relation to the Money Value of Food

Within each farm section the average money value of the food supply as a whole—purchased, farm-furnished, and received as gift or pay—increased as incomes rose. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, for example, families of types 4 and 5 combined, in two income classes, \$500-\$749 and \$2,000-\$2,499, had food with an average money value of \$377 and \$657, respectively. Corresponding averages for Vermont were \$408 and \$641; for the Illinois-Iowa section, \$476 and \$638; and for the Washington-Oregon section, \$406 and \$661. Among families of white farm operators, types 4 and 5, in the Southeast, the averages for the North Carolina-South Carolina section in these income classes were, respectively, \$417 and \$828; for the Georgia-Mississippi section, \$410 and \$666 (table 42). Although there were varying rates of increase in money value of food with rise in income in the several farm sections, in none did the increase in money value of food keep pace with increase in income; in each section the proportion of income represented by food decreased as incomes rose, especially in the upper range of the income scale.

TABLE 10.—ALL FOOD: *Average money value of all food per family in a year, and value of all food as a percentage of the total value of family living, families of types 4 and 5, selected income classes, 13 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Average money value of all food, in income class—					Value of food as a percentage of total value of family living, in income class—				
	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750- \$1,999	All	\$250- \$499	\$750- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,750- \$1,999
NEW ENGLAND										
Vermont-----	Dol- 516	Dol- 357	Dol- 448	Dol- 499	Dol- 618	Per- cent 40	Per- cent 46	Per- cent 42	Per- cent 43	Per- cent 36
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL										
New Jersey-----	678	509	569	642	705	38	47	49	40	40
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	549	330	448	494	576	39	45	47	44	37
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	491	341	411	464	586	36	41	41	39	34
Illinois-Iowa-----	569	457	495	546	588	41	54	46	43	38
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN										
North Dakota-Kansas-----	577	480	560	615	636	42	46	43	42	36
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	621	512	594	592	753	46	42	52	48	46
PACIFIC										
Washington-Oregon-----	581	338	592	564	654	42	52	49	46	42
Oregon—part-time-----	668	-----	490	558	701	40	-----	46	48	40
California-----	611	402	551	580	588	34	42	42	41	31
SOUTHEAST										
North Carolina self-sufficing counties-----	609	337	609	723	735	64	67	67	66	53
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	671	295	489	581	768	45	49	54	52	46
Georgia-Mississippi-----	574	306	492	572	646	43	61	55	53	45

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages in this table are based on the number of families in each income class.

Figure 3 shows for two analysis units the change in the relative value of food with change in relative income for families of types 4 and 5 combined. Both the average value of food and the average income for each income class are expressed as percentages of the averages for all families of these types in the analysis units. This method

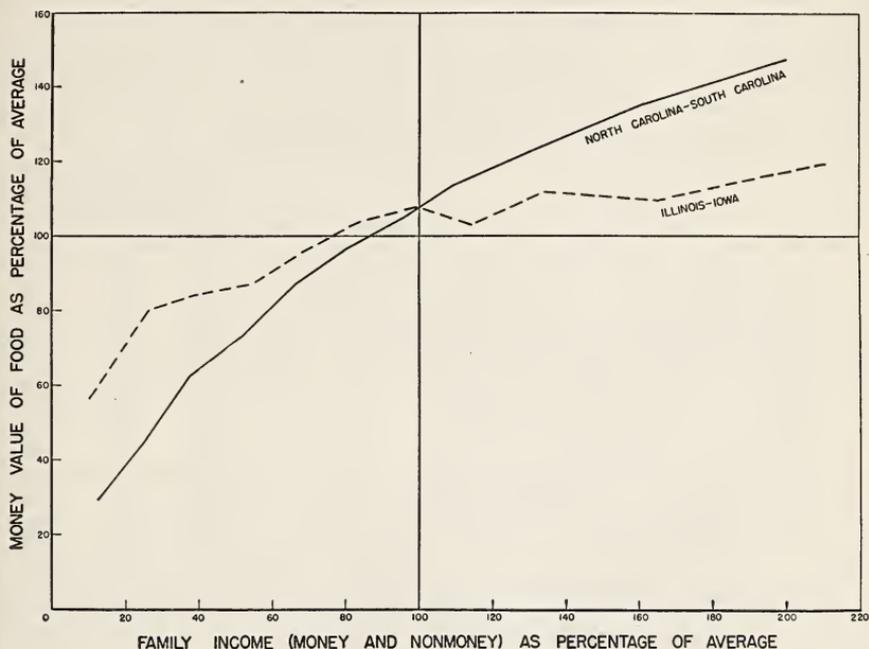


FIGURE 3.—Relationships between money value of food and income, families of types 4 and 5 (husband, wife, one person 16 or older, and none to three others), nonrelief white farm operators' families in the North Carolina-South Carolina and the Illinois-Iowa analysis units, 1935-36.

of presentation eliminates regional differences in general levels of income and money value of food, and facilitates the comparison of consumption patterns from one farm section to another. The curve representing the Illinois-Iowa farm section illustrates the pattern that shapes itself if the total dollar value of food increases comparatively little as incomes increase. The curve based on data from the North Carolina-South Carolina section illustrates the other extreme—a relatively large increase in total dollar value of food with increasing incomes. In the Southeast sections, the rate of increase was more marked at income levels above the average than was observed in other farm sections.

With rise in incomes, a decreasing proportion of the money value of family living was represented by food, as a rule. In some farm sections, however, the proportion rose in the lower part of the income range before following the general trend of decreasing with rising income (table 10).

#### Family Type in Relation to the Money Value of Food

The relationships found in the several farm sections between family type and the money value of all food are similar to those already

pointed out for the component parts; in all farm sections the relative increase in the number to be fed from one family type to another was much greater than the relative increase in the money value of the family food supply. Differences between the dietary levels of families in the several type groups were greater in some farm sections than others. The following figures (simple averages of the relative values of food of families of two type groups compared to type 1, in three income classes, \$750-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,249, and \$1,250-\$1,499) indicate that differences between types tended to be least marked in the New Jersey section, and most marked in the North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farming predominates:

Analysis unit:	<i>Relative money value of food (food-expenditure-unit basis), income range \$750-\$1,499, families of types—</i>		
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
Vermont.....	100	82	72
New Jersey.....	100	94	78
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	100	80	69
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	100	82	67
Illinois-Iowa.....	100	84	75
North Dakota-Kansas.....	100	85	79
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	100	85	73
Washington-Oregon.....	100	89	77
Oregon part-time farms.....	100	75	69
California.....	100	84	78
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	100	74	66
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	100	79	65
Georgia-Mississippi.....	100	83	67

In round numbers, on a food-expenditure-unit basis, the tendency was for families of types 2 and 3 in income classes \$750-\$1,499 to have food supplies valued at 75 to 90 percent of those of type 1 families; families of types 4 and 5, food valued at 65 to 80 percent of that of type 1; and families of types 6 and 7, food valued at 50 to 70 percent of that of type 1. The relationships between the money value of diets of families differing in type are not unlike those existing between the money value (per food-expenditure unit) of diets patterned after plans outlined in the 1939 Yearbook of Agriculture, Food and Life. These proposed diets were valued (on the basis of prices paid by farm families for purchased food, and values assigned by the families to their home-produced goods, adjusted to January-October 1938 price levels) as follows:

Diet plan:	<i>Estimated money value of food per expenditure unit for a week</i>
Expensive good diet.....	\$2. 60-\$2. 90
Moderate-cost good diet.....	\$2. 00-\$2. 60
Low-cost good diet.....	\$1. 60-\$2. 00
Economical fair diet.....	\$1. 25-\$1. 60

The relative values of these diets (midpoint of range given above) compared to that of the expensive good diet are: Expensive good diet, 100; moderate-cost good diet, 84; low-cost good diet, 65; and the economical fair diet, 52. These figures fall within the range of relatives of money value of food shown previously for families of types 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6 and 7, respectively. Hence, within the income range, \$750-\$1,499, if families of type 1 have food valued in the expensive good-diet class, families of types 4 and 5 might be expected to have food valued in the low-cost good-diet class.

## Dietary Patterns as Shown by 7-Day Schedules

Since much of the struggle for livelihood on the farms in this country is directed toward obtaining the food supply, it is only natural that farm families are interested in the costs of home production and in food prices. But necessary also is their interest in diet from the nutritional viewpoint. Proper food is the stuff out of which sound and efficient bodies are built, and upon which their daily upkeep and activity depend. The nutritive qualities of customary diets determine to a large extent whether an individual or a nation achieves the highest possible level of vitality. For the fullest realization of the physical and mental powers of a people, much depends upon buoyant health, important to the development of well-rounded personalities, and upon sturdy bodies capable of ready response to the mind's direction and equal to the demands of a long span of life.

This section, describing the character of farm family diets, considers them in terms of the proportion of the money value of food representing major food classes and the quantities consumed of the several important foods or groups of food; the next section (p. 52) discusses the nutritive value of the diets in terms of chemical substances.

### Proportion of the Money Value of Food Representing Major Food Classes

Meat, poultry, and fish accounted for the largest share of the money value of food eaten at home (from a fifth to a fourth) among households of white farm operators at each income level in three broad regional groups. (See Methodology, Combinations of Farm Sections into Analysis Units.) Milk, cheese, and cream usually took second place; vegetables and fruit, third; and grain products, fourth. (Data for money value of food eaten at home are given in tables 48 to 52.)

Milk tends to be more prominent in farm diets than in those of urban groups. From 70 to 90 percent of the money value of all home-produced food had by families of types 4 and 5 combined in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, could be attributed to products from animal sources in 17 of 20 farm sections studied (the part-time farm-operator unit omitted). In 11 farm sections, meat, poultry, and eggs contributed a somewhat larger share to the money value of farm-furnished food than did milk and cream; the reverse was true in 9. Within each analysis unit the relative importance of these products was similar for families differing in type with incomes in the same class, \$1,000-\$1,499.

Close comparisons of regional dietary habits cannot be made on the basis of value in dollars and cents, either in total or proportional amounts. With total money value of food constant, some classes of food may represent a higher percentage of the total in one region than another, either because relatively large quantities are consumed or because the food is valued at relatively high prices.

Within each region families of the several type groups did not differ markedly with respect to the proportion of the money value represented by various food groups. For example, among families of type 1 (husband and wife only) at the income level \$1,000-\$1,499, the proportions representing eggs, meat, and miscellaneous items gen-

erally were highest (or equal to the highest) as compared to the other family-type groups, and the proportions representing milk, grain products, and sugars generally were lowest (or equal to the lowest). As compared to families of type 1, there was a tendency among households of types 2 and 3 combined, and 6 and 7 combined—both groups with a larger proportion of family members under 16 years—to distribute a larger share of the total money value of food to milk. Excepting milk, which is of special dietary importance to children, the differences occurring between proportions distributed to various food classes by type 1 families and those of types 2 and 3 or 6 and 7, indicate that families of type 1 selected a somewhat more expensive type of diet (table 11). The preceding section brought out the point that, as a group, families of type 1 spent more per meal per food-expenditure unit than families of other type groups.

As incomes rose, the average dollar value of each of the major classes of food tended to remain fairly constant or to increase. Changes in the percentages of the total value of the diet representing each food class indicate, therefore, whether its money value increased at the same relative rate as that of all food, or more or less rapidly than all food. The proportions of the food dollar representing dairy products and vegetables and fruit followed different trends with rising incomes in the three broad regional groups. Between the classes \$0-\$499 and \$3,000-\$4,999, the share representing milk, cheese, and cream decreased from 19 to 14 percent among families of types 4 and 5 combined in the North (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central regions). In the West (Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions) the share increased from 18 to 25 percent between these same classes; in the Southeast, the percentage increased from 21 in the income class \$0-\$499 to 24 in the class \$500-\$999, and then decreased with income to 19 percent in the class \$3,000-\$4,999. As incomes rose throughout the entire range studied, the share of the food dollar taken by vegetables and fruit increased from 16 to 20 percent among families in the North; it remained fairly constant in the Southeast; but it declined from 19 to 16 percent in the West (table 11).

Changes with income in the proportion of the food dollar representing other classes of food were in the same direction in the three broad regional groups. The proportion of the money value representing eggs and miscellaneous items remained fairly constant in each unit. But fats, grain products, and sugars accounted for progressively smaller proportions as incomes rose between the limits indicated, and meat, poultry, and fish accounted for progressively larger proportions in each analysis unit.

At practically every income level, the money value of eggs, milk, cheese, cream and vegetables and fruit (groups classed among the protective foods) taken together amounted to 40 percent or more of the total for all food; and of fats and meat combined, to about a third or more of the total.

### Quantities Consumed of Important Food Groups

Within income classes or family-type groups the consumption of individual articles of food or of groups of food may be expected to differ more than the money value of the food supply as a whole.

Many combinations of major classes of food, with hundreds of possible choices among individual foods, may be selected to provide the three dozen or so chemical substances that the body needs for its nourishment. Among families of similar economic status, food choices are influenced by family tastes and preferences, both among foods that are too dissimilar to be more than partial alternates in the diet and among foods that are similar in food value.

TABLE 11.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD BY CLASS OF FOOD: *Average money value of food per household in a week and percentage distribution by classes of food, by family type for income class \$1,000-\$1,499, and by income for types 4 and 5, 3 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Money value of all food	Percentage distribution of money value by class of food							
			Eggs	Milk, cheese, cream	Fats <sup>2</sup>	Meat, poultry, fish <sup>3</sup>	Grain products	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Vegetables, fruit	Miscellaneous items
<b>INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,499</b>										
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
Type 1.....	135	7.94	6	17	9	25	12	6	19	6
Types 2 and 3.....	218	9.34	5	18	9	24	13	8	18	5
Types 4 and 5.....	264	10.08	5	17	10	24	13	7	19	5
Types 6 and 7.....	140	10.72	5	17	9	24	15	8	17	5
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
Type 1.....	48	8.04	6	22	11	24	10	5	17	5
Types 2 and 3.....	72	9.44	4	21	11	24	11	6	18	5
Types 4 and 5.....	102	10.52	4	22	11	24	11	6	17	5
SOUTHEAST										
Type 1.....	74	7.24	4	20	10	27	13	6	15	5
Types 2 and 3.....	92	8.76	4	21	11	23	13	7	16	5
Types 4 and 5.....	242	9.90	4	22	10	24	14	7	15	4
Types 6 and 7.....	115	12.04	2	25	10	23	14	7	16	3
<b>FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5</b>										
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
\$0-\$499.....	49	8.92	5	19	10	22	15	7	16	6
\$500-\$999.....	193	8.14	6	18	10	20	15	7	18	6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	264	10.08	5	17	10	24	13	7	19	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	183	10.87	5	17	10	22	14	8	18	6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	159	12.27	5	16	9	25	13	7	19	6
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	66	13.03	5	14	9	26	14	7	20	5
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
\$0-\$499.....	55	7.92	5	18	10	23	12	7	19	6
\$500-\$999.....	95	8.46	5	20	10	22	11	7	20	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	102	10.52	4	23	11	23	11	6	17	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	71	10.92	5	22	10	24	10	6	18	5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	63	12.06	5	25	10	22	10	6	17	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	18	13.19	4	25	10	25	9	6	16	5
SOUTHEAST										
\$0-\$499.....	71	6.29	3	21	14	19	16	7	16	4
\$500-\$999.....	359	8.15	3	24	13	20	14	7	15	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	242	9.90	4	22	10	24	14	7	15	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	146	10.64	4	22	11	26	12	6	15	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	121	10.96	4	20	10	27	12	6	16	5
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	55	13.82	4	19	10	29	11	6	17	4

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food check lists furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for the definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages are based on the money value of all food for households in each family type or income class.  
<sup>2</sup> Does not include bacon and salt side.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes bacon and salt side. See table 54 for separation of bacon and salt side from other meats in the Southeast. Data are not available for the units of the North and the West analyzed separately.

### Seasonal Trends in the Consumption of Major Food Groups

Differing periods of time were covered by schedules reporting on the varying aspects of the food supply in this study. Figures on food production for home use taken from the family-income schedule, and those on money value of food and food-canning programs taken from the expenditure schedule cover a 12-month period in 1935-36. On the other hand, the information on quantities of food consumed, derived from food check lists and food records, cover only a 7-day period sometime in 1936 or early 1937.

Most of the 7-day estimates of consumption (check lists) were obtained from March to November inclusive; those collected in this period have been pooled for study within regions of the relationships between income and family type and the consumption of food. But because schedule collection did not proceed uniformly in the several local offices, the months within this period of time were not equally represented everywhere, and the resulting averages cannot be used in making interregional comparisons of the consumption of any item that is seasonal. Only in the summer months—June, July, and August—were enough schedules collected in each region to obtain averages that may be used for such regional comparisons.

Modern methods and facilities for storing, preserving, shipping, and marketing food products have greatly reduced the influence of season on the availability of foods in cities. But on farms, families purchase only a portion of their food supply, more especially the staple articles as grain products, sugar, and flavorings, that are not seasonal. Hence the technological developments tending to reduce seasonal differences in food consumption are less significant for farm than for city diets. Of several major groups of foods there are distinct seasonal trends in farm family consumption.

To show something of these seasonal trends and to make possible an estimate of consumption on a year-round basis, figures on consumption in a week (check list data) obtained in each of four 3-month periods have been averaged separately for two broad analysis units (one, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central States; the other, the Southeast region). The months combined were:

Month:	Season
March-April-May.....	Spring
June-July-August.....	Summer
September-October-November.....	Fall
December-January-February.....	Winter

As would be expected from the seasonal cycle of production and farm prices, more eggs were consumed on farms in the spring and early summer months than in other seasons. This was true in both analysis units, as is shown in table 12 for families of types 4 and 5 with incomes in the class \$1,000-\$1,499. For dairy and meat products, the figures do not show any consistent seasonal trend; the difference in averages from season to season was greater in the Southeast than in the North. For grain products, spring appears to be the season of highest consumption; and for sugars, summer.

Potato-sweetpotato consumption in the Southeast was markedly seasonal; a much larger proportion in this region than in the North was represented by sweetpotatoes, a product less well adapted to storage than potatoes. Potatoes are a year-round food on farms in the northern sections of the country, where conditions are favorable

to home storage throughout the winter and early spring, and where markets, thanks to commercial storage plants and early crops from the South, can supply farm demand between the time when home stores are exhausted and the new crop is harvested locally.

TABLE 12.—CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD GROUPS, BY SEASON: *Average household consumption of specified food groups in a week, by season, families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 12 States, 1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and season	Households	Eggs	Milk equivalent <sup>1</sup>	Fats <sup>2</sup>	Meat, poultry, fish <sup>4</sup>	Flour equivalent <sup>5</sup>	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other vegetables			Fruit		
									Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL														
	No.	Doz.	Qt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Spring 1936.....	66	2.6	20.0	4.2	12.7	15.2	8.4	28.1	4.4	5.2	1.0	6.9	3.3	0.7
Summer 1936.....	155	2.6	19.6	4.1	10.9	14.8	9.7	24.0	9.6	2.8	.7	11.0	2.0	.4
Fall 1936.....	43	2.2	23.0	4.6	11.4	14.9	7.8	25.7	12.3	2.5	1.0	12.9	.8	.5
Winter 1936-37.....	27	2.0	20.5	3.7	11.1	11.6	7.2	12.5	2.5	7.1	1.0	9.6	1.8	1.0
SOUTHEAST														
Spring 1936.....	48	3.0	28.5	5.5	11.5	35.3	8.6	11.1	5.8	4.6	1.2	4.4	4.2	.6
Summer 1936.....	130	1.9	26.6	5.9	13.8	33.4	9.3	9.9	16.9	1.5	.4	17.4	1.0	.2
Fall 1936.....	64	1.3	25.4	5.1	12.6	28.8	7.9	10.8	13.8	.9	.5	6.5	1.2	.3
Winter 1936-37.....	16	2.0	18.8	6.1	18.4	33.0	7.9	16.4	6.1	1.5	.9	9.1	2.1	.8

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food check lists furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each seasonal group.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include bacon and salt side.

<sup>4</sup> Includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>5</sup> Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

Farm family consumption of the more perishable of the fresh vegetables and fruit tends to follow the marked seasonal trends of garden and orchard productivity, and usually is highest in summer and fall. Inversely related to the quantities of these foods consumed in fresh state are the quantities of processed (canned or dried) products. These processed foods are consumed in largest average quantity, as a rule, in the winter and early spring months when home stores of fresh farm-furnished products are low, and when retail prices of many of the fresh vegetables and fruit are relatively high.

### Consumption of Major Food Groups as Related to Income and Family Type

Consumption of the various foods or groups of food is related in differing degrees to income and family type.<sup>4</sup> Among families living

<sup>4</sup> In interpreting the data of this report on quantities of food, it should be kept in mind that figures on the quantity of individual foods or groups of food refer to the consumption of the household rather than to the consumption of the economic family. Household members that are not part of the economic family—boarding sons and daughters, household help, paid farm help, and guests—increase the quantities of food consumed. The average number of persons in a household in each analysis unit was greater than the number in the economic family. Thus, in the unit of the North (sections in the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central States), average household size during the 7-day periods covered by food consumption estimates among families of husband and wife (type 1) was not 2 persons, but 2.50 persons. This is equivalent to finding three persons rather than two in about half of the households. Similarly, among families of husband, wife, and one or two children (types 2 and 3), the average size of the economic family was about 3.50 persons, whereas average household size was 3.88 persons; 5 out of 6 rather than 3 out of 6 households of family types 2 and 3 combined included a fourth person. The proportion of persons in each household that were not members of the economic family differed from one farm section to another and also from one income class to another within the same section. Average household size, by income and family type, is given in table 47 for each analysis unit.

in the North (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central regions), there were steady increases in household consumption of each major food group as incomes rose. Because the number of persons fed from household supplies also increased, it is easier to interpret consumption figures on a per capita than on a household basis. The relative quantities provided for each household member are shown in table 13. The rate of increase with rising income was greatest for fresh fruit among families of types 4 and 5 in farm sections in the North; next for meat, fresh vegetables, and eggs; and least for milk, fats, grain products, sugars, and potatoes. The trend toward increase in the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit with rising income is significant; these foods are important sources of vitamin C and, in general, farm diets were not well fortified in this nutrient.

In the West (Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions), the rate of increase with rising income was greatest for fresh vegetables. Upward trends were found also for eggs, milk, sugars, and fresh fruit, while the per capita consumption of meat, grain products, and potatoes changed but little. In the Southeast the most marked increases in per capita consumption were in eggs and meat.

The figures in appendix tables from families in income classes at the extremes of the income distribution should not be given undue weight in the interpretation of trends in consumption. There were relatively few families in the highest income classes. In the lowest classes there were two groups of families—those whose incomes chanced to be low in the year of the study, but whose assets enabled them to maintain during the relatively brief period the higher living levels to which they were accustomed; and those whose incomes usually were low and who had adjusted their levels of living accordingly.

Within the food groups, income affected the consumption of some food items more than others—purchased foods more than farm-furnished. For example, as income rose, there were marked increases in the consumption of commercially baked goods. In the North, the increase in these products was more than one-third between the income classes \$500–\$999 and \$2,000–\$2,999; average consumption for families of types 4 and 5 was 6.2 and 8.5 pounds per household, respectively, at these levels. In the Southeast, the increase was fourfold; quantities averaged 0.5 and 2.2 pounds, respectively, for the corresponding family-type group and income classes. The proportion of these families buying the prepared foods mentioned increased but little between the two income classes, from 79 to 87 percent in the North, and from 58 to 65 percent in the West; but in the Southeast, the proportion rose from 26 to 74 percent. At no income level, however, did families in the Southeast buy so large a share of their grain products in the form of baked goods as was common among families of the North and West.

Twenty-nine percent of the weight of grain products (flour equivalent) was bought in the form of baked goods by households of family types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500–\$999 in the North, and 35 percent in the income class \$2,000–\$2,999. Corresponding figures for the West were 16 and 24 percent; and for the Southeast, 1 and 5 percent (table 50).

The quantities of important foods consumed by families in the different type groups increased with family size; but the increases were not proportional to the increase in numbers to be fed. The

rates of increase differed for the various kinds of food. Thus, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, families of other type groups most nearly approximated families of type 1, with respect to the per capita supplies of milk, grain products, and potatoes; they approximated them least closely with respect to eggs, meat, and (except in the Southeast) fresh fruit.

TABLE 13.—RELATIVE CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOOD GROUPS: *Relative per capita consumption of specified food groups, by family type for income class \$1,000-\$1,499, and by income for family types 4 and 5, 3 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March-November 1936*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Eggs	Milk equivalent <sup>2</sup>	Fats <sup>3</sup>	Meat, poultry, fish <sup>4</sup>	Grain products, as flour equivalent <sup>5</sup>	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Fresh vegetables	Fresh fruit
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
INCOME CLASS \$1,000-\$1,499 (family type 1=100)										
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
Type 1.....	135	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3.....	218	76	89	83	74	83	84	94	83	88
Types 4 and 5.....	264	67	84	82	71	87	82	103	83	80
Types 6 and 7.....	140	51	67	58	56	78	63	85	62	49
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
Type 1.....	48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3.....	72	68	80	78	79	85	84	92	78	73
Types 4 and 5.....	102	63	86	81	72	96	87	100	69	53
SOUTHEAST										
Type 1.....	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Types 2 and 3.....	92	66	90	89	70	82	88	93	97	85
Types 4 and 5.....	242	63	89	75	68	88	84	91	88	69
Types 6 and 7.....	115	37	76	61	54	79	69	106	80	90
FAMILY TYPES 4 AND 5 (income class \$1,000-\$1,499=100)										
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL										
\$500-\$999.....	193	93	88	91	79	103	97	83	91	74
1,000-1,499.....	264	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1,500-1,999.....	183	109	107	104	104	108	102	88	100	109
2,000-2,999.....	159	128	104	110	125	104	110	103	137	140
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC										
\$500-\$999.....	95	100	83	82	85	84	94	93	82	93
1,000-1,499.....	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1,500-1,999.....	71	134	95	98	104	91	105	101	134	105
2,000-2,999.....	63	125	114	101	102	96	119	89	141	134
SOUTHEAST										
\$500-\$999.....	359	81	103	103	72	98	90	71	93	104
1,000-1,499.....	242	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1,500-1,999.....	146	123	106	113	118	101	94	94	117	103
2,000-2,999.....	121	130	97	110	121	87	89	84	125	116

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food check lists furnished by households in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

<sup>3</sup> Includes butter, but does not include bacon or salt side.

<sup>4</sup> Includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>5</sup> Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

As a rule, families of type 1 and types 4 and 5 combined—groups that include in their membership a large proportion of persons 16 years or older—consumed more potatoes and grain products on a per capita basis than families of types 2 and 3 or 6 and 7—groups with proportionally fewer persons in the older age group. This probably reflects the greater need for inexpensive energy-yielding food by the older family members, called upon to perform heavy farm tasks.

### Interregional Comparison of Quantities Consumed of Major Food Groups

Food choices probably are as divergent between the analysis unit of the North and West (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions) on the one hand, and the Southeast on the other, as between any two parts of the country. (Comparisons in this section are based on data from white operators' families only; had all tenure-color groups in the Southeast been combined, different conclusions would have been reached.) There were characteristic differences within similar totals when the food of white operators' families is considered under three broad classes: (1) selected food groups that include many of the so-called protective foods; (2) other groups of foods of plant origin; (3) other groups of foods chiefly of animal origin.

The food groups included in each class, and average consumption per person in a week in summer months are shown below for white operators' families of types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000—\$1,499, in each of two analysis units:

Classes and groups of food:	<i>Pounds consumed per person in a week in summer on farms in the—</i>	
	<i>North and West</i>	<i>South- east</i>
Class A-----	19. 3	21. 6
Eggs-----	1. 0	0. 6
Milk, fluid, or its equivalent in other forms--	11. 1	12. 0
Butter-----	. 5	. 5
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned----	3. 0	4. 0
Fruit, fresh <sup>1</sup> and canned-----	3. 7	4. 5
Class B-----	10. 6	11. 1
Grain products (flour equivalent)-----	3. 5	7. 1
Sugars, sirups, preserves-----	2. 2	2. 0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	4. 8	1. 9
Dry mature beans, peas-----	. 1	. 1
Class C-----	3. 4	3. 9
Fats, oils <sup>2</sup> -----	. 7	1. 6
Meat, <sup>3</sup> poultry, fish-----	2. 7	2. 3

<sup>1</sup> Includes also the fresh equivalent of dried fruits.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes butter, but includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes bacon and salt side.

Because the food groups included in class A tend to provide farm families with most of the calcium, the vitamin A value, the ascorbic acid, and the riboflavin of their diets, as well as a large share of the high-quality protein, they play an important role in determining dietary adequacy. It is in these nutrients that farm diets often are relatively deficient; the foods supplying them are sometimes called protective foods.

Class B is comprised of four food groups, each of which is a relatively inexpensive source of food energy. Combined, the four groups are about equally prominent in the diets of both regions; this reflects common experience that carbohydrate-rich foods of plant origin—the grains, tubers, and sugars—generally are cheap means of staving off hunger. In the unit from the North and West, each of three types of food—grain products, sugars, and potatoes—entered into diets in substantial quantities; in the Southeast, the quantity of grain products greatly outweighed that of other products.

Foods in class C give to the diet a “staying” quality and a flavor that has appetite appeal to most persons. Fats and meat are by no means interchangeable so far as nutritive values are concerned; both groups supply food energy, but the leaner cuts of meat, poultry, and fish are important also for high-quality protein, and for certain minerals and vitamins. In a given income class, families of the same type groups in the Southeast consume considerably more fats than do families in the North and West, but somewhat less of meat, poultry, and fish.

#### Foods of Class A (Groups Including Many of the Protective Foods)

Among farm families, the level of consumption of most of the foods in class A is closely related to programs of food production for household use. This is especially true of eggs and milk, and to a lesser degree, of succulent vegetables and fruits, also. (For data on quantities of home-produced food consumed during the 7-day periods in 1936 covered by the special food study, see tables 55 and 55a; for figures on the number of families producing different types of products for home use in 1935–36, see table 56).

#### Eggs.

Some farm-furnished eggs for household use were had in 1935–36 by more than 75 percent of the white operators' families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499 in every farm section studied. In 15 of 21 sections, the proportion was 95 percent or more. Almost all families consumed some eggs during the week covered by the 7-day estimate of food consumption. In the North and West the proportion was 95 percent or more at all income levels. In the Southeast, 92 percent or more of the families with incomes of at least \$1,000 used some eggs during the week; but when incomes were in the classes \$0–\$499 and \$500–\$999, the proportions were 79 and 86, respectively.

Of families having eggs during the week of the consumption study, 95 percent had most if not all of them directly from the farm. In three broad regional groups, the average consumption of eggs in a week in June, July, or August ranged from 2.6 dozen to 1.8 dozen per household among white operators' families of types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499, as shown below:

Analysis unit:	Eggs consumed in a week	
	Dozen per household	Approximate number per person
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	2.5	8
Plains and Mountain, Pacific.....	2.6	9
Southeast.....	1.8	5

As might be expected from the seasonal cycle of production, these figures are higher than would be found in winter.

*Milk.*

In 15 of the 21 analysis units included in the survey (white farm operators), 90 percent or more of the families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 produced some milk for home consumption in 1935-36. In southern California only 34 percent of these families reported production of milk for home use and in the other five sections—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oregon (part-time operators), central California, and North Carolina—from 55 to 88 percent produced some milk for home use.

Fresh milk from the farm was had by almost all (97 percent or more) of the families of white operators in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 consuming this food during the week of the special food study. The fluid milk to which the cheese, cream, evaporated milk, dried milk, and ice cream were equivalent (in milk solids other than fat), when added to the fluid milk, gave the following averages per week for the summer of 1936 among households of families of types 1 to 5 combined, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499:

Analysis unit:	<i>Quarts of milk consumed in a week</i>	
	<i>Per household</i>	<i>Per person</i>
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central	18.5	4.8
Plains and Mountain, Pacific	22.1	6.1
Southeast	23.2	5.6

Of the total quantity of milk or its equivalent consumed by these families during the week, 85 percent represented milk produced on the farm in the North, 87 percent in the West, and 91 percent in the Southeast.

At this income level, milk consumption was fairly generous during the summer in all three regions. On a per capita basis, it was lowest in the North and highest in the West. The proportions of the total quantities that were consumed as fluid milk were 81, 83, and 93 percent, respectively, for the North, West, and Southeast. Most of the fluid milk consumed was produced on the farm. In the North and West a small proportion (a fourth or less) of the cheese consumed during the week studied was home-produced, but in the Southeast practically none. Little seasonal difference was found in the proportion of families having fresh milk in the North, but in the Southeast fewer families (especially among the larger families in the lower income classes) consumed fresh milk in the winter than during the other three seasons.

*Vegetables other than potatoes.*

Garden vegetables (potatoes not included) were produced in 1935-36 by a large proportion of the families included in most farm sections. Among those of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, 92 percent or more had such food from their gardens in farm sections of the New England and Middle Atlantic and North Central States. In the Plains and Mountain region, food from home gardens was less common. In the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section, about three-fourths of the families had home gardens; and in Kansas, only about half. The comparatively arid climate and frequent droughts tend to make gardening less profitable in these latter sections than in many others. In the Southeast and in the Pacific Northwest practically every family had a garden, but in the two sections of California only about half or fewer had garden food from their own farms. In

sections characterized by a low percentage of families having food from gardens, there was a tendency for the proportion to decrease as incomes rose (table 56).

In many farm sections, 90 percent or more of all families in the class \$1,000-\$1,499 had gardens regardless of family type. In the farm sections where gardens were less common, families of type 1 were less likely to have food from home gardens than were the larger families with greater food needs and more potential helpers.

Among families of white operators, types 1 to 5 combined, in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, household consumption of vegetables other than potatoes during a week in the summer of 1936 was as follows:

Analysis unit:	Pounds of vegetables consumed per household in a week		
	Fresh	Canned	Dried
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	8.6	2.8	0.6
Plains and Mountain, Pacific.....	8.5	2.9	.2
Southeast.....	15.4	1.2	.3

These figures show the quantity and forms used in the two analysis units of the North and West to be fairly similar. There were, however, wide sectional differences within these broad regional groups; the high consumption by families in Pacific farm sections is counterbalanced in these averages by low consumption in the Plains and Mountain sections (table 63). In the Southeast, summer is the season of highest consumption of fresh vegetables whereas in the North, the peak is in the fall. However, regardless of season, families in the Southeast consumed greater quantities of fresh vegetables than the averages found for families in the North and West combined as one unit.

Most of the fresh vegetables consumed during a week in summer were obtained from the garden. In the North, the proportion was 86 percent; in the West, 71 percent; and in the Southeast, 93 percent for families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499. In the analysis unit of the North and West, the vegetables used by the largest percentage of families and in the largest average quantities were tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, onions, peas, and snap beans. In the Southeast, a combination of southern greens tended to replace lettuce; otherwise the list was the same.

Some of the canned vegetables used by these groups of families were also farm-furnished although in summer, when last year's supplies were depleted, the proportion was somewhat less than at other times. In the North, the consumption of canned vegetables both in winter and spring was about twice as high as in either summer or fall. The longer growing season in the Southeast postponed until spring any great need for canned vegetables.

#### *Fruit.*

Perhaps because it requires a greater investment and more planning ahead, fewer families raised fruit than garden produce for home use, except in the fruit-growing sections of California. In the farm sections studied in the North (New England and Middle Atlantic and North Central States) the proportion of white operators' families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 having home-produced fruit in 1935-36 ranged from 33 percent in Vermont to 85 percent in Pennsylvania; in the West, from 6 percent in Kansas to 92 percent

in Oregon; in the Southeast, from 52 percent in Mississippi to 88 percent in Georgia.

In each region farm families consumed but moderate quantities of fresh fruit even in the summer months. The average quantities of fruit used in a week in the summer by households of family types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 were as follows:

Analysis unit:	Pounds of fruit consumed per household in a week		
	Fresh	Canned	Dried
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	9. 8	1. 9	0. 4
Plains and Mountain, Pacific.....	10. 5	2. 0	. 4
Southeast.....	16. 9	. 9	. 2

These figures for white operators' families indicate a higher consumption of fruit in the Southeast than elsewhere. This difference is due partly to the fact that the peak of consumption of fresh fruit is in the summer in the Southeast and in the summer and fall in the New England and Middle Atlantic and North Central States. Furthermore in the Southeast the consumption of locally produced melons with their high proportion of refuse greatly adds to the weight of fresh fruit consumed in the summer. There appears to be a similarity in the consumption of fruit between the North and the West; but sectional and seasonal differences, as in the case of vegetable consumption, are very great. Undoubtedly the quantities of fruit consumed on farms of the Pacific States greatly exceed those in the Plains and Mountain region.

Of the quantities of fresh fruit consumed by these families in summer, 34 percent was home-produced in the North, 25 percent in the West, and 83 percent in the Southeast. The kinds of fresh fruit used in different parts of the country differ considerably. In the unit from the North and West the five fruits consumed in largest quantity, from March–November 1936, were apples, oranges, bananas, melons, and berries; in the Southeast only three were consumed in similar quantities—melons, apples, and peaches.

Canned fruit was used most freely in the spring, when farm stores of fresh fruit tend to be less plentiful, and retail prices of many kinds higher than in the summer or fall. Although more dried fruit was used in the winter and spring, the quantities were too small to be of much consequence in counterbalancing seasonal differences in the consumption of fresh fruit.

#### *Home canning of vegetables and fruit.*

Home canning of vegetables paralleled the trends in home gardens. In 6 of 11 analysis units (New Jersey and the Oregon part-time units omitted), 90 percent or more of families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 that canned vegetables reported that half or more of the vegetables they canned were home grown. In farm sections where home gardens were less common, fewer families produced half or more of the vegetables that they canned; in the two Plains and Mountain sections, the proportions were 69 and 64 percent; and in the highly specialized farm sections of California, only a third. The sections which led in the average number of quarts canned were those in Washington and Oregon, North Carolina self-sufficing counties, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio (tables 14 and 57).

TABLE 14.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT PRODUCED AND CANNED FOR HOME USE: Percentage of households reporting production and canning of vegetables and fruit for home use, average value home-produced, and average quantity canned at home per household in a year, families of types 4 and 5 in income class \$1,000-\$1,499, 19 analysis units, white farm operators in 19 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Vegetables (other than potatoes)					Fruit				
	Production for home use <sup>2</sup>		Canning for home use <sup>3</sup>			Production for home use <sup>2</sup>		Canning for home use <sup>3</sup>		
	Households	Average value	Households <sup>4</sup>	Households producing more than half of home-canned vegetables <sup>5</sup>	Average quantity canned <sup>4</sup>	Households	Average value	Households <sup>6</sup>	Households producing more than half of home-canned fruit <sup>7</sup>	Average quantity canned <sup>6</sup>
NEW ENGLAND										
Vermont.....	Pct. 96	Dol. 42	Pct. 95	Pct. 96	Qt. 95	Pct. 33	Dol. 4	Pct. 87	Pct. 27	Qt. 45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL										
Pennsylvania.....	100	43	} 97	96	101	{ 85 81	{ 15 16	} 98	67	149
Ohio.....	99	33								
Michigan.....	93	24	} 87	83	58	{ 56 83	{ 8 16	} 96	50	104
Wisconsin.....	97	36								
Illinois.....	99	19	} 91	89	86	{ 37 60	{ 4 11	} 74	42	68
Iowa.....	96	41								
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN										
North Dakota.....	97	38	} 79	69	70	{ 19 6	{ 2 1	} 82	9	62
Kansas.....	55	15								
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	79	37	73	64	67	25	6	73	17	120
PACIFIC										
Washington.....	99	39	} 99	95	121	{ 90 92	{ 17 28	} 99	85	183
Oregon.....	98	48								
California, central.....	53	20	} 32	33	14	{ 59 80	{ 7 11	} 84	50	88
California, southern.....	33	6								
SOUTHEAST										
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	100	110	100	100	121	77	18	100	68	137
North Carolina.....	100	66	} 85	91	55	{ 68 67	{ 10 7	} 84	66	44
South Carolina.....	99	48								
Georgia.....	100	48	} 91	95	60	{ 88 52	{ 14 7	} 81	70	52
Mississippi.....	100	32								

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Data in these columns are from the income schedules. Percentages and averages are based on the number of households in each analysis unit.

<sup>3</sup> Data in these columns are from the expenditure schedules.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include sauerkraut, pickles, relishes. Percentages and averages are based on the number of households in each analysis unit.

<sup>5</sup> Includes sauerkraut, pickles, relishes. Percentages are based on the number of households reporting on this item.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include jellies, jams, preserves. Percentages and averages are based on the number of households in each analysis unit.

<sup>7</sup> Includes jellies, jams, preserves. Percentages are based on the number of households reporting on this item.

Home canning of vegetables and fruit tends to accompany increasing value of farm-furnished food. Among families of type 2 in Pennsyl-

vania and Ohio, for example, the average quantities canned by those with farm-furnished food in the money-value class \$150-\$249 included 91 quarts of vegetables and 92 quarts of fruit. The quantity canned by those with farm-furnished food valued in the class \$250-\$349 included 117 quarts of vegetables and 127 quarts of fruit (table 15).

TABLE 15.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT CANNED AT HOME: *Number of households canning vegetables and fruit at home and average number of quarts canned during a year, by value of home-produced food, families with one child under 16 and no others (type 2), Pennsylvania-Ohio analysis unit,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Value of home-produced food (dollars)	Households	Vegetables <sup>2</sup>		Fruit <sup>4</sup>	
		Households canning	Average quantity canned <sup>3</sup>	Households canning	Average quantity canned <sup>3</sup>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quarts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quarts</i>
50-149.....	22	22	96	19	80
150-249.....	95	92	91	93	92
250-349.....	78	75	117	77	127
350 or over.....	54	54	111	53	132

<sup>1</sup> Includes farm-operator families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include sauerkraut, pickles, relishes.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each group classified by value of home-produced food.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include jellies, jams, preserves.

As incomes rose, the quantities of vegetables canned did not increase markedly in any of the farm sections studied except in Vermont and in the Southeast. In the North Carolina-South Carolina section, the average quantity of vegetables canned by families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$749 that canned any food at home was 41 quarts in contrast to 63 quarts for families in the class \$1,750-\$1,999.

The kinds of canned vegetables consumed in largest average quantity and by the largest percentage of white operators' families in the unit from the North and West during some week in the period March-November 1936 were tomatoes, corn, snap beans, and peas. In the Southeast only canned tomatoes were consumed in equally substantial quantities (table 53). Families in the North and West produced about 80 percent of the canned tomatoes consumed during this period, 60 percent of the canned corn, 85 percent of the snap beans, and 50 percent of the canned peas. In the Southeast, about 80 percent of the canned tomatoes consumed were farm-furnished.

Home canning of fruit was not entirely dependent on the production of fruit for home use; many more families canned fruit than raised it. For example, among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, only 6 and 19 percent, respectively, of the families in Kansas and North Dakota produced any fruit for home use, but as many as 82 percent canned some fruit. In Pennsylvania and Ohio with 85 and 81 percent raising fruit for home use, 98 percent canned fruit. Not only did more families can fruit than raise it in most farm sections but in 6 of 11 sections (New Jersey and Oregon part-time omitted) half or more of the families produced less than half of what they canned. Apparently the markets afford farm families opportunities to purchase for canning at prices within their reach.

The quantity of fruit canned at home varied with income in most analysis units. In Washington and Oregon where a very high proportion of families raised fruit, the average quantity canned by families of types 4 and 5 with incomes in the class \$250-\$499 was 152 quarts as compared with 236 quarts canned by families in the income class \$2,500-\$2,999. In the North Dakota-Kansas unit where comparatively few of the families raised fruit for home use, the average quantities canned by families of the same types and income classes were 49 and 116 quarts, respectively.

The percentage of families canning fruit did not increase much with family size. In farm sections where a large percentage of families raised fruit, as in the Pacific Northwest, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, there was a stronger tendency than elsewhere for the larger families to can relatively more than the smaller families.

More fruits than vegetables were canned by families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, in 6 of 11 analysis units (New Jersey and Oregon part-time omitted). The three highest averages (exclusive of jams and jellies) were 183 quarts of fruit per family in the Washington-Oregon unit; 149 quarts in the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit; and 137 quarts in the North Carolina self-sufficing unit. In five farm sections families canned an average of 100 or more quarts of fruit; in only three sections were there comparable records for vegetables. The greater ease with which acceptable products can be obtained in the canning of fruit may explain part of the preference for home canning of fruit over home canning of vegetables. Furthermore, there is a longer period during which many vegetables can be obtained fresh in the markets than for many fruits.

#### Foods of Class B (Other Foods of Plant Origin)

Grain products, sugars, potatoes, and mature dry beans or peas are among the cheapest energy-yielding foods. They play a prominent role in farm-family diets. In one form or another, grain products and sugars appeared on the food lists of every family during the week for which food estimates were obtained in the season, March-November 1936, and generally these foods were on the table at every meal. In the North and West at least 95 percent of the white operators' families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 had potatoes or sweetpotatoes during the week covered by the consumption study; in the Southeast, only 82 percent (tables 50 and 51).

#### *Grain products.*

Of the plant foods grouped in class B, grain products made up almost one-third of the total consumed in summer months in the North and somewhat more than a third in the West. In the Southeast, they constituted about two-thirds. In the three regional analysis units, the quantities of grain products (flour equivalent) consumed in the summer months by white operators' families of types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 were as follows:

*Pounds of grain products  
consumed in a week*

Analysis unit:	Per house- hold	Per person
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central	13.3	3.4
Plains and Mountain, Pacific	12.9	3.6
Southeast	29.5	7.1

Sixty-eight percent of the total number of pounds of grain products consumed came into the kitchen as flours, meals, and breakfast cereals in the North, and 82 percent in the West; the remainder was bought in the form of baked goods, according to estimates referring to the period March–November 1936 for families of types 4 and 5 combined in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499. In the Southeast, the proportion was quite different—97 per cent was in the form of flours, meals, or cereals, and only 3 percent as baked goods. Ranked in order of importance, after flours came rolled oats in the North and West, and corn meal, hominy, and rice in the Southeast.

### *Sugars.*

Average consumption of refined sugars, molasses, sirups, preserves, jams, jellies, and candy, combined, was higher among households of white operators in the North than in the two other regional analysis units. The figures given in this report do not, however, take into account the quantities of sugar included in commercial baked goods and canned fruit, both of which were consumed in comparatively large quantities in the North. In each unit, families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499 used between 1 and 2 pounds of refined sugar per person in a week. Other sweets (sirups, jellies, candies) amount to about a third as much in the North and the West and half as much in the Southeast. Almost three-fourths of the families of this type and income group had jellies, jams, and preserves during the week of the food-consumption study. The average quantities of jellies and preserves made at home by these families in 1935–36 ranged from 6 quarts per household in the North Carolina–South Carolina farm section to 29 in the Pennsylvania–Ohio section. The making of jellies or preserves was less common in the former unit than in the latter; 56 and 96 percent of the families, respectively, reported this activity (tables 50 and 57).

### *Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.*

In 17 of 21 units (white farm operators) some potatoes or sweetpotatoes were produced for home use by three-fourths or more of the families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499. Much lower figures were found in Kansas and the two sections of California where the proportion of families raising potatoes was less than 25 percent.

Average consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes in the summer months by white operators' families of types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000–\$1,499 was highest in the North and lowest in the Southeast, as is shown by the following figures:

Analysis unit:	Pounds of potatoes consumed in a week	
	Per household	Per person
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	20.9	5.4
Plains and Mountain, Pacific.....	11.9	3.4
Southeast.....	8.0	1.9

Families in the North produced about 85 percent of the average quantities consumed in a week during the summer; in the West, 66 percent; in the Southeast the proportion was 94 percent.

Sweetpotatoes were much more prominent in diets of families in the Southeast than in those of families in the North and West. Dur-

ing the period March through November, this food constituted over a third of the total quantity of potatoes and sweetpotatoes consumed by families in the Southeast in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499, but for only 3 percent of the total in the North and West.

#### Foods of Class C (Other Foods Chiefly of Animal Origin)

The kinds and quantities of meats and fats used by farm families depend in part upon home-production practices—cream and butter on milk production; and lard, bacon, and salt side on pork production. The proportion of families included in the study that raised pork for home consumption in 1935-36 ranged from 4 percent in southern California to 100 percent in Georgia, among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499. Over 90 percent of white operators' families of these types and incomes reported raising pork for household use in farm sections of the Southeast and in Ohio, Illinois, and North Dakota.

Since the quantities of meats and fats in meal preparation are somewhat interrelated, it is useful to consider the consumption of these two groups of products as a whole. The average quantities of all fats, meat, poultry, and fish consumed by households of families of types 1 to 5 combined in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499 in a week during the summer of 1936 were as follows:

*Pounds of fats, meat, poultry and fish consumed in a week*

Analysis unit:	<i>Per household</i>	<i>Per person</i>
New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central	14.2	3.7
Plains and Mountain, Pacific	16.8	4.7
Southeast	18.3	4.4

Thus it appears that consumption of white operators' families in the North was somewhat lower than that in the other broad regional groups.

#### *Fats.*

Fat consumption was much higher in the Southeast than in the North and West. In a given income class, \$1,000-\$1,499, fully as much butter, more than three times as much bacon and salt side, and almost twice as much lard and cooking fats were used. The lesser use of fats in the North and West is balanced in part, however, by larger purchases of commercial baked goods which add some fat to the diet.

#### *Meat, poultry, fish.*

Not all the varieties or forms of meat, poultry, and fish are used by a single family in any one week, and the emphasis on a particular product may shift not only from week to week, but from season to season. Since pork animals are most frequently slaughtered in the late fall and early winter when temperatures are favorable to curing, the consumption of home-produced fresh pork tends to be highest in the winter. Fresh pork was consumed in the 7-day period covered by food check lists by almost two-thirds, 63 percent, of the families (types 4 and 5 in the income class \$1,000-\$1,499) interviewed in winter months, but only by one-fifth, 21 percent, of those interviewed in the summer in farm sections in New England and in the Middle

Atlantic and North Central States. Corresponding figures for the analysis unit of the Southeast (white operators) were 75 and 18 percent.

TABLE 16.—MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCED AND CANNED FOR HOME USE: *Percentage of households reporting production and canning of meat and poultry for home use, average quantity canned per household in a year, and percentage of households owning pressure cookers, families of types 4 and 5 in income class \$1,000-\$1,499, 19 analysis units, white farm operators in 19 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Households having home-produced—			Households canning any meat or poultry for home use	Households producing more than half of home-canned meat or poultry	Average quantity of meat and poultry canned at home	Households owning pressure cookers
	Pork	Poultry	Other meat <sup>2</sup>				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Quarts	Percent <sup>3</sup>
NEW ENGLAND							
Vermont.....	49	65	42	56	57	20	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL							
Pennsylvania.....	73	95	25	74	73	39	4
Ohio.....	92	98	60				
Michigan.....	71	81	38	57	52	32	11
Wisconsin.....	86	94	43				
Illinois.....	95	99	44	59	59	32	18
Iowa.....	89	95	51				
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN							
North Dakota.....	95	97	66	51	47	34	19
Kansas.....	77	87	51				
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	72	93	65	42	45	24	27
PACIFIC							
Washington.....	51	70	46	56	55	27	23
Oregon.....	61	86	46				
California, central.....	24	82	35	2	2	0	5
California, southern.....	4	59	6				
SOUTHEAST							
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	91	96	16	71	71	16	0
North Carolina.....	94	94	19	18	17	4	7
South Carolina.....	98	99	16				
Georgia.....	100	98	20	24	25	10	3
Mississippi.....	98	93	9				

<sup>1</sup> Data in columns 2-4 are from the income schedules, those in columns 5-8 are from the expenditure schedules. Percentages and averages in columns 2-5, 7, and 8 are based on all households in the corresponding analysis unit. Percentages in column 6 are based on the number of households reporting on this item. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes beef, veal, lamb, mutton, rabbit, game killed for food.

Meat canning—both the proportion of families canning meat and the quantities canned—was related to the value of home-furnished food as shown below for families of type 2 (all income classes combined) in the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit:

Value of farm-furnished food:	Percentage of families canning meat	Average number of quarts canned
\$50-\$149.....	45	39
\$150-\$249.....	65	40
\$250-\$349.....	85	58
\$350 or over.....	78	65

It might be expected that lack of facilities for the home canning of meat would be the factor limiting the percentage of households under-

taking this phase of food preservation. However, the proportion of families canning meat was not related to the proportion having pressure cookers in the different sections. Thus, among families of types 4 and 5 combined in the class \$1,000-\$1,499, only 4 percent of the families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section had pressure cookers and 7 percent in the North Carolina-South Carolina section; however, meat was canned by 74 percent of the families in the former section and by 18 percent in the latter. In most sections the prevalence of pressure cookers was too low to insure the safe canning of meat, unless families had access to community facilities (table 16).

### Intersectional Comparison of Home-Production Programs

In view of the close association between home-production programs, expenditures for food, and dietary adequacy, especially among low-income groups, it is of interest to compare food-production programs of families of similar economic status living in different sections of the country. For this purpose a special tabulation was made with respect to farm-furnished milk, pork, and garden food reported on family-income schedules by white operators' families of types 2 and 3 in farm sections in California, North Dakota and Kansas, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Georgia and Mississippi. Only those families were included in the tabulation whose net family income (money and nonmoney) was under \$750, and the value of whose living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) was also under \$750.

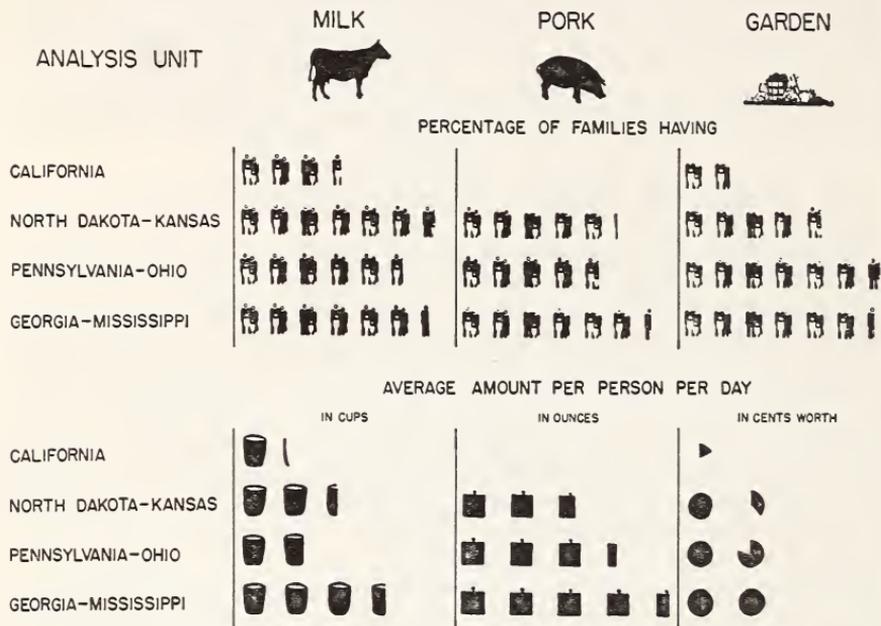
Omitting the value of farm-furnished housing in describing the level of living eliminates as a variable the regional differences in housing that are imposed by climatic conditions and other factors. Fixing an upper limit for value of family living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) as well as for family income excludes from the group those well-to-do families whose 1935-36 incomes chanced to be low, but whose credit or assets permitted them to continue to live on a comparatively high scale. Among families of white operators with incomes under \$750, the following proportions had a living (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) valued at less than \$750:

Farm section:	<i>Percentage of families with incomes under \$750 whose value of living (other than farm-furnished housing) was also under \$750</i>
California.....	39
North Dakota-Kansas.....	40
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	73
Georgia-Mississippi.....	92

Thus, among families with 1935-36 incomes under \$750, a living valued at less than \$750 for the year (exclusive of farm-furnished housing) was maintained by only 39 percent of those studied in California as compared with 92 percent in the Georgia-Mississippi section.

Differing climate, soil, market value of land, general level of income, and custom result in widely varying practices with respect to production for home use in different parts of the country. There are also wide differences within each farm section in the kind of home-production program planned by families of similar economic status. Thus, about half of this lower income group of families studied in California kept a cow, and half did not; 3 in 10 had gardens, while 7 did not.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio all had gardens, about 8 out of 10 kept a cow and about 7 in 10 raised pork. The proportion of families having the kind of farm-furnished food specified, and the average quantities of each are shown in table 17 and figure 4.



EACH FAMILY SYMBOL REPRESENTS 15 PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES IN EACH LOCALITY; OTHER SYMBOLS REPRESENT ONE UNIT EACH

FIGURE 4.—Home-produced milk, pork, and garden food: Percentage of families having home-produced milk, pork, and garden food, and average quantities home-produced by families of types 2 and 3 (husband, wife, and one or two children under 16) with incomes and value of living (except farm-furnished housing) under \$750, nonrelief white farm operators' families in 4 analysis units, 1935-36.

In the counties studied in California the average quantity of home-produced milk was low, scarcely more than a cup a day for each person. The average value of garden products was also relatively low, amounting to only one-fifth of a cent per person a day. Nevertheless, the money value of farm-furnished food from cow, garden, poultry flock, and meat animals averaged 28 percent of the value of the whole food supply. At the other extreme, among the lower income families of white farm operators studied in Georgia and Mississippi, almost all (96 percent) produced a variety of foods for home use and generous quantities of milk, pork, and garden food. Farm-furnished products were found to average 75 percent of the value of their whole food supply.

In areas of highly specialized farming such as truck-vegetable or fruit growing, where farms are small and land values high, farm families tend to produce comparatively little of the expensive animal products. In livestock and grain-producing sections, such as in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas, and the Mountain States, supplies of meat and eggs retained or produced for family consumption tend

to be considerably above the average for most other farm sections, though gardens and orchards appear to be small or rather unproductive. Families in general farming areas usually arrange for a fairly well-balanced program of food production for family use. Among low-income groups, food for household use is extensively produced where conditions are favorable, as in the Southeast.

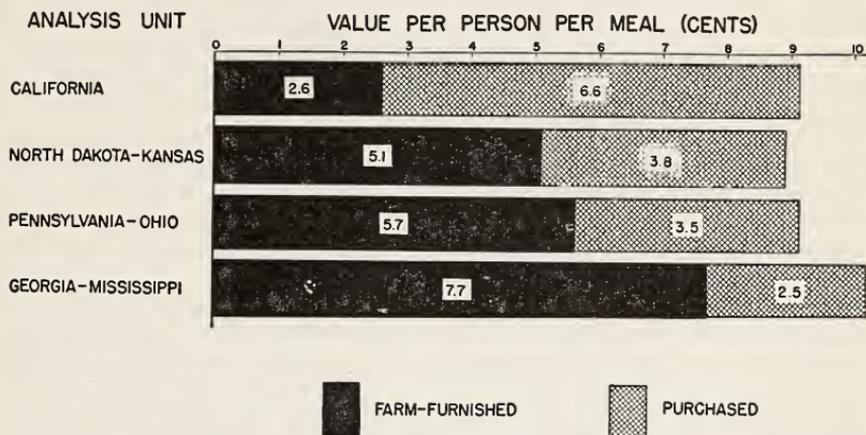


FIGURE 5.—Proportion of money value of food represented by farm-furnished and by purchased food: Families of types 2 and 3 (husband, wife, and one or two children under 16) with incomes and value of living (except farm-furnished housing) under \$750, nonrelief white farm operators' families in 4 analysis units, 1935-36.

Money expenditures for food were inversely proportional to the value of farm-furnished food, among the families included in the special tabulation on food-production programs as is shown in table 17 and figure 5. With home production geared to nutritional needs, food expenditures can be cut while maintaining or improving the quality of the family's diet. But merely increasing the quantity of home-grown foods without reference to family needs may not be advantageous. Careful planning is essential to avoid an unbalanced food supply and unnecessary overproduction of some items.

TABLE 17.—HOME-PRODUCED MILK, PORK, AND GARDEN FOOD: *Percentage of families having specified foods farm-furnished, average quantity or value furnished per person per day, and money value per person per meal of home-produced and purchased food, families with one or two children under 16 (types 2 and 3) and family income and value of living<sup>1</sup> under \$750, 4 selected analysis units,<sup>2</sup> white farm operators in 7 States, 1935-36*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Families having home-produced—			Average quantity or value per person per day			Average value of food per person per meal	
	Milk	Pork	Garden food	Milk	Pork	Garden food	Home-produced	Purchased
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Cups	Ounces	Cents	Cents	Cents
California.....	53	0	29	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.6	6.6
North Dakota-Kansas.....	100	76	72	2.4	2.8	1.3	5.1	3.8
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	84	72	100	1.8	3.4	1.8	5.7	3.5
Georgia-Mississippi.....	96	96	96	3.6	4.6	2.0	7.7	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Value of farm-furnished housing excluded.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages and averages are based on the number of families in each analysis unit.

## Nutritive Value of Diets

### Nutritive Value in Relation to Money Value of Food

One way of describing the character of diets is to discuss them in terms of the quantities of the various nutrients they provide. A large number of chemical substances are recognized as essential to human nutrition. In this section the nutritive value of diets is presented with respect to food energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, total iron, vitamin A value, thiamin, ascorbic acid, and riboflavin. There are other nutrients equally important but not included, as potassium, sodium, chlorine, iodine, nicotinic acid, and vitamin D. For some there is little danger of shortage in present-day diets; for others, too few data are as yet available on their distribution in common food materials to make possible an estimate of their concentration in diets; for still others, as in the case of vitamin D or sodium chloride, common foods are not the chief source.

Even for the nutrients included in this analysis, the figures are considered but tentative. The computations have been based on average figures for food composition compiled from many sources and probably of unequal validity. They were applied to the quantities of food brought into the house and available for consumption, with adjustments made to correct for average quantities of refuse, but with no deductions for kitchen or plate waste, and without adequate deductions for the frequent and sometimes large losses of nutritive value during storage of food, food preparation, and service. These include losses of minerals and vitamins through the discarding of cooking water; through destruction due to heat or oxidation; and also losses of all nutrients through waste of edible materials, especially of fats and carbohydrates, in the preparing and serving of meals. As a result, the nutritive value of the food as reported is probably above the value of the diets as eaten, and the dietary picture presented probably is optimistic.

The estimates of nutritive value of diets are based on information obtained from actual records of the kinds and quantities of food had by each household during 1 week. (See Glossary, Supplementary Schedule.) The food records were classified for analysis according to the money value of food per food-expenditure unit. This method of classification involves fewer categories and can therefore be used with smaller numbers of cases than would be required for a complete classification by family type and income. It has the added advantage of showing up most strikingly the relation between money value of food, consumption of major food groups, and the nutritive value of diets.

In order that the relative importance of averages presented by level of money value of food may be appreciated, there is given in table 18 the distribution of families by money value of food. In each analysis unit <sup>5</sup> nearly two-thirds of the cases fell into two money-value-of-food classes. In the units in the North and West, these were the classes \$2.08-\$2.76 and \$2.77-\$3.45 per week per food-expenditure

<sup>5</sup> Data from food records showing distribution of families (white farm operators) by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit are presented for five analysis units—New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Tables in this section present average nutritive values for four analysis units—New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Pacific, and Southeast. For other types of information presented in this section, analysis units have been combined into two broad regional groups—the North and West, and the Southeast.

unit; in the Southeast, the classes \$1.38–\$2.07 and \$2.08–\$2.76. One of these classes (\$2.08–\$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit—30 to 40 cents per day) was common to all analysis units of white operators; hence this level of money value has been selected for more detailed discussion than some of the others.

TABLE 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Percentage distribution of households by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 5 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936–37*

[Households of white nonrelied families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Households	Households having food with money value <sup>2</sup> per week per food-expenditure unit of —							
		Under \$0.69	\$0.69–\$1.37	\$1.38–\$2.07	\$2.08–\$2.76	\$2.77–\$3.45	\$3.46–\$4.14	\$4.15–\$4.83	\$4.84 or over
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
New England.....	104	0	1	7	29	30	17	10	6
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	270	0	( <sup>3</sup> )	14	33	30	14	6	3
Plains and Mountain.....	36	0	0	11	41	28	14	6	0
Pacific.....	142	0	1	10	31	37	15	4	2
Southeast.....	439	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	30	35	15	9	3	3

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages are based on the number of households in each analysis unit.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June–August 1936 price level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

The nutritive values of diets at the several levels of money value are given as averages per person and per nutrition unit per day. (See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses.) In this section the nutrients are discussed one by one, with some consideration given to nutritional requirements and the extent to which they probably are met by the available food supply. In addition, the tables also show the distribution of households according to the content of their diets with respect to each of the nutrients.

### Food Energy

Food energy is needed to carry on the internal work of the body and to provide fuel for all external activity. Fats, carbohydrates, and proteins all contribute to the energy value of the diet. In addition to yielding calories, fats supply the unsaturated fatty acids that are essential to normal nutrition. Fats also promote the utilization of certain other nutrients needed by the body.

The energy requirements of normal adults doing approximately the same kind of work vary with body size and build. Because of larger surface area and the greater ratio of active protoplasm to body fat, the fuel needs of the tall, thin person are relatively higher than those of the short, stocky person of the same age and body weight. Requirements are also affected to a great extent by the severity of muscular work. Thus, a man doing heavy farm labor may require nearly twice as much food energy as his brother who spends his day in an office. In old age, requirements tend to lessen because muscular activity declines and because internal processes are somewhat slower.

Children need more energy in proportion to their size than adults. Not only does the internal work of their bodies proceed at a higher rate of speed than with adults, but there must be an extra supply of food to provide for the growth of new tissue. The relatively great physical activity of children contributes still further to their energy needs.

Dietary allowances of calories for normal adults are usually planned at a level at which intake will just about balance the probable energy output. Studies of food consumption and energy expenditure indicate that a man weighing 70 kilograms (154 pounds) doing moderately active work is likely to require from 2,700 to 3,300 calories a day. Table 73 shows the relative allowances in calories that have been suggested in this study for persons of different age, sex, and activity. Taking 3,000 calories as the value of unity or one, the relative allowances for individuals range from 0.4 for a child under 4 years of age to 1.5 for a man performing severe muscular work. In assigning an energy factor for an adult, account was taken of age, height, and daily activity as reported in the food record. Consequently, the calorie content of the diets of farm families, when expressed on a food-energy-unit basis, should be directly comparable to that of other occupational groups; the great energy needs of the adults on farms have already been allowed for in the scale of relatives.

The average number of food-energy units to which each group of families was equivalent, estimated both in terms of the Bureau of Home Economics scale and of the International scale, is presented in table 19. (See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses.) Although the latter scale is believed to represent the relative food needs of American families the less accurately, averages for household size in units based on the International scale have been included in order that comparisons may be made between this study and those made in other countries.

Because each young child counts as one person but as less than one food-energy unit, household size expressed in persons is usually greater than when expressed in food-energy units. Hence the average calorie value of the diets, also shown in table 19, is less on a per capita than on an energy-unit basis.

The food supplies of the farm families studied provided generously for their energy needs in most cases. None of the group averages was as much as 5 percent below the suggested allowance of 3,000 calories for a moderately active man. The men performing the strenuous tasks of the farm were generally considered as equivalent to 1.2, 1.3, or 1.5 food-energy units, depending on size, age, and the tasks being performed, so that an allowance of 3,000 calories per unit means from 3,600 to 4,500 calories for the farm operator.

With money value of food less than \$2.08 per food-expenditure unit a week—less than 10 cents per meal—there were, in most of the analysis units, a few families whose diets furnished less than 2,700 calories per energy unit. With rising levels of money value of food there was an increase in the average energy value of diets and in the proportion of families whose food supplies were high in available calories.

These high averages for food-energy value should be interpreted in the light of the earlier discussion (p. 52) of the reasons why the nutritive values presented may be higher than those of the food actually eaten. Food waste was suggested as a possible cause. Little is known

about the amount of edible food that is wasted in farm homes. It is probably negligible in households where strict economy must be practiced and where at best there is scarcely enough to eat. On the other hand, families with access to plentiful food supplies may be more wasteful. No record was kept in this study of the amount of waste of edible food. In many households a share of the food that came into the house for human consumption undoubtedly found its way to the cats, dogs, chickens, or pigs. There is also the possibility of great waste in the preparation of those foods that are abundant on the farm at any particular season.

TABLE 19.—FOOD ENERGY: *Average household size, average food-energy value of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of food energy, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>	Average household size <sup>4</sup>			Average value of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified number of calories (per Bureau of Home Economics unit per day)						
		Persons	Food-energy units		Per person	Per food-energy unit Bureau of Home Economics scale	Under 2,400	2,400-2,699	2,700-2,999	3,000-3,299	3,300-3,599	3,600-4,199	4,200 or more
			Bureau of Home Economics scale	International scale									
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>													
2.08-2.76.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	Cal.	Cal.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
2.77-3.45.....	30	4.30	4.13	3.60	3,520	3,670	3	10	7	13	17	20	30
3.46-4.14.....	32	4.84	4.70	4.11	3,680	3,800	0	0	9	12	16	28	35
	16	4.34	4.21	3.69	4,180	4,300							
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>													
1.38-2.07.....	38	5.71	5.23	4.57	2,810	3,060	13	16	24	13	16	10	8
2.08-2.76.....	88	4.88	4.49	3.94	3,320	3,600	1	2	16	16	19	28	18
2.77-3.45.....	80	4.17	3.83	3.32	3,750	4,070	0	1	0	6	15	49	29
3.46-4.14.....	39	3.47	3.19	2.83	4,540	4,940							
<b>PACIFIC</b>													
1.38-2.07.....	14	3.47	3.09	2.81	2,600	2,920	0	21	43	22	14	0	0
2.08-2.76.....	44	3.70	3.41	3.05	3,300	3,580	0	4	14	16	20	28	18
2.77-3.45.....	53	3.56	3.21	2.90	3,790	4,190	0	0	2	4	13	36	45
3.46-4.14.....	17	2.90	2.72	2.43	4,730	5,030							
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>													
0.69-1.37.....	24	5.76	5.03	4.37	2,550	2,920	17	21	21	17	8	12	4
1.38-2.07.....	133	5.47	4.82	4.29	3,290	3,730	0	3	13	12	16	31	25
2.08-2.76.....	<sup>5</sup> 150	4.60	4.08	3.61	4,010	4,520	0	0	1	5	9	27	58
2.77-3.45.....	64	3.79	3.38	3.05	4,820	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	12	88

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each money-value class. All percentage distributions except that noted in footnote 5 below are based on the number of households in each class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> See table 58 for the distribution of households into those giving data for spring-summer and fall-winter seasons. All regions include households reporting for both season groups; however, for the New England region, \$3.46-\$4.14 money-value class, only spring-summer records are included in this table, and for the Pacific, \$3.46-\$4.14 only fall-winter records.

<sup>4</sup> See Methodology, Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses. See also Glossary, Household Size.

<sup>5</sup> The percentages for this money-value class are based on 76 households; all averages are based on 150 households.

Each food eaten makes some contribution to the energy value of the diet. Pound for pound on a dry-weight basis, fats contribute more than twice as many calories as sugars, starches, and proteins. But the relative importance of various food groups as sources of calories depends not only upon the composition of the foods, but upon the quantities in which each is eaten.

TABLE 20.—AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF FOOD: *Average per capita consumption of specified groups of food in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>		Eggs	Milk equivalent <sup>4</sup>	Fats <sup>5</sup>	Meat, poultry, fish <sup>6</sup>	Grain products, as flour equivalent <sup>7</sup>	Sugar, sirups, preserves	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Tomatoes, citrus fruit	Leafy, green, yellow vegetables	Dried vegetables, nuts	Other vegetables and fruit <sup>8</sup>
	No.	Doz.	Ot.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>													
2.08-2.76	26	0.47	5.42	1.41	1.36	4.17	1.69	5.41	0.52	1.43	0.25	3.62	5.48
2.77-3.45	25	.64	6.48	1.18	2.16	4.13	1.99	6.58	1.25	2.29	.16	5.62	5.48
3.46-4.14	16	.62	6.23	1.48	3.03	4.50	2.21	5.81	2.32	3.67	.37		
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>													
1.38-2.07	38	.43	4.18	.84	1.61	3.40	1.76	4.95	.99	1.05	.15	3.98	4.55
2.08-2.76	88	.57	5.31	1.23	2.03	3.62	2.14	4.60	1.12	1.29	.23	4.55	6.06
2.77-3.45	80	.63	4.48	1.51	3.06	4.26	2.18	5.62	1.46	1.61	.22	6.06	7.15
3.46-4.14	39	.65	6.15	2.04	3.35	4.85	2.91	6.03	1.87	2.19	.30		
<b>PACIFIC</b>													
1.38-2.07	10	.48	2.89	1.02	1.70	3.18	1.46	3.85	1.43	2.45	.13	6.44	6.75
2.08-2.76	44	.63	4.81	1.77	2.37	3.41	2.13	3.76	1.66	1.91	.19	6.75	9.01
2.77-3.45	53	.79	5.90	1.90	3.10	3.81	1.83	3.47	2.77	2.27	.22	9.01	8.75
3.46-4.14	17	1.01	7.80	2.25	3.74	4.47	2.09	4.74	2.05	2.21	.15		
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>													
0.69-1.37	19	.10	2.14	1.00	1.03	5.46	.83	2.31	.38	1.80	.07	1.31	2.06
1.38-2.07	133	.22	4.97	1.31	1.51	5.97	1.29	2.13	.56	2.25	.12	2.06	3.22
2.08-2.76	150	.37	6.67	1.65	2.03	6.40	1.61	2.19	.89	2.56	.17	3.22	3.38
2.77-3.45	64	.47	7.38	2.27	2.67	7.41	2.11	2.21	1.50	2.73	.41		

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> See table 58 for the distribution of households into spring-summer and fall-winter seasons.

<sup>4</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent as far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

<sup>5</sup> Includes butter, bacon, salt side.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include bacon or salt side.

<sup>7</sup> Two-thirds of the weight of the baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

<sup>8</sup> Includes the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.

Grain products are one of the most important sources of calories. At a usual level of money value of food (\$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week) these foods furnished 27 percent of the total calories in the diets of families in the North and West and 38 percent in the diets in the Southeast. These proportions represent average quantities of grain products amounting to 3.8 pounds and 6.4 pounds, respectively, per person in a week. As the money value of the food increased, the proportion of calories from grain products decreased even though the quantities brought into the house for family consumption increased. This is illustrated by figures taken from records

kept by families of Southeast white operators in the fall and winter, as follows:

Money value of food per food-expenditure unit in a week:	Pounds of grain products per person in a week	Percentage of calories from grain products
\$0.69-\$1.37-----	5.5	50
\$2.08-\$2.76-----	6.0	37
\$3.46-\$4.14-----	7.0	32

Among the other important sources of food energy in these diets are fats, milk, and sugars. The proportions of the total calories furnished by each of these and by certain other food groups in diets with a money value in the range \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit per week were as follows:

Food group:	Percentage of calories from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Grain products-----	27	38
Butter and other fats-----	17	21
Milk or its equivalent-----	15	15
Sugars-----	15	9
Meat, poultry, fish-----	8	6
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	6	4
Total accounted for-----	88	93

The weekly per capita consumption of the foods shown above is given in table 20 for the groups of families at the same money-value levels as were listed in table 19.

### Protein

Proteins are essential to the structure of various tissues, particularly muscle, and to many of the regulatory mechanisms of the body. In studies of protein requirement, balance experiments on normal subjects have shown that nitrogen equilibrium can be established on very low levels of intake, but that there is considerable variation in the minimum amount needed by different individuals. The results indicate that the adult's average minimum requirement is probably a little over two-thirds of a gram of protein per kilogram of body weight (44 to 55 grams per adult per day). To allow for individual variations in need and for differences in the biological value of food proteins, dietary allowances for adults are usually set about 50 percent above average maintenance requirements. For protein, then, the adult allowance would be about 1 gram per kilogram of body weight, averaging 65 to 75 grams per adult per day. Since good nutrition seems to be associated with diets containing a liberal supply of protein, some investigators believe that an optimal protein intake may be somewhat above the level of 1 gram per kilogram.

Growing children need more protein per unit of body weight than do adults. The requirement varies with the rate of growth, being as high as 2.5 to 3 grams per kilogram for very young children and gradually falling as age increases.

By expressing the adult allowance of 65 to 75 grams daily as unity and the allowances for persons of different sex and age as proportions of unity, a scale was developed for use in computing the number of

protein units to which the households were equivalent. (See Methodology, p. 374.) For any group of families, average household size was much the same whether expressed in persons or in protein units; hence, the protein averages expressed on the two bases are similar (table 21).

TABLE 21.—PROTEIN: Average household size, average protein content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of protein, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>	Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per food—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of protein (in grams per unit per day)					
		Persons	Protein units	Per person	Per protein unit	Under 44	44-66	67-88	89-110	111-132	133 or more
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>											
2.08-2.76.....	30	4.30	4.32	93	92	0	10	33	40	17	0
2.77-3.45.....	32	4.84	4.88	110	109	0	0	6	53	25	16
3.46-4.14.....	16	4.34	4.38	132	130						
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>											
1.38-2.07.....	38	5.71	5.71	81	81	0	16	55	29	0	0
2.08-2.76.....	88	4.88	4.87	98	98	0	2	32	40	23	3
2.77-3.45.....	80	4.17	4.13	110	111	0	0	9	45	31	15
3.46-4.14.....	39	3.47	3.42	130	132						
<b>PACIFIC</b>											
1.38-2.07.....	14	3.47	3.47	70	70	0	43	43	14	0	0
2.08-2.76.....	44	3.70	3.72	96	96	0	2	37	34	23	4
2.77-3.45.....	53	3.56	3.54	119	119	0	2	6	26	32	34
3.46-4.14.....	17	2.90	2.87	145	147						
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>											
0.69-1.37.....	24	5.76	5.70	65	66	12	34	42	12	0	0
1.38-2.07.....	133	5.47	5.42	89	90	0	4	45	37	11	3
2.08-2.76.....	<sup>5</sup> 150	4.60	4.56	112	112	0	0	7	40	40	13
2.77-3.45.....	64	3.79	3.75	135	137	0	0	0	14	30	56

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2-5</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

Among families of white farm operators, the average protein content of the diet was at least as high as 75 grams per nutrition unit per day, except for 2 groups of families at low levels of money value of food. At higher levels some of the averages were nearly twice this figure. Of the 676 families of white operators studied individually, only 3 were found that had less than 44 grams of protein per nutrition unit per day. These three were in the group from the Southeast, whose diets were in the money-value class \$0.69-\$1.37 per expenditure unit per week (10 to 20 cents per day).

When food supplies had a money value in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week (20 to 30 cents per day), all families of white operators obtained at least 44 grams of protein per unit per day. Having food that provided an average within the range 44-66 grams of protein per unit a day, were 16 percent of the farm families studied in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 43 percent of those in the Pacific region, and 4 percent of the white farm operators'

families in the Southeast. At still higher levels of money value of food most families enjoyed ample supplies of protein. These figures, and others in table 21, bear out the findings of other studies of American diets to the effect that protein generally is supplied in fairly adequate quantities.

Many kinds of foods contain proteins, but not all are equally effective in meeting the physiological needs of the body. The proteins of milk, eggs, meat, and fish are of high quality and can supplement those of poorer quality found in grains and other vegetable products. When families rely upon grain products and mature beans or peas as the chief source of their protein supply, it is usually a matter of economic necessity; as money for food increases, the consumption of meat, eggs, and milk tends to rise markedly.

The proportion of protein from animal sources varied directly with the level of money value of food. In diets valued in the range \$2.08–\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week, one of the most usual levels of money value, animal products furnished more than half of the total protein—56 percent in the case of families in the North and West, and 51 percent among white operators in the Southeast.

At every level of money value of food for each regional group, grain products ranked among the first two food groups in the share of the total protein they contributed. The proportions were 28 and 37 percent, respectively, in diets in the money-value class \$2.08–\$2.76 per week per unit of white operators' families in the North and West and in the Southeast, as shown below:

Food group:	Percentage of protein from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Grain products.....	28	37
Milk or its equivalent.....	25	28
Meat, poultry, fish.....	24	19
Eggs.....	7	4
Total accounted for.....	84	88

For the two groups of farm families shown above, milk was the second most important food in its contribution of protein. Milk is an extremely valuable source of dietary protein, especially in households with young children. For the farm families furnishing food records, the average consumption of fluid milk, or its equivalent in other forms, was 5.1 quarts a week or about 3 cups a day for each person. This quantity would furnish 25 grams of protein or about one-third of a generous allowance for an adult. Actually, however, not all families fared as well as this. When the money value of food was low, milk consumption was likely to be low also. For example, families of white operators in farm sections of the Southeast with diets valued in the range \$0.69–\$1.37 per person per week had an average of only about 2 quarts of milk a week, or a little over a cup a day for each family member.

Meat, poultry, and fish accounted for 24 percent of the total protein in the diets in the money-value class \$2.08–\$2.76 per week per unit in the North and West, and for 19 percent in the Southeast. These

foods occupy an important position in the diets of most Americans, not only because of their nutritive value but because of the flavor and "staying-quality" they impart to a meal. City families spend a fourth to a third of their food dollar to procure them. On farms, the quantity of meat consumed depends both on the supply of meat animals or poultry raised for home use and on the amount of available cash. In farm sections studied in the North and West and also in the Southeast, the average consumption of meat, poultry, and fish varied from 1.5 pounds per person per week in the cheapest diets to about twice this quantity in the more costly ones (table 22). At any one level of money value of food, the consumption of meat also varied greatly from family to family. Thus, with total food supplies at the money-value level \$2.77-\$3.45 per unit per week, 4 percent of the families in the North and West consumed less than 1 pound per person during the week of the study; 11 percent had quantities in the range 1.0-1.9 pounds; 67 percent, 2.0-3.9; 16 percent, 4.0-5.9; and 2 percent, 6 pounds or more.

These three groups of foods—cereal grains, milk, and meat—provided more than three-fourths of the total quantity of protein in the diets of the farm families studied; the remainder was derived unequally from the other groups of foods. Since even the families most dependent upon grain products for their subsistence were able to secure at least a fair share of their total protein from animal sources, it appears that the quality as well as the quantity of protein in the diets of the farm population studied usually was adequate.

TABLE 22.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH: *Average consumption of meat, poultry, and fish per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of meat, poultry, and fish <sup>3</sup> (in pounds per person in a week)				
			0.0-0.9	1.0-1.9	2.0-3.9	4.0-5.9	6.0 or more
<b>NORTH AND WEST<sup>4</sup></b>							
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.38-2.07-----	63	1.5	30	37	33	0	0
2.77-3.45-----	175	2.9	4	11	67	16	2
4.15-4.83-----	33	3.8	3	9	43	33	12
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>							
1.38-2.07-----	133	1.5	32	36	30	2	0
2.77-3.45-----	64	2.7	14	22	45	16	3

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see also Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages and percentages are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include bacon and salt side.

<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

## Calcium and Phosphorus

Of the several minerals required for normal nutrition, calcium and phosphorus are needed in relatively large quantities. They are the chief constituents of bone and teeth and for this reason it is essential

that there be an abundant supply during the period of growth. About 99 percent of the body calcium is in the skeletal structure, but the other 1 percent fulfills an extremely important role in the fluids and soft tissues of the body. Phosphorus is an essential constituent of all living cells. It participates in many of the chemical reactions that control metabolism.

The problem of determining the calcium and phosphorus requirements of normal adults has been approached by means of balance experiments. Two decades ago a study of the evidence available indicated that 0.45 gram of calcium and 0.88 gram of phosphorus were the average intakes necessary for maintenance for a 70-kilogram person. In setting up dietary allowances, it has been customary to add to these basic figures a 50-percent margin of safety to allow for individual variations in requirement and for fluctuation in the mineral content of foods. On this basis 0.68 gram of calcium and 1.32 grams of phosphorus have been widely recommended as daily allowances for normal adults.

There is now reason to believe that to be generous, the allowances of calcium for adults should be higher than 0.68 gram a day. How much should be considered an optimal amount is not clearly established as yet. It must be high enough to provide liberally for those individuals whose requirements are higher than the average and to allow for differences in the availability of the calcium in various foods.

The requirement of calcium is greatly increased during pregnancy and lactation. The Health Organisation of the League of Nations recommends a daily allowance of 1.5 grams to provide for the normal and extra demands on the maternal organism.

Children need relatively large amounts of calcium to provide for skeletal development. An allowance of 1 gram per child per day has for some time been considered adequate. Recent studies of calcium retention in children furnish additional evidence that this is sufficient, at least until the period of rapid growth at puberty. It should always be kept in mind, however, that efficient use of dietary calcium can be made only when there is at the same time an ample supply of phosphorus and of vitamin D. A daily intake of 1 gram of phosphorus has been found to give good retention and this has been generally used as a suggested allowance for children. Since the phosphorus requirement for maintenance increases with body weight, the allowance for children probably should be increased during adolescence until the adult level is reached.

The scales of relative allowances used for computing the number of calcium units and phosphorus units to which the persons in each household were equivalent are shown in the Methodology, page 374. Because children need more calcium than do adults, household size in terms of calcium units is always larger than the number of persons when the family includes children (table 23). For this reason the averages per capita are higher than averages per nutrition unit. This is not true in the case of phosphorus, however.

The average calcium content of the diets of farm families furnishing food records was at least as high as 0.68 gram per nutrition unit per day for every group of families except those in the Southeast whose diets were in the money-value class \$0.69-\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week. The average for this group was only 0.58 gram per nutrition unit per day. The food of about a fifth of these families

furnished less than 0.34 gram of calcium per unit per day; of 17 percent, 0.34 but less than 0.45 gram; and of 29 percent, 0.45 but less than 0.68 gram. These figures depict a widespread calcium deficiency in this low-income group. Fortunately, only a small proportion of the white farm operators studied were subsisting on food supplies of such low money value. Although in each group there were a few families receiving subminimal amounts of calcium, more and more of the families were found to have relatively liberal quantities of calcium as the money value of diets increased.

At one of the most usual levels of money value of food (\$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit a week), diets furnishing less than 0.68 gram of calcium per nutrition unit were obtained by 13 percent of the families in the New England farm section, and by 29 percent in sections of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. At the other extreme, diets supplying 0.90 gram or more of calcium per nutrition unit per day were obtained by 37 to 60 percent of the families in farm sections of the North and West, and by 81 percent of those in the Southeast.

Calcium occurs in many foods, yet the fact that the diets of numerous families were relatively deficient in this nutrient indicates that calcium-rich foods were not selected in sufficient quantity. Milk in its various forms is the best single source of calcium, one glassful supplying nearly half of the daily requirement of an adult. Green, leafy vegetables as a group probably would rate next in order of importance as a source of calcium from the standpoint of chemical composition, but it is now known that the calcium in some of these foods is only partially, if at all, available for utilization by the body.

In the diets of the farm families studied, milk furnished a large part of the total calcium. It accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total in the case of families of white farm operators when food supplies were valued in the range \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week. The direct relation between milk consumption and the level of calcium in diets is clearly shown by the following data based on food records of white operators in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region:

Money value of food per food-expenditure unit per week:	Quarts of milk per person in a week	Grams of calcium per person per day
\$1.38-\$2.07-----	4.2	0.68
\$2.08-\$2.76-----	5.3	.87
\$2.77-\$3.45-----	4.5	.82
\$3.46-\$4.14-----	6.2	1.12

In the case of no other nutrient is it possible to demonstrate such a close relation between the consumption of a single food and the provision of that nutrient.

Even when the averages for a group were fairly high, there were always some families in each group that used but little milk. The average quantity of milk consumed by the 175 farm families in the North and West whose diets were in the money-value class \$2.77-\$3.45 per person per week was 10.5 pints a week (table 24). But in about a fifth of the households, the consumption was less than 7.0 pints a week, or less than a pint per person per day.

TABLE 23.—CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS: Average household size, average calcium and phosphorus content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of calcium and phosphorus, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

		Calcium						Phosphorus											
		Average household size <sup>4</sup>			Average content of diets per day—			Average household size <sup>4</sup>			Average content of diets per day—								
Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>	Persons	Calcium units	Per person	Per calcium unit	Un-der 0.34	0.34-0.44	0.45-0.67	0.68-0.89	0.90 or more	Persons	Phos-phorus units	Per person	Per phosphorus unit	Un-der 0.88	0.88-1.31	1.32-1.75	1.76 or more	
		Number	Number	Grams	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Number	Grams	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																			
NEW ENGLAND																			
2.08-2.76	36	4.30	5.31	1.15	0.93	3	10	27	60	0.90	4.30	4.17	1.70	1.75	0	7	16	47	
2.77-3.45	32	4.84	6.09	1.36	1.08	0	3	16	81	0.88	4.84	4.70	1.99	2.05	0	0	16	84	
3.46-4.14	16	4.34	5.29	1.44	1.15						4.34	4.24	2.29	2.34					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																			
1.38-2.07	38	5.71	7.48	.89	.68	0	16	42	21	21	5.71	5.40	1.42	1.49	0	32	44	24	
2.08-2.76	88	4.88	6.29	1.12	.87	3	2	24	34	37	4.88	4.64	1.71	1.80	0	7	47	46	
2.77-3.45	80	4.17	5.33	1.05	.82	1	1	19	36	43	4.17	3.95	1.83	1.93	0	0	29	71	
3.46-4.14	39	3.47	4.33	1.39	1.12						3.47	3.31	2.21	2.30					
PACIFIC																			
1.38-2.07	14	3.47	4.35	1.07	.85	7	7	50	29	7	3.47	3.36	1.26	1.30	0	57	29	14	
2.08-2.76	44	3.70	4.63	1.06	.84	0	2	21	34	43	3.70	3.57	1.66	1.71	0	11	43	46	
2.77-3.45	53	3.56	4.43	1.29	1.04	0	0	8	26	66	3.56	3.42	2.03	2.10	0	2	17	81	
3.46-4.14	17	2.90	3.54	1.64	1.35						2.90	2.82	2.48	2.55					
SOUTHEAST																			
0.69-1.37	24	5.76	7.78	.78	.58	20	17	29	17	17	5.76	5.35	1.54	1.66	4	21	29	46	
1.38-2.07	133	5.47	7.16	1.26	.96	1	4	18	22	55	5.47	5.16	2.02	2.14	0	2	16	82	
2.08-2.76	6150	4.60	5.98	1.58	1.22	0	1	5	13	81	4.60	4.36	2.43	2.56	0	0	3	97	
2.77-3.45	64	3.79	4.78	1.87	1.48	0	0	3	9	88	3.79	3.63	2.92	3.05	0	0	0	100	

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.  
<sup>2-4</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

Grain products were usually the next most important source of calcium because of the large quantity in which these foods were eaten. In the Southeast, the use of self-rising flour not only increased the total intake of calcium considerably, but also the proportion of the total calcium furnished by grain products. In diets at the money-value level \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit a week, the proportion of the total calcium furnished to white operators' families by specified groups of foods was as follows:

Food group:	Percentage of calcium from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Milk or its equivalent.....	73	69
Grain products.....	8	19
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	3	6
Total accounted for.....	84	94

TABLE 24.—MILK EQUIVALENT: Average consumption of milk equivalent per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of milk or its equivalent <sup>3</sup> (in pints per person in a week)				
			0.0-3.4	3.5-6.9	7.0-13.9	14.0-20.9	21.0 or more
NORTH AND WEST <sup>4</sup>							
	Number	Pints	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1.38-2.07.....	63	8.4	8	35	51	6	0
2.77-3.45.....	175	10.5	4	14	59	20	3
4.15-4.83.....	33	14.6	0	3	55	24	18
SOUTHEAST							
1.38-2.07.....	133	9.1	16	24	39	17	4
2.77-3.45.....	64	14.7	5	11	36	31	17

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 19, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Phosphorus usually was well supplied by the food of the farm families studied. The lowest average for any group was 1.30 grams per nutrition unit per day, and this was found for the group from the Pacific region having food valued in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit. At this level of money value of food none of the diets in any of the farm sections studied furnished less than 0.88 gram of phosphorus per nutrition unit per day. When food supplies had a money value in the range \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit per week, approximately 90 percent of the families studied in the North and West, and all of those in the Southeast received at least 1.32 grams of phosphorus per nutrition unit per day.

Phosphorus is widely distributed in foods, and among families having ordinary mixed diets, a serious deficiency is seldom encountered. For the farm groups studied, grain products, milk, and meat were the most important sources of phosphorus. In the Southeast, where self-rising flour is used to a large extent, this food in itself contributed

an important share. The proportion of the total furnished to white operators' families by specified groups of foods in diets in the money-value class \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit in a week was as follows:

Food group:	Percentage of phosphorus from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Milk or its equivalent.....	38	36
Grain products.....	20	40
Meat, poultry, fish.....	15	9
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	8	2
Total accounted for .....	81	87

### Iron

Iron is needed for the formation of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying pigment of the blood. It also functions as an activator of certain chemical processes in body tissues. From some of the earlier balance experiments on normal individuals, it appeared that the minimum daily iron requirement of adults averaged about 10 milligrams. The addition of a 50 percent margin of safety brought this figure to 15 milligrams, an allowance that has been used for a number of years in planning and evaluating diets. The accumulation of more recent experimental data indicates that this allowance may have been unnecessarily high. Some investigators consider that an allowance of 12 milligrams is adequate for both men and women; others have suggested that women should receive larger amounts to provide for increased needs during the reproductive period of life. Conclusions regarding human requirements may undergo still further change as more becomes known of the factors affecting the utilization of iron in different foods.

Children should be liberally supplied with iron, although the experimental evidence showing requirements at different ages is comparatively meager. Balance studies on a small number of infants indicate a minimum requirement of about 0.5 milligram per kilogram of body weight. In studies with preschool children, intakes of 0.6 milligram per kilogram have been shown to provide good retention. Few data are available concerning the iron requirements of older children, and it is usually assumed that their needs are similar to those of adults.

The allowances for different individuals expressed in terms of the allowance for men in the scale of relatives used for computing the number of iron units to which families were equivalent are shown in the Methodology, page 374.

On the whole, liberal quantities of iron were available in the food supply of the farm families giving food records (table 25). For only three groups of families was the average iron content of the diets below 15 milligrams per iron unit per day. As the money value of the food increased, the average iron content of the diets increased also, a tendency that has been observed in the case of each of the nutrients.

When food supplies were valued at an amount in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, all households of white operators included in the study had diets furnishing 8 milligrams or more of iron per nutrition unit per day. In the Middle Atlantic and

North Central region, 10 percent of the families with food valued at this level had diets furnishing as much as 8 but less than 12 milligrams of iron; and 66 percent, diets furnishing 12 but less than 16 milligrams of iron per nutrition unit per day. At this same level of money value of food, only about a third of the white farm operators studied in the Southeast had diets furnishing less than 16 milligrams of iron per nutrition unit daily.

The liberal supply of iron in the diets of these farm families may be attributed in part to their use of iron-rich foods, and in part to foods which, though less rich in iron, were consumed in large quantities. From the standpoint of chemical analysis, good sources of iron are meat, eggs, whole grains, dried beans and peas, and the green, leafy vegetables. The proportion of the total iron furnished to white operators' families by these and other selected food groups at one of the most usual levels of money value of food (\$2.08-\$2.76 per unit per week) was as follows:

Food group:	Percentage of total iron from specified foods in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Meat, poultry, fish.....	21	15
Grain products.....	21	41
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	14	5
Milk or its equivalent.....	10	11
Eggs.....	8	5
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> .....	7	3
Dried vegetables.....	6	2
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	4	10
Total accounted for.....	91	92

<sup>1</sup> Includes all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, dried vegetables, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; all fruit except citrus.

The figures just given are for families with food valued at an amount in the range \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit per week. Among groups of families in this class in the North and West the consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, contributing 21 percent of the total iron, averaged about 2 pounds a week per person. About the same proportion of iron came from grain products, the consumption of which averaged 3.8 pounds per person per week. Although most of these cereal foods were eaten in a highly milled form, thereby losing as much as four-fifths of their original store of iron, they are used in such quantity as to constitute one of the most important dietary sources of iron. In the diets of white operators in the Southeast with food valued within the range mentioned, grain products accounted for 41 percent of the total iron. This figure represents a consumption averaging 6.4 pounds per person per week.

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes furnished 14 percent of the iron in the diets of these families in the North and West, but only about 5 percent in the case of white operators in the Southeast. Average consumption of these foods by the two groups was, respectively, 4.5 and 2.2 pounds per person per week. Milk consumed at the rate of 4.9 and 6.7 quarts per person per week by these two groups of families accounted for 10 and 11 percent of the total iron, although milk itself is very low in iron content.

Eggs are rich in iron in easily available form. They also contain significant amounts of vitamin A and thiamin as well as protein of good quality. Because eggs are so valuable nutritionally and are one

of the foods which can be produced on farms in practically all parts of the country, a study was made of the distribution of families by their consumption of eggs.

Egg consumption was found to be fairly liberal on farms in the North and West. Families with food supplies of a value in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per expenditure unit per week consumed an average of 5 eggs per week for each person (table 26). In half of the households 4 but fewer than 8 eggs were eaten per person a week; but in a little over a fourth, fewer than 4 eggs. On the other hand, in about a fifth of the households, consumption amounted to 8 or more eggs per person per week. As the money value of the diet rose, average consumption increased, and there was a larger proportion of the families in the group consuming 8 or more per week, or more than 1 egg per person per day.

TABLE 25.—IRON: Average household size, average iron content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of iron, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>	Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of iron (in milligrams per unit per day)				
		Persons	Iron units	Per person	Per iron unit	Under 8.0	8.0-11.9	12.0-15.9	16.0-23.9	24.0 or more
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>										
2.08-2.76.....	30	4.30	4.04	15.9	16.9	0	3	37	47	13
2.77-3.45.....	32	4.84	4.55	18.1	19.2	0	3	16	72	9
3.46-4.14.....	16	4.34	4.17	22.5	23.4					
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>										
1.38-2.07.....	38	5.71	5.09	13.0	14.5	0	10	66	24	0
2.08-2.76.....	88	4.88	4.39	15.8	17.6	0	3	31	60	6
2.77-3.45.....	80	4.17	3.73	18.8	21.1	0	0	6	76	18
3.46-4.14.....	39	3.47	3.18	22.2	24.1					
<b>PACIFIC</b>										
1.38-2.07.....	14	3.47	3.24	12.3	13.2	0	29	50	21	0
2.08-2.76.....	44	3.70	3.45	15.9	17.1	0	11	37	43	9
2.77-3.45.....	53	3.56	3.29	19.1	20.7	0	0	11	65	24
3.46-4.14.....	17	2.90	2.71	22.7	24.3					
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>										
0.69-1.37.....	24	5.76	4.92	12.7	14.9	8	21	37	17	17
1.38-2.07.....	133	5.47	4.82	17.2	19.5	0	4	29	45	22
2.08-2.76.....	<sup>5</sup> 150	4.60	4.09	20.0	22.6	0	1	8	54	37
2.77-3.45.....	64	3.79	3.45	24.1	26.4	0	0	5	38	57

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2-3</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

A considerable number of families of the white farm-operator group in the Southeast used no eggs at all during the week covered by the food record. Of those whose food was valued in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per expenditure unit in a week, 22 percent used no eggs, 49 percent had up to 3 eggs a person a week, 20 percent 4 but fewer than 8, and only 9 percent had 8 or more eggs per person per week. The average for the group was 3 eggs a person in a week. At the next higher level of money value (\$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week), the average consumption was 4 eggs per person a week

among families of farm operators studied in the Southeast, and 7 eggs per person among families in the North and West. Used in these quantities, eggs furnished, respectively, about 5 and 8 percent of the total iron in the diets.

TABLE 26.—EGGS: *Average consumption of eggs per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified number of eggs (per person in a week)				
			None	1-3	4-7	8-11	12 or more
NORTH AND WEST <sup>3</sup>							
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.38-2.07.....	63	5	3	25	51	16	5
2.77-3.45.....	175	8	2	16	34	26	22
4.15-4.83.....	33	10	3	15	21	21	40
SOUTHEAST							
1.38-2.07.....	133	3	22	49	20	8	1
2.77-3.45.....	64	6	11	27	31	23	8

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 19, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

In interpreting the apparent abundance of iron in the diets of these farm families, one should consider at the same time the high calorie values yielded by the quantities recorded of some foods. (See p. 52.) That these figures do not represent the physiologic intake, especially at the higher levels of money value of food, is obvious. It seems reasonable to suppose that much of the food waste would be in the cheaper forms of food—fats and grain products. Since grain foods have been shown to be one of the most important sources of iron, it follows that the figures showing the iron content of the diet are correspondingly higher than the actual iron intake. However, the average iron figures for the diets exceptionally high in calories were so far above the suggested allowance that they would provide a considerable margin for reduction due to waste.

### Vitamin A Value

Vitamins are organic substances necessary in small quantities for growth and for the maintenance of a normal state of nutrition. One by one their chemical nature is being identified, and their specific functions in the body are becoming more clearly understood.

Vitamin A is needed for growth and reproduction and for the maintenance of health and vigor at all ages. One of the early signs of a deficiency is night blindness, or the impaired ability of the eye to adapt to dim light. Changes in the structure of epithelial tissues also occur which greatly interfere with normal functioning. A serious deficiency leads to an eye disease, xerophthalmia.

Knowledge of requirements for vitamin A is based chiefly on studies to determine the minimum intake of the vitamin that will prevent nutritional night blindness. These studies have shown that the vitamin A need of adults is related to body weight. However, there

are great individual differences in requirement, perhaps because some persons assimilate and utilize vitamin A (and the provitamins, as beta-carotene) to better advantage than others. Several investigators have reported that carotene is less efficient than vitamin A in cod-liver oil for maintaining normal visual adaptation. There is some indication, however, that the utilization of carotene may be somewhat more complete when it is supplied in the form of cooked vegetables than as pure beta-carotene dissolved in cottonseed oil.

The daily minimum vitamin A requirements of humans can be stated only approximately, with an indication of the range of such requirements as estimated from studies of small numbers of human subjects. According to laboratory studies in the Bureau of Home Economics, adults need from 25 to 60 International Units of vitamin A per kilogram per day to support normal visual adaptation when the vitamin A is supplied almost entirely by fish liver oil. The average minimum requirement fell between 40 and 45 International Units per kilogram, which for a 70-kilogram man would mean approximately 3,000 International Units per day. Since there are wide variations in the requirement or utilization of vitamin A as well as its precursors, and since a margin for storage is advisable, it would seem well to set the goal for diet planning at a level at least twice the minimum established for vitamin A from fish oil.

Farm family diets tend to provide a liberal supply of vitamin A, usually increasing as the money value of food rises, according to averages for groups of families at several levels of money value of food (table 27). However, there were a number of individual families faring less well than the averages might suggest. When diets were in the money-value class \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, 21 percent of the families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region obtained from their food supply amounts of vitamin A in the range 1,500-2,999 International Units per nutrition unit per day; 29 percent, 3,000-4,499 International Units; and 24 percent, 4,500-5,999 International Units. In other words, almost 80 percent of these families were receiving 3,000 International Units or more per nutrition unit per day, and one-fourth were receiving 6,000 International Units or more per nutrition unit.

In the Southeast, many families of white operators recorded diets that were poor in vitamin A. At the lowest level of money value of food (\$0.69-\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit), which included 5 percent of the families studied, about a third were receiving less than 3,000 International Units of vitamin A per nutrition unit per day, and about the same proportion 3,000 but less than 6,000 International Units. Even at the money-value level \$2.08-\$2.76 per week per expenditure unit there were 8 percent of the diets that yielded less than 3,000 International Units, although more than 60 percent had 6,000 International Units or more per nutrition unit per day.

In each farm section there was a wide variation in the averages for individual families at every level of money value. This tendency was especially marked in the data from the Southeast. At each of the three lowest money-value levels, which included almost three-fourths of the total number of families studied, the food of individual families provided amounts ranging all the way from less than 1,500 International Units to 24,000 or more International Units of vitamin A per nutrition unit per day.

**TABLE 27.**—VITAMIN A VALUE: *Average household size, average vitamin A value of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per day—			Diets furnishing specified quantities of vitamin A value (in International Units)															
	Households <sup>3</sup>	Persons	Nutrition units	Per person	Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Per nutrition unit per day														
							Un-der 1,500	1,500-2,999	3,000-4,499	4,500-5,999	6,000-11,999	12,000-23,999	24,000 or more	Un-der 30	30-59	60-119	120-239	240 or more			
	Number	Number	Inter-national Units	Inter-national Units	Inter-national Units	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>																					
2.08-2.76	30	4.30	4.20	8,400	8,000	140	0	10	13	30	34	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.77-3.45	32	4.84	4.73	7,600	7,800	125	0	0	13	12	69	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.46-4.14	16	4.34	4.28	9,300	9,400	140															
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>																					
1.38-2.07	38	5.71	5.47	5,400	5,600	95	0	21	29	24	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.08-2.76	88	4.88	4.69	6,400	6,800	115	0	1	16	30	47	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.77-3.45	80	4.17	3.99	8,000	8,400	140	1	0	8	18	57	16	0	1	4	33	46	11			
3.46-4.14	39	3.47	3.35	10,300	10,700	165															
<b>PACIFIC</b>																					
1.38-2.07	14	3.47	3.38	9,200	9,400	165	0	7	14	7	43	29	0	7	0	21	43	29			
2.08-2.76	44	3.70	3.60	9,200	9,400	145	0	2	7	9	62	20	0	0	2	37	57	4			
2.77-3.45	53	3.56	3.45	13,100	13,500	215	0	2	0	2	43	47	6	0	0	13	57	30			
3.46-4.14	17	2.90	2.82	13,400	13,800	210															
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>																					
0.69-1.37	24	5.76	5.42	6,000	7,000	140	8	25	25	4	17	17	4	4	12	33	17	21			
1.38-2.07	133	5.47	5.21	9,200	9,600	180	4	8	18	14	26	24	6	6	3	14	29	28			
2.08-2.76	150	4.00	4.39	11,400	12,000	215	0	7	13	16	31	18	14	1	12	32	22	33			
2.77-3.45	61	3.79	3.66	12,200	12,700	215	0	2	12	9	35	28	14	0	3	25	39	33			

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

It is easy to understand how such variation could occur when one considers the difference in the vitamin A value of common foods. For example, if for a dinner, a family of five used 3 pounds of turnip greens (found by assay to contain about 75,000 International Units per pound), this one meal alone would add enough vitamin A to raise the entire week's average by 6,400 International Units per person per day. If in another household, the food supply during the week of the record included no green, leafy vegetable, but instead, only vegetables of much lower vitamin A value, as beets, celery, or onions, the two diets might be similar in every respect except for the choice of a single food (turnip greens rather than beets, for example) and yet the final average vitamin A values for the week would be very different.

Green-colored vegetables, including peas, green beans, and broccoli, as well as green leaves of all kinds, are among the richest sources of carotene or, as it is sometimes called, provitamin A. Large yields are also obtained from yellow vegetables, such as carrots and sweet-potatoes.

The relative importance of different food groups as sources of vitamin A value for white operators' families whose diets were in the money-value class \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week is shown below:

*Percentage of vitamin A value  
from specified food groups  
in farm diets in the—*

Food group:	North and West	Southeast
Butter and other fats.....	25	10
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	23	28
Milk or its equivalent.....	15	11
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> .....	10	4
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	9	36
Eggs.....	7	3
Total accounted for.....	89	92

<sup>1</sup> Includes all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, dried vegetables, and leafy, green and yellow vegetables; all fruit except citrus.

A significant source of vitamin A value in the diets from the Southeast was sweetpotatoes. The week's food supplies during the period studied included an average of about 1.4 pounds of sweetpotatoes per person. Sweetpotatoes are somewhat seasonal in their availability; consumption is much greater in fall and winter than in spring and summer when home-stored supplies are exhausted. Sweetpotatoes and potatoes together furnished more than one-third of the total vitamin A value. In the North and West where sweetpotatoes constituted a small part, only 4 percent, of potato-sweetpotato consumption, the contribution of vitamin A from these foods was only 9 percent of the total.

Vitamin A, as such, occurs abundantly in fish-liver oils. Other excellent sources are fish roe, liver, egg yolk, butter, and cheese. Because of the quantities in which they are used on farms, milk and cream are important in the proportion of the total vitamin A they furnish. For example, for the group of families from the North and West represented above, milk and cream supplied 15 percent of the total vitamin A value. Eggs accounted for 7 percent, and fats, chiefly because of butter, 25 percent. In the diets of the Southeast,

these foods from animal sources supplied a relatively smaller proportion of the total vitamin A, not only because of lower consumption of butter and eggs, but because of relatively greater contributions from foods of plant origin.

According to food records, the average consumption of butter was higher in the North and West than in the Southeast in diets of the same money value. In the money-value class \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, average consumption in a week by families in the North and West was 0.33 pound per capita (table 28). Thirteen percent of the families used no butter at all during the week; 22 percent used less than a fourth of a pound per person; 38 percent used a fourth but less than a half pound; and 27 percent, a half pound but less than a pound per person in a week.

TABLE 28.—BUTTER: *Average consumption of butter per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of butter (in pounds per person in a week)				
			None	0.01-0.24	0.25-0.49	0.50-0.99	1.00 or more
NORTH AND WEST <sup>3</sup>							
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.38-2.07-----	63	0.33	13	22	38	27	0
2.77-3.45-----	175	.52	12	8	33	40	7
4.15-4.83-----	33	.66	6	9	21	40	24
SOUTHEAST							
1.38-2.07-----	133	.26	37	26	18	11	8
2.77-3.45-----	64	.41	24	19	20	25	12

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 19, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

In the Southeast at the money-value level \$1.38-\$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit, the consumption of butter averaged 0.26 pound per person in a week. Of the total number of families, 37 percent used no butter; 26 percent used less than a fourth of a pound per person; 18 percent used a fourth but less than a half pound; 11 percent, a half of a pound but less than a pound; and 8 percent used a pound or more a person in a week. As the money value of the food supply increased, there was an increase in the average consumption for the group and also in the proportion of families at the higher levels of consumption.

### Thiamin (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)

Thiamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) plays an essential role in the metabolism of carbohydrate and therefore in the normal processes of all body cells. It is required for growth, for the maintenance of appetite, and for the normal functioning of the gastrointestinal tract. A severe and prolonged shortage of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> results in a disease called beriberi.

One of the first estimates of the human requirements of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> was based on studies of the thiamin content of diets known to be associated with the presence or absence of beriberi. Additional informa-

tion has come through research with experimental animals. From studies of the relationship of the vitamin requirement of several species to body weight and to energy metabolism, a formula has been proposed for estimating human requirements. With pure vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (as thiamin hydrochloride) recently made available, new fields of research are opening for studying human requirements.

So far as investigated, the results of the several types of studies, together with clinical observations of cases of thiamin deficiency, indicate that in a mixed diet, the minimum intake required to prevent beriberi is from 200 to 250 International Units per 70-kilogram adult doing moderately active muscular work. That the requirement is related to energy metabolism is well established. It now appears that the vitamin may play a specific role in the intermediary breakdown of carbohydrate. This theory would seem consistent with the findings that the requirement for thiamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) is less when diets contain considerable fat than when most of the calories are derived from carbohydrate and protein. This "vitamin B<sub>1</sub>-sparing" action of fat has led to the suggestion that the vitamin requirement is more closely related to the nonfat calories than to total calories.

In planning diets for adults, allowances may well be set two or three times as high as the minimum required to prevent beriberi. This would mean a level of intake of from 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams of thiamin (500 to 666 International Units) for a 70-kilogram adult or about 20 International Units per 100 calories. Whether or not this intake could be considered optimal is unknown. In the scale of relatives used in this study for determining the number of nutrition units (for thiamin) to which each household was equivalent, the allowances used for different individuals bear the same relation to that for the moderately active man as do the energy allowances. (See Methodology, p. 374.)

Most of the farm families studied had access to a fairly liberal supply of thiamin in their food. This is reflected in the averages per nutrition unit which ranged from somewhat more than 1.5 milligrams (500 International Units) to more than 3 milligrams (1,000 International Units). In each analysis unit the averages increased as the money value of food increased. For example, among families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central farm sections at the money-value level \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, diets furnished an average of 1.88 milligrams per nutrition unit per day; at successively higher levels of money value the averages were 2.28, 2.75, and 3.28 milligrams of thiamin per nutrition unit per day (table 29).

Much less variation in averages was found when the thiamin content of the diet was expressed as International Units per 100 calories. For the groups of families just used for illustration (Middle Atlantic and North Central), the averages per 100 calories were 21, 21, 23, and 22 International Units at the four levels of money value of food. The extreme range in averages for all levels of money value of food in four analysis units was from 18 to 23 International Units per 100 calories, or the equivalent of 540 to 690 International Units for a 3,000-calorie dietary.

Very few of the diets in the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, or the Pacific farm sections furnished less than 1.0 milligram of thiamin per nutrition unit per day. However, there were many diets supplying as much as 1.0 but less than 1.5 milligrams

per nutrition unit. These were most frequently found at the lower levels of money value of food. Of Middle Atlantic and North Central families at the money-value level \$1.38-\$2.07 per expenditure unit per week, 34 percent were receiving 1.0 but less than 1.5 milligrams of thiamin per nutrition unit per day. About the same proportion of families in the Pacific farm sections were obtaining less than 1.5 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, some of these families having even less than 1.0.

In the Southeast, food supplies valued in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week furnished to individual families very different amounts of thiamin. Four percent obtained less than 1.00 milligram of thiamin per nutrition unit per day; the averages for 13 percent were in the interval 1.00-1.49 milligrams; 39 percent, 1.50-1.99; 30 percent, 2.00-2.99; and 14 percent, 3.00 milligrams or more of thiamin per unit per day.

In all farm sections, the proportion of families receiving at least 2 milligrams of thiamin per nutrition unit a day increased as the money value of food rose. This relationship between money value of food and the thiamin content of the diet was, however, not found when average values were computed on a 100-calorie basis; with increasing money value of food, the total energy value of the diet kept pace with the consumption of those foods furnishing the largest share of the total thiamin.

Thiamin is found to be rather widespread, although in small quantities, in both plant and animal foods. Among the richest sources are seeds such as peas, beans, and the whole grains. Lean pork is exceptionally rich in thiamin, while kidney and liver are likewise excellent sources.

In diets of white operators' families with a money value in the range \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week, the food groups contributing the largest proportions of the total thiamin were as follows:

Food group:	Percentage of thiamin from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast <sup>1</sup>
Meat, poultry, fish.....	24	26
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	22	6
Milk or its equivalent.....	15	17
Grain products.....	14	27
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> .....	9	2
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	4	9
Total accounted for.....	88	87

<sup>1</sup> Includes all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes tomatoes, dried vegetables, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; all fruit except citrus.

Meat, poultry, and fish supplied about a fourth of the total thiamin in the diets of families studied both in the North and West and in the Southeast. This proportion represented an average consumption of about 2 pounds of meat, poultry, and fish per person in a week. In the diets of families included in the analysis unit of the North and West, potatoes and sweetpotatoes furnished almost as much thiamin as did meat. But in the diets of the Southeast, potatoes and sweetpotatoes accounted for only 6 percent of the total. This was partly because the consumption of these foods was only half as great and partly because pound for pound potatoes contain larger quantities of thiamin than do sweetpotatoes.

TABLE 29.—THIAMIN: Average household size, average thiamin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States, 1936-37

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per day—			Diets furnishing specified quantities of thiamin													
	Households <sup>3</sup>	Persons	Nutrition units	Per person	Per nutrition unit	Per 100 calories	In milligrams per nutrition unit per day				In International Units per nutrition unit per day			In International Units per 100 calories per day					
							Under 1.00	1.00-1.49	1.50-1.99	2.00-2.99	3.00 or more	Under 300	300-599	600-899	900 or more	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		
NEW ENGLAND	Num. ber	Num. ber	Num. ber	Inter-national Units	Milli-grams	Inter-national Units	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		
	30	4.30	4.04	610	1.94	650	18	3	20	37	37	3	0	50	33	17	7	60	
	32	4.84	4.61	770	2.43	810	21	0	6	19	53	22	0	9	60	31	0	46	38
	3.46-4.14	4.34	4.18	910	2.72	910	22												
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL	Num. ber	Num. ber	Num. ber	Inter-national Units	Milli-grams	Inter-national Units	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
	38	5.71	5.12	560	1.88	630	21	0	34	34	32	0	0	52	40	8	0	48	47
	88	4.88	4.42	690	2.28	760	21	0	10	26	47	17	0	27	46	27	0	43	41
	80	4.17	3.74	820	2.75	920	23	0	5	16	43	36	0	11	39	50	0	36	45
3.46-4.14	3.47	3.21	1,019	3.28	1,090	22													
PACIFIC	Num. ber	Num. ber	Num. ber	Inter-national Units	Milli-grams	Inter-national Units	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
	14	3.47	3.25	480	1.56	520	18	14	21	58	7	0	0	64	36	0	0	64	36
	44	3.70	3.48	590	1.89	630	18	2	25	34	34	5	0	48	43	9	4	61	30
	53	3.56	3.28	750	2.44	810	19	0	4	36	39	21	0	23	45	32	0	52	42
3.46-4.14	2.90	2.72	950	3.03	1,020	20													
SOUTHEAST	Num. ber	Num. ber	Num. ber	Inter-national Units	Milli-grams	Inter-national Units	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
	24	5.76	4.04	440	1.54	520	18	17	41	17	17	8	12	50	30	8	4	63	21
	133	3.47	4.82	630	2.12	700	19	4	13	39	30	14	2	39	38	21	3	61	27
	150	4.60	4.10	820	2.74	910	20	1	4	17	46	32	1	12	46	41	3	50	43
2.77-3.45	3.79	3.44	920	3.03	1,010	19	0	0	9	42	49	0	5	39	56	0	68	27	

1 Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.  
 2-4 See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

Although milk is not one of the richest sources of thiamin, it was consumed in such quantities by the two groups of farm families discussed above as to provide 15 and 17 percent of the dietary supply of thiamin. Grain products, most of which were used in a highly milled form by families studied in the North and West, accounted for only 14 percent of the total thiamin in these diets. In the Southeast this proportion was about twice as great, both because the diets included larger quantities of grain products and because a considerable amount of corn meal was made from the whole kernel.

### Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)

Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) was first known as a substance necessary for the prevention or cure of scurvy. Its most clearly established function is that concerned with the physical state of intercellular substances. In this capacity ascorbic acid is closely related to the development and maintenance of the structure of teeth, bones, and various connective tissues in the body. The relatively high concentration of vitamin C in tissues characterized by a high metabolic activity suggests that the vitamin is essential to growth in animals and plants. There is evidence also that ascorbic acid is necessary for the normal functioning of the blood-serum complement, a substance concerned with resistance to bacterial invasion.

TABLE 30.—ASCORBIC ACID: Average household size, average ascorbic acid content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

[Households or white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>	Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per day—		Diets furnishing specified quantities of ascorbic acid (in milligrams per unit per day)						
		Persons	Ascorbic acid units	Per person	Per ascorbic acid unit	Under 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100-124	125-149	150 or more
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>												
2.08-2.76.....	30	4.30	4.13	70	72	0	34	40	3	14	3	6
2.77-3.45.....	32	4.84	4.73	89	91	0	3	25	35	34	3	0
3.46-4.14.....	16	4.34	4.23	100	103							
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>												
1.38-2.07.....	38	5.71	5.35	61	66	3	32	44	8	10	3	0
2.08-2.76.....	88	4.88	4.60	66	69	0	19	40	28	10	3	0
2.77-3.45.....	80	4.17	3.89	82	88	1	11	30	27	16	9	6
3.46-4.14.....	39	3.47	3.32	94	99							
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
1.38-2.07.....	14	3.47	3.34	68	71	0	43	29	7	7	14	0
2.08-2.76.....	44	3.70	3.55	81	84	0	9	48	21	16	2	4
2.77-3.45.....	53	3.56	3.38	102	106	0	0	21	30	19	15	15
3.46-4.14.....	17	2.90	2.80	86	100							
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>												
0.69-1.37.....	24	5.76	5.24	38	42	33	34	12	21	0	0	0
1.38-2.07.....	133	5.47	5.07	50	55	9	39	31	16	4	1	0
2.08-2.76.....	<sup>5</sup> 150	4.60	4.28	64	68	3	29	33	19	10	4	2
2.77-3.45.....	64	3.79	3.57	76	80	0	19	36	20	9	8	8

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2-4</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-5.

The three methods most commonly used in the study of human requirements for ascorbic acid involve measurement of capillary resistance or fragility, the amount of ascorbic acid excreted in the urine, and the ascorbic acid content in blood. Investigations with these methods indicate that there is a wide range between the physiologic minimum requirement and the level of intake required for tissue saturation. The average minimum requirement of adults appears to be between 25 and 30 milligrams per day. There is less agreement as to what shall be considered an optimal intake, but diets probably should furnish at least twice and possibly three times the minimum intake needed to protect against specific symptoms of deficiency. Per unit of body weight, requirements appear to be several times greater for young children than for adults. Pregnancy and lactation also increase the need for vitamin C. The scale of relative allowances used for computing the number of ascorbic acid units to which the persons in each household were equivalent is shown in the Methodology, page 374.

Estimates of the ascorbic acid content of the farm diets studied suggest that the supply of this nutrient was relatively less generous than that of some of the others. This was particularly true in the Southeast, where at each money-value level the average content per nutrition unit was lower than for a corresponding group in other analysis units.

In all regions the diets most likely to be deficient in this nutrient were those at the lower end of the money-value scale. Families of white farm operators in the Southeast, at the money-value level \$0.69-\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week, had diets providing an average of only 42 milligrams of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day. In a third of these households, the average ascorbic acid content of the diet was below 25 milligrams per nutrition unit per day; and in another third, as high as 25 but less than 50 milligrams per nutrition unit per day. At the next higher money-value-of-food level, where the average ascorbic acid of the diets was 55 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, 9 percent of the diets furnished less than 25; 39 percent furnished amounts in the range 25-49; and 31 percent, 50-74 milligrams of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day. This means that the majority of this group of 133 farm families had diets supplying less than a liberal allowance (table 30).

About the same situation was found among the families in farm sections in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region at this latter level of money value of food (\$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week). An increase in the value of the food supply to the level \$2.77-\$3.45 per unit per week meant that a larger proportion of families had a liberal provision of ascorbic acid; however, 42 percent were receiving less than 75 milligrams per nutrition unit per day.

Because ascorbic acid is water soluble and unstable to heat and oxidation and therefore readily lost or destroyed, the actual intake of this vitamin is somewhat less than figures computed on the basis of fresh, uncooked food materials would imply. The estimate of the ascorbic acid content of diets as indicated by the figures in table 30 may be considered somewhat optimistic.

Among the richest sources of ascorbic acid are citrus fruit, tomatoes (raw or canned), and raw cabbage. Green, leafy vegetables are also good sources, although there may be relatively large losses in cooking.

Most other fruit and vegetables contain some ascorbic acid; their importance in the diet as a source of this vitamin depends on the quantities in which they are consumed and whether they are eaten cooked or raw. Potatoes are a good example. In the quantities eaten by white operators' families in the North and West with diets in the money-value class \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week, potatoes contributed as much as 27 percent of the total ascorbic acid value of the food supply. The consumption of potatoes by this group of families averaged 4.5 pounds per person a week. In the Southeast, where the average consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes was only 2.2 pounds per person in a week, these foods furnished 14 percent of the total ascorbic acid as shown below:

Food group:	Percentage of ascorbic acid from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> .....	28	18
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	27	14
Tomatoes, citrus fruit.....	18	14
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	16	40
Milk or its equivalent.....	9	12
Total accounted for.....	98	98

<sup>1</sup> Includes all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, dried vegetables and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; all fruit except citrus.

Tomatoes and citrus fruit, foods in which ascorbic acid is very concentrated, furnished only 18 and 14 percent of the total in the diets of the two groups of families mentioned above. In general, the consumption of citrus fruit among the households studied was very low (table 31). At three levels of money value of food, the average consumption by families in the North and West was 0.24, 0.52, and 0.61 pound per person per week. In these three groups, 57, 42, and 40 percent of the families used no citrus fruit at all during the week of the study. In the Southeast (Florida was not included in the sample), both the average consumption and the proportion of households consuming some citrus fruit was lower than in the North and West. The relatively infrequent use of citrus fruit on farms is not unexpected since they are foods which in most sections of the country would require a cash outlay.

The consumption of fruit other than citrus was much more liberal, especially in the analysis unit from the North and West. At one of the most usual levels of money value of food (\$2.77-\$3.45 per food-expenditure unit per week), the average quantity used was 4.1 pounds per person in a week (table 31). Only 5 percent of the families had none at all; 47 percent used up to 3 pounds a person a week; and about the same proportion used 3 pounds or more per person during the week of the food record. In the Southeast, at the same level of money value of food, about a fourth of the families consumed none of this fruit; 59 percent used less than 3 pounds a person a week; and only 16 percent, 3 pounds or more.

### Riboflavin

Riboflavin is a constituent of an oxidative enzyme involved in cell respiration. Although the need of experimental animals for riboflavin

has long been clearly demonstrated, it is only recently that a riboflavin deficiency in human beings has been recognized. Among the several characteristic symptoms that may develop in a severe deficiency are a cheilosis (lesions of the lips) and keratitis (ocular changes). These conditions have been found to appear in patients on diets low in riboflavin and have been cured by the administration of the crystalline vitamin.

Less is known of the minimum human requirement for riboflavin than for vitamin A, thiamin, or ascorbic acid. Until recently there had been no physiologic condition in human beings that was recognized as resulting from a specific deficiency of riboflavin, and consequently, no criterion for determining minimum needs. In the absence of actual measurements of requirement, dietary allowances have sometimes been based on the quantities of riboflavin furnished by mixed diets believed to be adequate in other respects. On this basis, an adult allowance of 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams has been suggested as a reasonable level to use in planning diets. How far above average maintenance requirements such an intake would be is not known, but it probably represents a fair margin of safety. An optimal allowance may prove to be higher.

TABLE 31.—CITRUS AND OTHER FRUIT: *Average consumption of citrus and other fruit per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Citrus fruit					Other fruit					
		Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of citrus fruit (in pounds per person in a week)				Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of other fruit (in pounds per person in a week)				
			No citrus fruit	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.99	1.00 or more		No other fruit	0.1-2.9	3.0-5.9	6.0-8.9	9.0 or more
NORTH AND WEST <sup>3</sup>												
	No.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
1.38-2.07-----	63	0.24	57	32	5	6	2.4	11	57	21	11	0
2.77-3.45-----	175	.52	42	22	19	17	4.1	5	47	28	10	10
4.15-4.83-----	33	.61	40	18	15	27	5.5	0	18	45	21	16
SOUTHEAST												
1.38-2.07-----	133	.08	85	12	1	2	1.0	29	63	5	2	1
2.77-3.45-----	64	.13	77	12	6	5	1.7	25	59	9	3	4

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 19, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Among families of white farm operators in three analysis units, the average riboflavin content of the diet per nutrition unit was at least as high as 1.8 milligrams per day at the money-value level \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week. The proportion of families in this money-value class receiving less than 1.8 milligrams, however, was 47 percent in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region; 43 percent in the Pacific; and 38 percent of white farm operators in the Southeast. The figure for the latter group includes 11 percent of the

families whose diets furnished less than 1.2 milligrams per nutrition unit per day (table 32).

At the most usual levels of money value, riboflavin apparently was well supplied. It was only among those families in the Southeast with diets valued in the range \$0.69–\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week that the intake may have been dangerously low. The diets of over half of this group supplied less than 1.2 milligrams per day per nutrition unit; and of a third, 1.2 but less than 1.8 milligrams per nutrition unit per day.

Riboflavin is widely distributed among plant and animal foods. All meat contains some riboflavin but organs, such as liver, kidney, and heart, contain larger quantities than muscle meat. Among plant foods, leafy, green vegetables are especially good sources. From a practical standpoint, milk is an important source, because of the quantities in which it can be consumed. When food supplies had a money value in the range \$2.08–\$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, milk furnished 50 percent of the total riboflavin in the diets of families in the North and West, and 60 percent in diets of families in the Southeast. This higher proportion for the latter group was due partly to a higher average consumption of milk (table 24) and partly, of course, to relatively smaller contributions from other foods. Meat, poultry, and fish combined were the next most important group of foods in the proportion of riboflavin they supplied to white operators' families with diets in the money-value class \$2.08–\$2.76 per week per food-expenditure unit, as shown below:

Food group:	Percentage of riboflavin from specified food groups in farm diets in the—	
	North and West	Southeast
Milk or its equivalent.....	50	60
Meat, poultry, fish.....	18	16
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	8	4
Eggs.....	6	4
Other vegetables and fruit <sup>1</sup> .....	6	3
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	4	7
Total accounted for.....	92	94

<sup>1</sup> Includes all vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, dried vegetables, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables; all fruit except citrus.

In third place as contributors of riboflavin were potatoes in the North and West, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables in the Southeast.

Canned or fresh vegetables other than potatoes were consumed in very different amounts by individual families. At the money-value level \$1.38–\$2.07 per unit per week, 25 percent of the families surveyed in the North and West used less than 1.5 pounds per person in a week; 33 percent used amounts in the range 1.5–2.9 pounds; 32 percent, 3.0–5.9; and 10 percent, 6 pounds or more. Even when the money value of the diets was as high as the level \$4.15–\$4.83 per food-expenditure unit per week, there were some families (21 percent) consuming less than 3 pounds of vegetables per person in a week. At the other extreme were a few families using over 12 pounds of vegetables per person during the period of the food record (table 33).

Table 33 and similar ones for eggs, milk, meat, butter, and fruit show clearly why there is such diversity in the nutritive values of diets of individual families living at the same level of money value of food.

TABLE 32.—RIBOFLAVIN: Average household size, average riboflavin content of diets, and percentage of households with diets furnishing specified quantities of riboflavin, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 4 analysis units, white farm operators in 16 States, 1936-37

[ Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born ]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households <sup>3</sup>		Average household size <sup>4</sup>		Average content of diets per day—			Diets furnishing specified quantities of riboflavin (in milligrams)—									
	Number	Persons	Nutrition units	Per person	Per nutrition unit	Per kilogram	Per nutrition unit per day				Per kilogram per day				0.050-0.059	Percent	
							Under 1.20	1.20-1.79	1.80-2.39	2.40-2.99	3.00 or more	Under 0.020	0.020-0.029	0.030-0.039			0.040-0.049
NEW ENGLAND																	
2.08-2.76	30	4.30	4.20	2.31	2.37	0.039	0	13	54	23	10	3	13	54	20	3	7
2.77-3.45	32	4.84	4.73	2.79	2.85	.046	0	3	6	60	31	0	0	34	28	22	16
3.46-4.14	16	4.34	4.28	3.15	3.21	.019											
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																	
1.38-2.07	38	5.71	5.47	1.89	1.98	.035	5	42	42	8	3	3	32	44	13	5	3
2.08-2.76	88	4.88	4.69	2.37	2.46	.043	0	14	45	22	19	1	12	32	35	10	10
2.77-3.45	80	4.17	3.99	2.61	2.73	.046	1	1	33	35	30	0	4	38	22	26	10
3.46-4.14	39	3.47	3.35	3.15	3.24	.051											
PACIFIC																	
1.38-2.07	14	3.37	3.38	1.83	1.89	.033	0	43	43	14	0	0	29	50	14	7	0
2.08-2.76	44	3.70	3.60	2.40	2.46	.039	0	9	41	30	20	0	16	39	32	9	4
2.77-3.45	53	3.56	3.45	3.06	3.18	.050	0	2	13	28	57	0	8	19	19	26	28
3.46-4.14	17	2.90	2.82	3.78	3.90	.060											
SOUTHEAST																	
1.38-2.07	24	5.76	5.42	1.08	1.14	.022	55	33	8	4	0	0	46	29	8	0	0
2.08-2.76	133	5.47	5.21	1.95	2.04	.038	11	27	37	16	9	8	8	23	20	14	5
2.77-3.45	150	4.60	4.39	2.70	2.82	.050	1	8	21	24	46	0	7	20	21	26	26
3.46-4.14	64	3.79	3.66	3.18	3.30	.056	0	6	6	28	60	0	3	14	25	22	36

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.  
<sup>2-4</sup> See table 19 for footnotes 2-4.

### Classification of Diets by Grade

Nutritional well-being demands that the diet provide adequate amounts and suitable proportions of each of the required nutrients in wholesome, digestible, and attractive form. Liberal quantities of one nutrient do not compensate for less than minimal quantities of another, although there are well-known interrelationships in function.

From data supplied by their food records, families have been classified according to the richness of their diets in respect to each nutrient, as described in the preceding pages. In addition, an attempt has been made to grade diets so as to take several nutrients into account at one time, and thus to provide an over-all picture of the quality of the diet. Any such grading must, of course, be regarded as provisional and highly tentative. Scientific knowledge is still too fragmentary to make possible a thorough-going appraisal of the nutritive adequacy of diets. To do so would necessitate more information than is now available regarding both human requirements for food and the nutritive values of food as commonly eaten. Since relatively little is known either of minimal or optimal requirements, specifications for diet-grading are somewhat arbitrary.

In this publication, diets of families have been classified into four groups—poor, fair, good, and excellent. To escape classification as poor, and to merit classification as fair, good, or excellent, a diet had to meet or exceed the following specifications per nutrition unit per day:

Nutrient:	<i>Quantity per nutrition unit per day</i>
Protein.....	50 grams.
Calcium.....	0.45 gram.
Phosphorus.....	0.88 gram.
Iron.....	10 milligrams.
Vitamin A.....	3,000 International Units.
Thiamin (vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ).....	1.0 milligram or 333 International Units.
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C).....	30 milligrams or 600 International Units.
Riboflavin.....	0.9 milligram.

A diet was classed as poor if it failed to meet the above specifications with respect to one or more nutrients; as fair, if it met or exceeded the quantities of each nutrient specified above, but by less than a 50-percent margin with respect to one or more nutrient; as good, if it provided at least a 50-percent margin beyond the specifications listed for each nutrient, but less than 100-percent margin in the case of the vitamins. A diet was classed as excellent if it provided per nutrition unit per day, the following nutrients in at least the quantities listed:

Nutrient:	<i>Quantity per nutrition unit per day</i>
Protein.....	75 grams.
Calcium.....	0.68 gram.
Phosphorus.....	1.32 grams.
Iron.....	15 milligrams.
Vitamin A value.....	6,000 International Units.
Thiamin (vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ).....	2.0 milligrams or 666 International Units.
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C).....	60 milligrams or 1,200 International Units.
Riboflavin.....	1.8 milligrams.

TABLE 33.—VEGETABLES OTHER THAN POTATOES: *Average consumption of vegetables other than potatoes per person in a week and percentage of households consuming specified quantities, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, while farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average quantity per person in a week	Households consuming specified quantities of vegetables <sup>3</sup> other than potatoes (in pounds per person in a week)					
			0.0-1.4	1.5-2.9	3.0-5.9	6.0-8.9	9.0-11.9	12.0 or more
NORTH AND WEST <sup>4</sup>								
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1.38-2.07-----	63	3.0	25	33	32	8	2	0
2.77-3.45-----	175	5.2	10	23	34	18	9	6
4.15-4.83-----	33	7.6	3	18	24	25	12	18
SOUTHEAST								
1.38-2.07-----	133	3.5	23	22	38	13	3	1
2.77-3.45-----	64	5.4	12	21	33	11	17	6

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. See also table 19, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> See table 19, footnote 2.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include dried vegetables.

<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Criteria other than those listed above might have been selected that would impose higher or lower standards for each grade of diet, and thus classify relatively more or fewer families in each category. Probably, however, most scientists working in the field would agree that any diet classed as poor by the specifications listed above could be improved to the advantage of human welfare, and that the lower limits of the definition for an excellent diet are very modest with respect to a number of nutrients.

### Grade of Diet in Relation to Money Value of Food

A clear-cut association between money value of food and grade of diet, as defined in preceding paragraphs, can be observed in the data from food records obtained both in the North and West and in the Southeast. The percentage of diets graded excellent increased markedly as money value of food per expenditure unit increased, while the percentage graded poor decreased. In the North and West, for example, 8 percent of the diets were graded excellent and 30 percent were graded poor in the money-value-of-food class \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, whereas 50 percent were graded excellent and only 3 percent graded poor in the class \$2.77-\$3.45 (table 34).

Along with the recognition of this association between money value of food and grade of diet should go an appreciation of the fact that at all levels of money value of food some families were more successful than others in obtaining satisfactory diets. Thus, in the North and West among families with food valued in the class \$2.08-\$2.76 per expenditure unit per week, about one-fifth succeeded in obtaining excellent diets, whereas one-tenth had diets that were graded poor. Greater knowledge and skill in the wise selection of purchased food, together with home-production programs more adapted to family needs, undoubtedly were factors in the situation.

Diets that did not provide enough of one or more nutrients to be classified in the fair grade were reported by about one-tenth of the families that furnished food records in the North and West unit. Diets equally poor were reported by about one-fourth of the families of white operators in the Southeast. On the other hand, food supplies that could be classed as excellent were reported by about one-third of the families furnishing food records from the North and West unit and by about one-fourth of those from the Southeast. These facts are shown graphically in figure 6 for families living in the North and West.

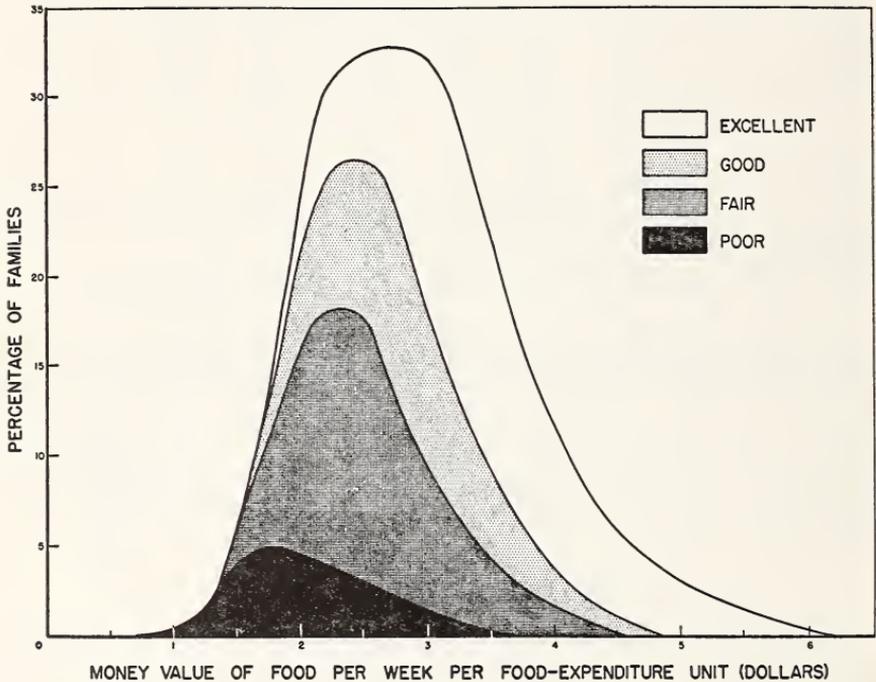


FIGURE 6.—Grade of diet by money value of food: Distribution of families by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, and proportion having diets graded poor, fair, good, and excellent, nonrelief white farm operators' families in the analysis unit of the North and West, 1936-37.

Of the food records from the North and West that were graded poor, well over a third fell short of the specifications for a fair diet with respect to vitamin A and calcium; and about one-fifth, with respect to vitamin C. When diets were deficient in but one factor, it was about as likely to be calcium as vitamin A. Less frequently vitamin C was the only limiting factor. Other nutrients were the sole deficiencies but seldom.

Of the food records from white operators in the Southeast that were graded poor, about half failed to meet the specifications listed for a fair diet with respect to vitamin A and ascorbic acid, and about a fourth with respect to calcium. Only infrequently were thiamin or riboflavin the sole limiting factors.

Of the diet records classed as fair in the North and West, about half failed to meet the specifications for a good diet with respect to calcium and total iron; about a fourth failed to meet the specifications

with respect to thiamin, vitamin A value, and ascorbic acid. When a single deficiency prevented classification as good, it was most likely to be calcium. Of diet records from the Southeast white farm operators' families, between a third and a half of those that failed to meet the specifications for a good diet were relatively deficient in ascorbic acid and vitamin A.

The chief dietary sources of each of these nutrients have been discussed in the preceding pages. Diets graded good or excellent included much more milk, eggs, green, leafy vegetables, and fresh fruit than diets graded poor.

TABLE 34.—GRADE OF DIET BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	North and West <sup>3</sup>					Southeast (white operators)				
	Households	Households with diets graded—				Households	Households with diets graded—			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0.69-1.37-----						24	0	0	25	75
1.38-2.07-----	63	8	6	56	30	133	10	16	41	33
2.08-2.76-----	162	18	25	47	10	76	37	21	25	17
2.77-3.45-----	175	50	26	21	3	64	46	23	22	9
4.15-4.83-----	33	88	9	3	0	13	100	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. For specifications used in grading diets, see p. 82. All percentages are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 price level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Had criteria other than those adopted in this study been used in classifying diets by grade, somewhat differing proportions would have been judged to be poor, fair, good, and excellent. For example, had a lower standard for thiamin been the dividing line between diets classed as poor or fair—0.75 milligram per nutrition unit per day rather than 1.0 of thiamin—and had 1.5 milligrams of thiamin per unit per day rather than 2.0 been the dividing line between diets classed as good or as excellent (all other factors kept constant), the grading would have placed a somewhat larger proportion of food records in the higher dietary classes, especially of records showing relatively high money value of food. On the other hand, had the standards for ascorbic acid and riboflavin been higher, proportionally more would have been placed in the poorer diet classes in every money-value-of-food class.

Table 35 compares for selected money-value-of-food groups the proportions of diets in each grade using the criteria adopted for this study with the proportion that would have been in each (1) had the lower standards for thiamin described above been imposed; (2) had the ascorbic acid standards been raised by one-fourth; and (3) had the riboflavin standards been doubled. The figures in the table indicate the need for care in interpreting an appraisal of the nutritive quality of diets based on any single set of figures.

TABLE 35.—DIETS GRADED BY FOUR SETS OF CRITERIA: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, as judged by four sets of criteria, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit and criteria <sup>3</sup> for grading diets	North and West <sup>4</sup>				Southeast			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
\$0.69-\$1.37:								
Specifications adopted for this publication.....	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Specifications modified to allow: <sup>5</sup>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower standard for thiamin.....					0	0	25	75
Higher standard for ascorbic acid.....					0	0	21	79
Higher standard for riboflavin.....					0	0	4	96
\$1.38-\$2.07:								
Specifications adopted for this publication.....	8	6	56	30	10	16	41	33
Specifications modified to allow: <sup>5</sup>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower standard for thiamin.....	10	5	55	30	12	13	43	32
Higher standard for ascorbic acid.....	5	8	50	37	7	11	38	44
Higher standard for riboflavin.....	2	10	39	49	2	5	42	51
\$2.08-\$2.76:								
Specifications adopted for this publication.....	18	25	47	10	37	21	25	17
Specifications modified to allow: <sup>5</sup>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower standard for thiamin.....	29	19	43	9	41	17	25	17
Higher standard for ascorbic acid.....	15	23	45	17	25	25	26	24
Higher standard for riboflavin.....	2	17	63	18	12	29	35	24
\$2.77-\$3.45:								
Specifications adopted for this publication.....	50	26	21	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Specifications modified to allow: <sup>5</sup>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower standard for thiamin.....	63	14	21	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Higher standard for ascorbic acid.....	41	30	26	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Higher standard for riboflavin.....	12	42	42	4	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages in this table are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> See description in text.

<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

<sup>5</sup> Modification made in the specified nutrient only.

### Grade of Diet in Relation to Family Type and Income

Within a given income class, \$500-\$999 for example, there was a tendency for the smaller families (type 1) to have a larger proportion of diets graded good or excellent and a smaller proportion graded poor or fair than the very large families (types 6 and 7). This was in line with average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal for white operators' families furnishing food records at this income level, as shown below:

Analysis unit and family-type group:	Average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal (cents)	Percentage of diets graded—	
		Poor or fair	Good or excellent
North and West:			
Type 1.....	14. 0	37	63
Types 2 and 3.....	13. 3	65	35
Types 4 and 5.....	13. 6	50	50
Types 6 and 7.....	10. 5	87	13
Southeast:			
Type 1.....	14. 4	50	50
Types 2 and 3.....	12. 5	41	59
Types 4 and 5.....	10. 8	57	43
Types 6 and 7.....	9. 4	69	31

Contributing to the differences in money value of diets are, of course, the differences in the quantities had of the relatively expensive protective foods.

As incomes rose, families of each type generally had an increasing proportion of diets graded excellent or good. This would be expected from the increasing quantities of milk, butter, succulent vegetables, and fresh fruit usually found in diets of higher money value associated with higher incomes. (See Quantities Consumed of Important Food Groups, p. 32; and Nutritive Value of Diets, p. 52.) Among farm families, however, there are wide differences in dietary patterns. Through home-production programs many families with low incomes (money and nonmoney) are able to maintain high dietary levels (table 36).

TABLE 36.—GRADE OF DIET AND MONEY VALUE OF FOOD BY FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal and percentage of diets graded excellent or good and fair or poor, by family type and income, 2 analysis units, while farm operators in 20 States, 1 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	North and West <sup>2</sup>				Southeast			
	Households	Average money value of food per expenditure unit-meal	Proportion of diets graded—		Households	Average money value of food per expenditure unit-meal	Proportion of diets graded—	
			Excellent or good	Fair or poor			Excellent or good	Fair or poor
<b>TYPE 1</b>								
500-999.....	Number 49	Cents 14.0	Percent 63	Percent 37	Number 19	Cents 14.4	Percent 59	Percent 50
1,000-1,499.....	31	15.8	71	29	10	17.9	80	20
<b>TYPES 2 AND 3</b>								
500-999.....	37	13.3	35	65	40	12.5	59	41
1,000-1,499.....	53	14.7	62	38	25	12.4	45	55
1,500-1,999.....	28	14.9	56	44	12	14.9	76	24
<b>TYPES 4 AND 5</b>								
500-999.....	49	13.6	50	50	67	10.8	43	57
1,000-1,499.....	52	14.1	68	32	51	12.0	33	67
1,500-1,999.....	47	13.2	44	56	22	11.4	31	69

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. For specifications used in grading the diets, see page 82.

<sup>2</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

Differences in grade of diet from one income class to another are not always clear-cut however; in part because of the wide variations in the home-production of the protective foods within each income class, and in part because the lower income classes include two groups of families in any given year—those that fall in these groups year after year, and those that are in lower income classes for a single year because of temporary reverses. The latter generally have resources that enable them to maintain higher dietary levels than would be expected of families accustomed to living within correspondingly low incomes (see p. 369).

To the circumstances noted above which bring about exceptions to the general rule that each family-type group tended to have better

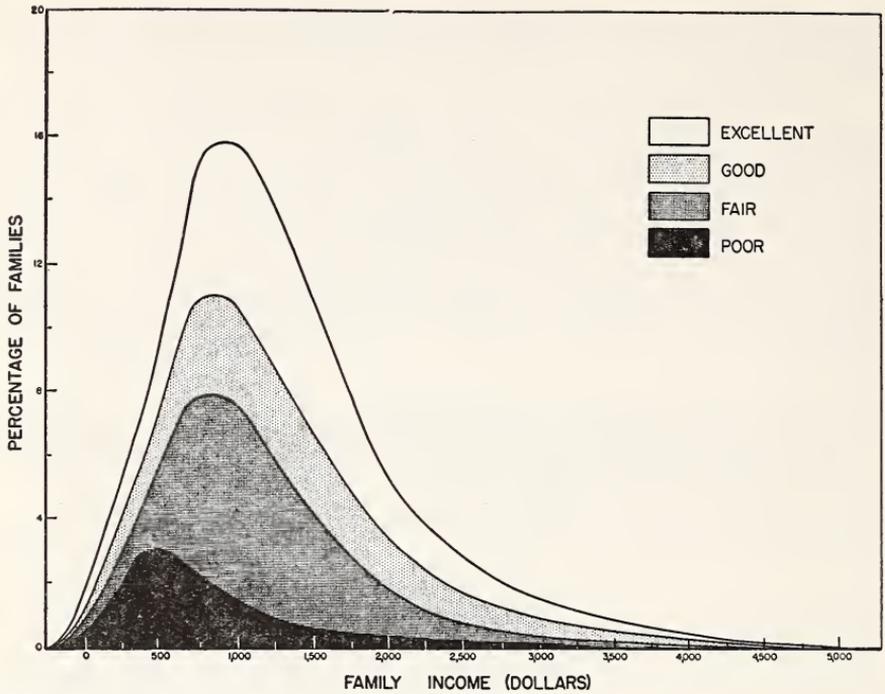


FIGURE 7.—Grade of diet by income: Distribution of families by income, and proportion having diets graded poor, fair, good, and excellent, nonrelief white farm operators' families in the analysis unit of the North and West, 1936-37.

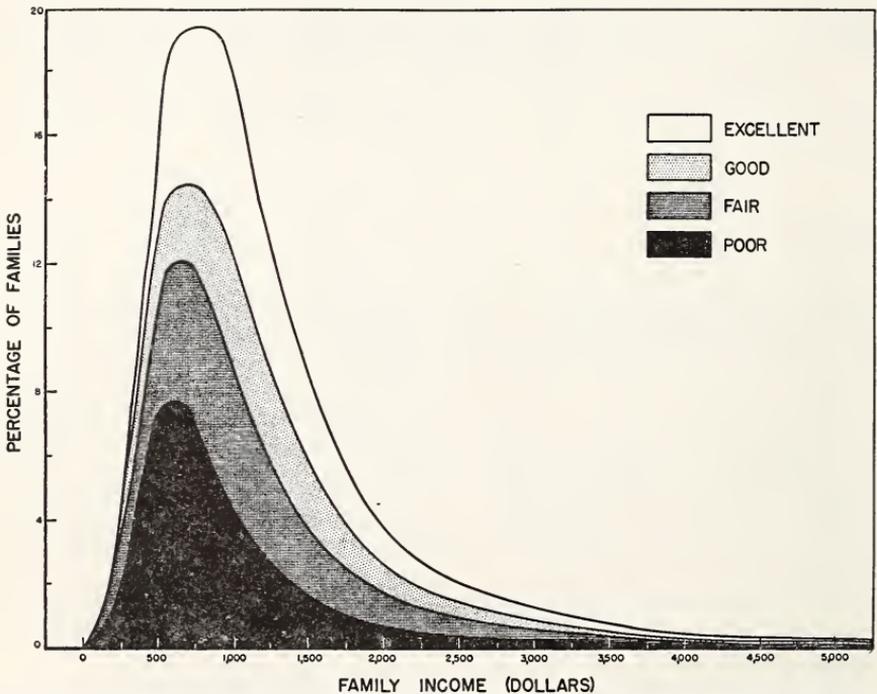


FIGURE 8.—Grade of diet by income: Distribution of families by income, and proportion having diets graded poor, fair, good, and excellent, nonrelief white farm operators' families in the Southeast analysis unit, 1936-37.

diets as incomes rose, should be added another in considering the relationships shown by this study between grade of diet and income (all family types combined). The reader should recall that the eligibility requirements for the study excluded families on relief, thus eliminating from the lower income classes of the study many more families of larger size (types 3, 5, 6, and 7) than smaller (types 1, 2, and 4); smaller families can remain independent of public assistance on lower incomes than can the larger families. (See Methodology, The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population.) As shown earlier, at any given income level smaller families tend to have relatively more of the protective foods for each person than do the larger, and hence food of higher money value per food-expenditure unit.

TABLE 37.—GRADE OF DIET, BY FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME: *Percentage of households having diets of specified grades, by family type and income, 2 analysis units, white farm operators in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Percentage of diets graded—			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>ALL TYPES</b>					
North and West:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
\$0-\$499.....	22	41	9	14	36
\$500-\$999.....	113	27	20	44	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	112	41	22	32	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	88	31	18	40	11
\$2,000 or over.....	90	41	28	27	4
Southeast:					
\$0-\$499.....	36	17	14	38	31
\$500-\$999.....	124	31	14	25	30
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	78	19	21	36	24
\$1,500 or over.....	64	31	19	31	19
<b>FAMILY-TYPE GROUPS IN INCOME CLASS \$500-\$999</b>					
North and West:					
Type 1.....	35	37	26	31	6
Types 2 and 3.....	26	12	23	54	11
Types 4 and 5.....	44	34	16	41	9
Types 6 and 7.....	8	0	13	75	12
Southeast:					
Type 1.....	10	50	0	10	40
Types 2 and 3.....	29	38	21	17	24
Types 4 and 5.....	56	27	16	30	27
Types 6 and 7.....	29	24	7	28	41

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. For specifications used in grading diets see page 82. All percentages are based on the number of households in each class.

As a result of the unequal distribution of families by type in the different income classes, there is great similarity in average money value of food per food-expenditure unit (all family types combined) from one income class to another. This was particularly true of average value of food per expenditure unit in the farm sections of the North (New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central regions), as is shown by the following data from food records:

Family-income class:	<i>Money value (in cents) of food per expenditure unit-meal in—</i>		
	<i>North</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Southeast</i>
\$0-\$499.....	14. 1	13. 5	10. 8
\$500-\$999.....	13. 7	13. 3	11. 3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14. 8	13. 9	12. 1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13. 9	14. 0	13. 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14. 3	14. 9	14. 0

Because a larger proportion of the families in the North and West meeting the eligibility requirements of the study were in the higher income classes than in the Southeast, and because within each income class families in the North and West had food of higher money value per food-expenditure unit, there was a distinct difference in the nutritive quality of diets of farm operators' families included in the consumption sample in the North and West on the one hand, and those of the Southeast on the other. This is true whether each unit is considered by income classes or as a whole. A larger proportion of the former group than of the latter had diets that could be classed as excellent, and fewer that had to be classed as poor (table 37 and figs. 7 and 8).

## SECTION 3. FOOD OF WHITE SHARECROPPERS' FAMILIES IN THE SOUTHEAST

Families of sharecroppers supply labor and some part of the expenditures for the operation of the farm, and receive in return a specified proportion of the crop. They do not furnish work animals, nor do they make major decisions as to policies of farm operation (Glossary, Sharecropper).

### Money Value of Food of White Sharecroppers' Families

More than four-fifths (84 percent) of the nonrelief families of white sharecroppers in the Georgia-Mississippi section had incomes (money and nonmoney) below \$750 in 1935-36. In the counties of the Carolinas the proportion was smaller, 39 percent. However, even in the latter section, the median income was under \$900. These figures indicate that many families must devote a high proportion of their income to food, subsist on a low dietary level, or both.

The average money value of food at a given income level was higher in the Georgia-Mississippi section than in the Carolinas. For example, the average for types 4 and 5 combined in the income class \$500-\$749 amounted to \$419 in the former section and \$387 in the latter. These sums were 63 and 56 percent, respectively, of the money value of family living. Although products furnished by the farm were valued at approximately 70 and 60 percent of the total for the food of these groups in the two sections, average expenditures for food were slightly more than 40 percent of money expenditures for living in each of the two analysis units. This is a relatively high proportion to devote to the purchase of so small a share of the food supply; it reflects the fact that the amount of money available for family living was relatively low.

With rising income, the average money value of food per food-expenditure unit increased, and in each income class the money value of the sharecroppers' food was usually lower than that of operators in each farm section, as is shown by the following figures for families of types 4 and 5 combined in selected income classes:

Farm section, family-income class, and tenure:	<i>Average money value of food per expenditure unit-meal (in cents)</i>	<i>Percentage of food that was home-produced</i>
North Carolina-South Carolina:		
\$250-\$499:		
Sharecroppers.....	5.3	53
Operators.....	5.9	60
\$500-\$749:		
Sharecroppers.....	7.0	59
Operators.....	8.2	69
Georgia-Mississippi:		
\$250-\$499:		
Sharecroppers.....	5.7	60
Operators.....	6.3	75
\$500-\$749:		
Sharecroppers.....	7.8	71
Operators.....	7.6	75

Practically all of the money spent for food by families of sharecroppers was for meals to be prepared and served at home. Most of the money for food purchased and eaten away from home was spent for between-meal food and drink, such as soft drinks, sandwiches, candy, ice cream; only small amounts went for school lunches and for meals at work. In the income class \$500-\$749, for example, average expenditures for meals amounted to about \$2 or less for any family-type group; the highest average for between-meal food was almost \$5.

Milk and fats accounted for almost equal shares of the money value of the home food supply—about one-fifth each—in the diets of families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999. Meats (exclusive of bacon and salt side), grain products, and vegetables and fruits combined accounted for somewhat less, about 15 percent each. As incomes rose, the shift was in the direction of a smaller share to grain products, sugars, and fats, and a larger share to meat and to vegetables and fruit. The differences between the patterns of the various family-type groups might be anticipated from a comparison of average values of food per unit-meal—at comparable incomes, the larger families, with relatively less for the food of each person, had dietary patterns in which meat accounted for a smaller share of the total money value than in diets of small families; but with milk and grain products taking a larger share. These shifts are in the direction followed if the income of families of any given size decreases.

### Dietary Patterns of White Sharecroppers' Families as Shown by 7-Day Schedules

Something of the nature of the diets of families of sharecroppers may be seen from figures on average consumption in a week during the season March–November 1936, the two farm sections of the Southeast combined. Among families of types 4 and 5, in the income class \$500-\$999, the food supply of families of sharecroppers included smaller quantities of the relatively expensive protective foods than did diets of families of operators, as the following figures show:

Classes and groups of food:	<i>Pounds consumed per household in a week</i>	
	<i>Sharecroppers</i>	<i>Operators</i>
Class A (groups including many of the protective foods)-----	81.4	91.4
Eggs-----	2.0	2.4
Milk, fluid, or its equivalent in other forms---	51.6	58.3
Butter-----	2.4	2.6
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned-----	14.6	13.9
Fruit, fresh <sup>1</sup> and canned-----	10.8	14.2
Class B (other foods of plant origin)-----	49.2	47.0
Grain products (flour equivalent)-----	33.9	31.5
Sugar, sirups, preserves-----	7.0	7.8
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	7.7	7.2
Dry mature beans, peas-----	.6	.5
Class C (other foods chiefly of animal origin)-----	13.7	12.3
Fats, oils <sup>2</sup> -----	6.8	5.8
Meat, <sup>3</sup> poultry, fish-----	6.9	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes also the fresh fruit equivalent of dried fruit.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes butter, but includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes bacon and salt side.

The households fed from the food supplies listed above included an average of 4.76 persons among the sharecroppers and 4.57 among operators; the value of the food per expenditure unit-meal was 8.1 cents and 8.6 cents, respectively.

Over three-fourths of the families of white sharecroppers giving estimates of their food consumption had incomes (money and non-money) below \$1,000 for the year. As incomes rose to this point, average consumption of most major groups of foods increased among families of each type group. Average consumption of grain products decreased on a per capita, but not always on a household basis; there was an apparent (though not a real) decrease in the per capita consumption of dairy products.<sup>1</sup>

In comparable income classes there were increases in the consumption of most food groups from one family type to another, with increasing family size. The increases were not in proportion to the number of persons to be fed, however. There was less difference in per capita consumption from one family type to another with respect to grain products than most other food groups.

Inasmuch as the nutritive quality of diets of low-income families living on farms is closely related to programs of food production for home use, it is of interest to examine the extent of this practice among families of sharecroppers. The proportion of families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999 having farm-furnished milk sometime during the year differed markedly from one State to another. In North Carolina, the percentage was 31; in South Carolina, 67; in Mississippi, 96 percent; and in Georgia, 100. This does not mean that all of these sharecroppers' families owned cows but that at some time during the year they may have shared in the milk supply (chiefly buttermilk) of the families of the operators for whom they worked. In each group of farm counties the percentage having some farm-furnished milk increased appreciably with income, and with increasing size of family.

It is not easy to replace milk by other foods in achieving adequate diets; hence, the proportion of families having no fresh milk is of particular interest. Among white sharecroppers interviewed at some time during the period March-November 1936, 26 percent had no fresh fluid milk in the preceding week as compared with 11 percent of the white operators. As was found to be the case among families of white operators, there was no income level at which all families had fresh fluid milk.

Some eggs furnished by the farm in 1935-36 were used by practically all of the families of white sharecroppers included in the study. Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999, all farm sections combined, 79 percent used eggs during the week for which the family gave an estimate of food consumption in the period March-November; the percentage of families of this type group and income class in each farm section that produced some eggs for home

<sup>1</sup> The apparent reversal of the usual trend of an increasing consumption of dairy products with increasing income (table 48) can be explained as follows: Table 48 is based on data from counties in four States. In each group of counties, family-income schedules showed that milk production for family consumption increased as incomes rose. But the general levels of milk production differed, being much lower in the counties studied in North Carolina than elsewhere. Furthermore, only a very small proportion of the lower income groups furnishing check lists were from these North Carolina counties, but most of the higher income groups were from these counties. Hence, the pooled results from the four States show an apparent, but not a true decrease, in consumption as incomes rose. A comparable effect of pooling data from the four groups of counties was not encountered in the case of any other major food class.

consumption in 1935-36 was: North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 89; Mississippi, 91; and Georgia, 100.

Ninety-five percent or more of the sharecroppers' families had home gardens. Almost all families having vegetables during the week of the special food consumption study (season, March-November) reported that a large proportion was farm-furnished. Tomatoes, cabbage, snap beans, peas, and the typical southern greens were the kinds used in largest quantities. Practically all families had some food from the garden, and more than three-fourths canned some vegetables. Almost all of the families that canned food, moreover, raised more than half of what they canned.

The proportion of sharecroppers producing pork usually was somewhat lower than of operators comparable with respect to family type and income class; and the average quantities produced for household use were, as a rule, considerably smaller. The farm-furnished pork consumed by sharecroppers may have included a large proportion of the less salable cuts; families in straitened circumstances may have disposed of the choice leaner cuts, as ham, for needed cash and retained for home consumption the salt side and other fat cuts that are less valuable nutritionally. Relatively more fat meat was consumed by families of sharecroppers than by families of operators, as shown by consumption estimates.

## Nutritive Value of Diets of White Sharecroppers' Families

### Nutritive Value as Related to Money Value of Food

Classified by level of money value of food, there was no consistent trend in the differences in nutritive value between diets of families of sharecroppers and operators. Of food energy and some nutrients—protein, phosphorus, iron, and vitamin A—diets of sharecroppers furnished slightly larger average quantities; of one other, ascorbic acid, slightly smaller quantities than were found for operators. With respect to other nutrients, the direction of the differences was not consistent at the three comparable levels of money value for which there are data (table 38).

With food supplies valued in the range \$0.69-\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week—and nearly a fourth of the families of sharecroppers that kept food records were in this class—some of the diets were very restricted. The average ascorbic acid content of the raw food was only 38 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, a level that will be still further reduced by cooking. The average value of riboflavin, 1.2 milligrams, was also low. The calcium content of these diets, averaging 0.66 gram per unit, was higher than might be expected in view of the low milk consumption, but self-rising flour supplied significant quantities of both calcium and phosphorus.

Diets valued in the range \$1.38-\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week supplied somewhat larger average quantities of each of the nutrients considered. Only in ascorbic acid and riboflavin were the average values per nutrition unit below what could be considered a fairly liberal intake. This does not mean, of course, that every family with food valued within this range obtained desirable quantities of all other nutrients. For example, about one-fifth of the families obtained

less than 1.5 milligrams of thiamin (500 International Units), and the same proportion, less than 4,500 International Units of vitamin A per nutrition unit per day.

The average quantity of ascorbic acid furnished by the food of this group of families (i. e., those with diets in the money-value range \$1.38-\$2.07 per expenditure unit per week) was 50 milligrams per nutrition unit per day. Average values for individual families were distributed as follows:

Milligrams:	Percentage of families having specified quantities of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day
Under 25.....	13
25-49.....	43
50-74.....	28
75-99.....	13
100 or over.....	3

These figures show the variation around the average, and indicate the extent of the ascorbic acid deprivation that probably existed when over half of the families had in their food supplies less than 50 milligrams per nutrition unit per day.

TABLE 38.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: Average nutritive value of diets per nutrition unit per day and average household size, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, Southeast white operator and white sharecropper analysis units,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37

[Households of white nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit and analysis unit	Number of households	Average household size <sup>3</sup> (persons)	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
			AVERAGE NUTRITIVE VALUE PER NUTRITION UNIT PER DAY								
			Calories	Grams	Grams	Grams	Milli-grams	International Units	Milli-grams	Milli-grams	Milli-grams
\$0.69-\$1.37:			2,920	66	0.58	1.66	14.9	7,000	1.56	42	1.14
Operators.....	24	-----	3,100	69	.66	1.73	16.3	10,300	1.53	38	1.23
Sharecroppers.....	18	-----	3,730	90	.96	2.14	19.5	9,600	2.10	55	2.04
\$1.38-\$2.07:			4,010	92	.78	2.19	20.8	11,700	2.13	50	1.74
Operators.....	133	-----	4,520	112	1.22	2.56	22.6	12,000	2.73	70	2.82
Sharecroppers.....	39	-----	4,770	115	1.17	2.67	24.5	13,300	3.12	62	2.64
\$2.08-\$2.76:											
Operators.....	150	-----									
Sharecroppers.....	29	-----									
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, IN NUTRITION UNITS											
			Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
\$0.69-\$1.37:			5.03	5.70	7.78	5.35	4.92	5.42	4.94	5.24	5.42
Operators.....	24	5.76	4.66	5.28	7.29	5.02	4.53	5.07	4.56	4.88	5.07
Sharecroppers.....	18	5.44	4.82	5.42	7.16	5.16	4.82	5.21	4.82	5.07	5.21
\$1.38-\$2.07:			4.14	4.69	6.51	4.58	4.05	4.55	4.10	4.46	4.55
Operators.....	133	5.47	4.08	4.56	5.98	4.36	4.09	4.39	4.10	4.28	4.39
Sharecroppers.....	39	4.94	3.41	3.87	5.27	3.74	3.39	3.76	3.40	3.66	3.76
\$2.08-\$2.76:											
Operators.....	150	4.60									
Sharecroppers.....	29	4.01									

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties included in the Southeast region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> Week-equivalent persons.

The average riboflavin content of these diets (in the money-value range \$1.38-\$2.07 per unit per week) was 1.7 milligrams per nutrition unit per day, but 29 percent of the families received less than 1.2 and another 26 percent, as much as 1.2 but less than 1.8 milligrams. Until more is known of human requirements for this nutrient, the significance of these levels of consumption cannot be appreciated.

At the next higher level of money value of food, \$2.08-\$2.76 per food-expenditure unit per week, the average values for each of the nutrients were all above suggested dietary allowances. However, with an average energy value of 4,770 calories per food-energy unit, there was doubtless considerable food waste and consequently the nutritive value averages may exaggerate the actual intake.

### Classification of Diets by Grade

At comparable levels of money value of food per food-expenditure unit, the diets of families of white sharecroppers in the Southeast tended to be less satisfactory with respect to the proportion of diets graded excellent or good and fair or poor than diets of families of farm operators. This is shown by the following figures:

Money value of food per week per expenditure unit, and tenure:	Percentage of diets graded	
	<i>Excellent or good</i>	<i>Fair or poor</i>
\$1.38-\$2.07:		
Sharecroppers.....	21	79
Operators.....	26	74
\$2.08-\$2.76:		
Sharecroppers.....	45	55
Operators.....	58	42

At each money-value level, the diets of sharecroppers included less of the protective foods than those of operators.

Too few records were obtained from sharecroppers to classify their diets by grade within family-type and income categories. For all family types combined, the difference in grade of diet among families in the two tenure groups is shown below for selected income levels:

Family-income class and tenure:	Percentage of diets graded	
	<i>Excellent or good</i>	<i>Fair or poor</i>
Under \$500:		
Sharecroppers.....	25	75
Operators.....	31	69
\$500-\$999:		
Sharecroppers.....	41	59
Operators.....	45	55

A larger proportion of sharecroppers than operators lived at the lower income levels. Families of sharecroppers tended to be larger; their programs of production for home use were less adequate; their diets usually included less of the protective foods.

## SECTION 4. FOOD OF NEGRO FARM FAMILIES IN THE SOUTHEAST

### Money Value of Food of Negro Farm Operators' and Sharecroppers' Families

Most of the nonrelief Negro families living on farms in the counties studied in the Southeast had incomes (money and nonmoney) under \$750 in 1935-36. Included in this group were 57 percent of the families of farm operators in the Carolinas, 70 percent of those in Georgia and Mississippi; 70 percent of the families of sharecroppers in the former section, and 92 percent of those in the latter. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the average money value of the food of Negro farm families relatively low. More than 40 percent of the operators' families included in this study and more than 60 percent of the sharecroppers' families had food valued at less than 20 cents per food-expenditure unit per day (table 44).

Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$250-\$499, for example, the average money value of a year's food supply in the North Carolina-South Carolina farm section was \$267 for Negro operators and \$237 for Negro sharecroppers. These figures are similar to those for corresponding family-type, income, and tenure groups in the Georgia-Mississippi section. Home-produced food accounted for almost two-thirds of the total value of food of the farm operators (61 and 65 percent in the two analysis units) but for only about half that of the sharecroppers (43 and 54 percent). Despite the fact that farms furnished so large a share of food, average expenditures for food took almost half of the total money expenditures for living of families of operators and more than half of those of sharecroppers' families.

As incomes rose, there was an accompanying increase in the average money value of food, whether expressed on a family or on a food-expenditure-unit basis. The latter is the more satisfactory basis of comparison because it eliminates the effect of differences from one analysis unit to another in average family size which exist even within the family-type groups. For families of types 4 and 5 combined, the average money value of food per expenditure unit-meal is shown below:

Family-income class and farm section:	Average value (in cents) of food per expenditure unit-meal	
	Operators	Sharecroppers
\$250-\$499:		
North Carolina-South Carolina .....	5.1	4.4
Georgia-Mississippi .....	5.5	4.6
\$500-\$749:		
North Carolina-South Carolina .....	6.4	6.4
Georgia-Mississippi .....	7.2	6.4

This increase in money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal with rising income was found for both tenure groups in both farm sections. However, within the same income class families of operators usually had food of higher money value than sharecroppers.

The average money value of food per food-expenditure unit decreased as family size increased at practically every income level. This is illustrated by the following figures for families in the Carolinas, in the income class \$250-\$499:

Family-type group:	Average value (in cents) of food per expenditure unit-meal	
	Operators	Sharecroppers
1.....	7.5	8.1
2 and 3.....	5.9	5.7
4 and 5.....	5.1	4.4
6 and 7.....	3.9	3.9

While some of the decrease in money value of food per unit-meal with increasing family size may reflect economies possible through reduction in household waste or through purchasing on a large scale, the quality of diet from a nutritional standpoint generally was less satisfactory among large families than among small. (See p. 107.)

Expenditures for food were chiefly for supplies for meals at home. Average expenditures for food away from home were always small, seldom averaging as much as \$5 a year in the income classes below \$750. Among families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$250-\$499, average expenditures for food away from home amounted to less than \$3 during the year. Most of this sum was spent for between-meal refreshment.

### Dietary Patterns of Negro Farm Families as Shown by 7-Day Schedules

In the analysis, by income and family type, of the quantity and money value of food consumed in a 7-day period, all Negro farm families were combined—operators' and sharecroppers' families from the counties studied in the four States. Grain products and fats (including bacon and salt side), each accounted for more than one-fifth, 22 and 21 percent, of the money value of the home food supply of Negro families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$0-\$499, according to estimates of consumption covering some week in the period March–November 1936. Meat, milk and cheese, and vegetables and fruit ranked next; each was 14 or 15 percent of the total value. As incomes rose, the shift was generally in the direction of less prominence to grain products and more to meat. But at each income level below \$1,500 more of the money value of food represented grain products, meat, and fats among Negro than among white families in these farm counties in the Southeast; less represented milk and cheese, and vegetables and fruit.

Diets were rather restricted among families in the lower income classes. Even for the class \$500-\$999—and almost half of the Negro families included in the consumption sample had incomes under \$500—the quantities of major groups of food estimated as consumed in a week sometime during the period March–November 1936 by families of types 4 and 5 combined were as follows:

Classes and groups of food:	Pounds consumed per household in a week
Class A (groups including many of the protective foods)-----	56.0
Eggs-----	1.5
Milk, fluid or its equivalent in other forms-----	31.0
Butter-----	1.4
Succulent vegetables, fresh and canned-----	12.1
Fruit, fresh <sup>1</sup> and canned-----	10.0
Class B (other foods of plant origin)-----	43.6
Grain products (flour equivalent)-----	30.2
Sugar, sirups, preserves-----	7.0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes-----	5.7
Dry mature beans, peas-----	.7
Class C (other foods chiefly of animal origin)-----	13.8
Fats, oils <sup>2</sup> -----	7.0
Meat, <sup>3</sup> poultry, fish-----	6.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes also the fresh equivalent of dried fruit.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes butter, but includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes bacon and salt side.

These quantities of eggs and milk are a third less than those generally recommended for low-cost adequate diets. The average for milk is definitely lower than that reported by white farm families of the same family type and income class living in the Southeast.

Relatively few of these Negro families (of operators and sharecroppers) had incomes of \$1,500 or over in the year of the study. In successive income classes up to this level, there usually were marked increases in the consumption of eggs, fluid milk (or its equivalent in other forms), of meat, poultry, and fish, and of potatoes; and relatively smaller increases in the consumption of vegetables other than potatoes.

Most Negro families included in the 7-day study of quantities consumed obtained their milk, butter, eggs, poultry, and ham directly from their farms, or as gift or pay. Beef, veal, or lamb usually were purchased, but were used infrequently if at all; less than one family in three had beef during the week covered by estimates of food consumption, and veal, lamb, or mutton were rarely eaten. More than three-fourths of the families purchased some salt side and lard, showing that insufficient quantities were home-produced. About one-fifth of the families purchased some bread, crackers, or other baked goods, but the quantities bought of these ready-to-eat products were small. White flour and corn meal were the forms in which grain products were chiefly obtained; next in order of average quantity came rice and hominy grits.

Estimates of food consumption, covering some week in the season March–November 1936, showed home-grown cabbage, greens of many kinds, peas, tomatoes, and snap beans to be the vegetables consumed in largest quantities. From one-half to three-fourths of the total quantity of vegetables other than potatoes belonged in the nutritionally important category of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables. Few canned vegetables were used; of these, average consumption of tomatoes was highest. Somewhat more sweetpotatoes than potatoes were consumed. Aside from melons in season, peaches and apples were the fresh fruits consumed in largest quantity; and peaches, the canned fruit.

Since farm family consumption of vegetables, fruit, eggs, dairy products, and meat tends to be related to home-production programs, it is of interest to note that in the year 1935-36 practically all families of types 4 and 5 in the income class \$500-\$999 had gardens, and most of them (90 percent or more except among the sharecroppers in South Carolina and Mississippi) had some farm-furnished eggs at some time during the year. The proportion having home-produced milk was lowest in North Carolina—48 percent of the operators and 27 percent of the sharecroppers—and highest in Georgia where practically all families, both operators and sharecroppers, had milk furnished by the farm at some time during the year. Eighty percent or more of the families in each section had some home-produced pork. Some families also raised fruit, poultry, and part of the corn for their meal and hominy, and had sirups or molasses from home-produced cane.

From 80 to 90 percent of the Negro farm families did some home canning to supplement winter diets. The average quantities so preserved were small, however, amounting to 55 and 56 quarts for families of farm operators canning any food at home, and to 40 and 44 quarts for sharecroppers. Only 10 of the 2,208 families studied had pressure cookers. Few, therefore, had proper equipment for canning meat or nonacid vegetables. Fruit made up about half of the total quantities of food canned; vegetables, chiefly tomatoes, made up the next largest quantities. Relatively more families of farm operators than of sharecroppers raised half or more of the food that was canned. A larger proportion of families raised half or more of the vegetables canned than of the fruit; the differences were more marked in the Carolinas than in the Georgia-Mississippi section.

## Nutritive Value of Diets of Negro Farm Families

### Nutritive Value as Related to Money Value of Food

The content and nutritive value of family diets are reflected in the money value of the food supply. A large proportion of the Negro families furnishing food records for this study had food of low money value, as is shown below:

Money-value class:	<i>Percentage of Negro families having specified money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit</i>	
	<i>Operators</i>	<i>Sharecroppers</i>
Under \$0.69.....	3	5
\$0.69-\$1.37.....	35	46
\$1.38-\$2.07.....	36	32
\$2.08-\$2.76.....	14	13
\$2.77-\$3.45.....	5	2
\$3.46-\$4.14.....	3	2
\$4.15 or over.....	4	0

For the three money-value classes with the largest proportion of families, the nutritive value of the diets was computed in terms of food energy (calories), protein, three minerals, and four vitamins (table 39). Because most of the food records were analyzed individually, it is possible also to show how the dietary supply of the several nutrients differed from family to family.

Diets valued in the range \$0.69-\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit—and a large proportion of families had food valued in this class—

provided an average of about 3,000 calories per nutrition unit per day. However, 25 percent of the operators and 14 percent of the sharecroppers received fewer than 2,400 calories per nutrition unit. At this low level of money value of food, grain products assumed great prominence in the diet, furnishing about half of the total calories. This figure represents an average consumption of a little over 5 pounds of grain products per person in a week (operators and sharecroppers combined). Fats, consumed at a rate of about 1 pound per person in a week, furnished 23 percent of the calories. The proportion furnished by milk, meat, potatoes, and sugars was from 5 to 7 percent each (table 40).

TABLE 39.—NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS, BY MONEY VALUE OF FOOD: *Average nutritive value of diets per nutrition unit per day and average household size, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, Southeast Negro operator and Negro sharecropper analysis units,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Money value <sup>2</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit and analysis unit	Num-ber of house-holds	Average house-hold size <sup>3</sup> (persons)	Food energy	Protein	Cal-cium	Phos-phorus	Iron	Vita-min A value	Thi-amin	Ascor-bic acid	Ribo-flavin	
			AVERAGE NUTRITIVE VALUE PER NUTRITION UNIT PER DAY									
			Calo-ries	Grams	Grams	Grams	Milli-grams	Inter-national Units	Milli-grams	Milli-grams	Milli-grams	
<b>\$0.69-\$1.37:</b>												
Operators.....	36	-----	2,900	65	0.56	1.57	16.3	8,100	1.74	38	1.14	
Sharecroppers.....	73	-----	3,030	66	.60	1.67	15.8	9,500	1.71	35	1.23	
<b>\$1.38-\$2.07:</b>												
Operators.....	38	-----	4,430	96	.85	2.21	22.9	13,900	2.22	50	1.92	
Sharecroppers.....	51	-----	4,020	92	.87	2.18	23.7	16,000	2.28	55	1.89	
<b>\$2.08-\$2.76:</b>												
Operators.....	14	-----	5,070	130	1.78	3.29	26.6	5,100	2.76	60	3.42	
Sharecroppers.....	20	-----	4,780	119	1.27	2.76	25.0	16,200	3.03	68	2.73	
			AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, IN NUTRITION UNITS									
			Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	
<b>\$0.69-\$1.37:</b>												
Operators.....	36	5.40	4.57	5.17	7.11	5.02	4.50	5.02	4.52	4.88	5.02	
Sharecroppers.....	73	5.69	4.65	5.40	7.67	5.23	4.59	5.23	4.61	5.06	5.23	
<b>\$1.38-\$2.07:</b>												
Operators.....	38	4.91	4.48	4.95	6.44	4.68	4.46	4.74	4.50	4.66	4.74	
Sharecroppers.....	51	4.30	3.79	4.20	5.59	4.04	3.73	4.08	3.72	3.95	4.08	
<b>\$2.08-\$2.76:</b>												
Operators.....	14	3.60	3.44	3.60	4.63	3.45	3.31	3.49	3.32	3.45	3.49	
Sharecroppers.....	20	3.48	3.17	3.41	4.45	3.28	3.06	3.30	3.04	3.19	3.30	

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for States and counties studied in the Southeast region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All averages are based on the number of households in each class.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> Week-equivalent persons.

The average protein content of diets valued in the range \$0.69-\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit was 65 grams per nutrition unit per day for operators and 66 for sharecroppers. Although these figures are well above a level believed to represent average minimum requirements, there were a few families—3 percent of the operators and 8 percent of sharecroppers—that received subminimal amounts (less than 44 grams) of protein per unit per day during the week of the food record. A large proportion—63 percent of the operators and 44 percent of the sharecroppers—received more than 44 but less than 67

grams per nutrition unit per day, quantities too small to afford much margin of safety. Over half of the protein (55 percent) came from grain products and only about one-third, from animal products such as meat, eggs, and milk.

TABLE 40.—CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD GROUPS TO NUTRITIVE VALUE OF DIETS: Proportion of each nutrient furnished by specified groups of foods in diets in the money-value class \$0.69–\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit, Negro operators and sharecroppers in the Southeast,<sup>1</sup> 1936–37

[109 households of nonrelief Negro families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamin	Ascorbic acid	Riboflavin
	Percent 100								
All food.....									
Eggs.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	0	1
Milk, cheese, cream.....	6	15	43	18	5	4	9	5	44
Butter, other fats.....	23	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	3	4	6	0	1
Meat, poultry, fish.....	6	17	1	9	11	5	20	1	21
Grain products.....	49	55	42	61	53	( <sup>2</sup> )	39	( <sup>2</sup> )	8
Sugar, sirups, preserves.....	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	0	0	( <sup>2</sup> )	0
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes.....	5	3	2	3	5	52	7	22	9
Dried vegetables, nuts.....	1	3	1	2	4	1	7	0	3
Tomatoes, citrus fruit.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	1	9	1
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.....	2	4	8	4	8	31	10	55	11
Other vegetables and fruit.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1
Miscellaneous.....	( <sup>2</sup> )								

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for States and counties studied in the Southeast region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages are based on the total number of Negro households at this level of money value.

<sup>2</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

One of the most usual deficiencies found in the diets of Negro families at this level of money value of food was in calcium. The average quantity for operators was 0.56 and for sharecroppers, 0.60 gram per nutrition unit per day; these figures suggest a rather low level of calcium intake. The distribution of individual families according to the calcium content of their diets shows that a deficiency of this nutrient was common among families with diets of low money value. Supplying less than 0.45 gram per nutrition unit per day were 30 percent of the diets of operators and 42 percent of those of sharecroppers. Another 31 and 18 percent, respectively, provided as much as 0.45 but less than 0.68 gram of calcium per nutrition unit per day, a level allowing little leeway above probable requirements (table 41).

The meager calcium supply of these families is associated with a low consumption of milk, which averaged for operators and sharecroppers about 4 pints per week, or slightly over 1 cup per day per person. Used in this quantity, milk (or its equivalent) contributed 43 percent of the total calcium. Grain products accounted for 42 percent, while leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, the next most important source, supplied 8 percent of the entire dietary supply of calcium.

The averages for phosphorus and iron suggest a more plentiful supply of these nutrients relative to body need than was found for calcium in diets valued in the range \$0.69–\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit. Only a few families of each group were receiving average quantities of these minerals which might be considered seriously low.

TABLE 41.—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUANTITY OF NUTRIENTS: *Distribution of households by quantity of specified nutrients per nutrition unit per day, 2 selected levels of money value of food, Southeast Negro operator and Negro sharecropper analysis units,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of Negro nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Nutrient and quantity per nutrition unit <sup>2</sup> per day	Households having food with money value <sup>3</sup> per food-expenditure unit per week of—				Nutrient and quantity per nutrition unit <sup>2</sup> per day	Households having food with money value <sup>3</sup> per food-expenditure unit per week of—			
	\$0.69-\$1.37		\$1.38-\$2.07			\$0.69-\$1.37		\$1.38-\$2.07	
	Operators	Sharecroppers	Operators	Sharecroppers		Operators	Sharecroppers	Operators	Sharecroppers
Food-energy, in calories:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	Vitamin A, in International Units:	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 2,400.....	25	14	0	2	Under 1,500.....	11	16	3	4
2,400-2,699.....	14	20	3	4	1,500-2,999.....	17	6	8	6
2,700-2,999.....	19	12	0	4	3,000-4,499.....	8	22	13	6
3,000-3,299.....	8	16	10	12	4,500-5,999.....	11	10	0	6
3,300-3,599.....	20	20	5	8	6,000-11,999.....	28	8	28	22
3,600-4,199.....	11	12	26	31	12,000-23,999.....	22	26	24	29
4,200 or over.....	3	6	56	39	24,000 or over.....	3	12	24	27
Protein, in grams:					Thiamin, in milligrams:				
Under 44.....	3	8	3	2	Under 1.00.....	14	24	8	2
44-66.....	63	44	10	12	1.00-1.49.....	39	20	29	22
67-88.....	17	32	21	27	1.50-1.99.....	25	28	13	29
89-110.....	17	16	42	37	2.00-2.99.....	19	24	24	29
111-132.....	0	0	21	10	3.00-3.99.....	3	4	18	14
133 or over.....	0	0	3	12	4.00 or over.....	0	0	8	4
Calcium, in grams:					Ascorbic acid, in milligrams:				
Under 0.34.....	19	24	3	4	Under 25.....	19	30	13	4
0.34-0.44.....	11	18	15	8	25-49.....	56	50	47	45
0.45-0.67.....	31	18	11	25	50-74.....	17	18	24	29
0.68-0.89.....	28	32	34	25	75-99.....	8	2	13	18
0.90-1.12.....	8	4	21	16	100-124.....	0	0	0	4
1.13 or over.....	3	4	16	22	125 or over.....	0	0	3	0
Phosphorus, in grams:					Riboflavin, in milligrams:				
Under 0.88.....	3	4	0	2	Under 1.20.....	55	46	13	18
0.88-1.31.....	22	20	8	8	1.20-1.79.....	31	30	37	29
1.32-1.75.....	48	38	11	16	1.80-2.39.....	14	18	26	33
1.76-2.19.....	8	24	31	25	2.40-2.99.....	0	6	11	2
2.20 or over.....	19	14	50	49	3.00 or over.....	0	0	13	18
Iron, in milligrams:					Riboflavin per kilogram, in milligrams:				
Under 8.0.....	3	10	3	0	Under 0.020.....	47	38	16	16
8.0-11.9.....	22	10	8	8	0.020-0.029.....	39	38	32	25
12.0-15.9.....	33	32	18	26	0.030-0.039.....	11	10	26	25
16.0-23.9.....	28	34	29	35	0.040-0.049.....	3	4	16	16
24.0 or over.....	14	14	42	31	0.050-0.059.....	0	10	5	6
					0.060 or over.....	0	0	5	12

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for States and counties studied in the Southeast region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. All percentages are based on the number of households in each money-value class.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise specified.

<sup>3</sup> A adjusted to June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

The average vitamin A content of the diets valued in the range \$0.69-\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week was estimated to be 8,100 International Units per nutrition unit per day for operators and 9,500 International Units for sharecroppers. These averages represent a wide range in values for individual families, as shown in table 41. They suggest that while many families were bountifully sup-

plied—for example, the 25 percent of the operators and 38 percent of the sharecroppers having 12,000 International Units or more per day per nutrition unit—many of the diets were in need of improvement with respect to vitamin A. The two outstanding sources of vitamin A in these diets of low money value were sweetpotatoes, which together with potatoes furnished about 52 percent, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, which furnished 31 percent of the total.

The dietary supply of thiamin averaged 1.7 milligrams per nutrition unit per day for both operators and sharecroppers when food was valued in the range \$0.69–\$1.37 per week per food-expenditure unit. Of the individual families 14 percent of the operators and 24 percent of the sharecroppers were receiving less than 1.0 milligram per nutrition unit per day, a lower level than is considered desirable. In these diets grain products contributed 39 percent of the total thiamin. The use of lightly milled corn meal by Negro families is of special importance as a source of thiamin. Meat, chiefly pork, was the next best source, accounting for 20 percent of the entire quantity of thiamin.

At this low level of money value of food (\$0.69–\$1.37 per food-expenditure unit per week) diets furnished an average of 38 milligrams of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day in the case of families of operators and 35 for sharecroppers. Low ascorbic acid values for individual families were usual at this money-value level (table 41). Food supplies provided less than 25 milligrams per nutrition unit per day in the case of 19 percent of the operators and 30 percent of the sharecroppers. A large proportion of the two tenure groups, 56 and 50 percent, respectively, had diets furnishing as much as 25 but less than 50 milligrams of ascorbic acid per nutrition unit per day. Averages for individual families falling within this range could scarcely be considered generous, and those at the lower end probably were close to average minimum requirements. Over half, 55 percent, of the ascorbic acid was furnished by leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, and 22 percent by potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Since the preparation of these groups of foods may involve large losses of the vitamin due to oxidation and discarding of cooking water, it seems probable that the actual intake of ascorbic acid was even lower than the computed figures would indicate. That there were many cases of actual or borderline deficiency of ascorbic acid among Negro families in this money-value-of-food class, there can be little doubt.

The average riboflavin content of diets valued in the range \$0.69–\$1.37 per expenditure unit per week was 1.1 milligrams per nutrition unit per day for families of operators and 1.2 for sharecroppers. Of the families of the two tenure groups represented by these averages, only 14 and 24 percent, respectively, were receiving as much as 1.8 milligrams per nutrition unit per day. In fact, 55 percent of the operators and 46 percent of the sharecroppers obtained from their food less than 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin per nutrition unit per day.

With food supplies more liberal and of higher money value, the chances of having good diets increased. About a third of the families of both operators and sharecroppers had food valued in the range \$1.38–\$2.07 per week per food-expenditure unit. At this level of money value the nutritive value averages were higher than those found at the level discussed above; moreover, a larger proportion of the families were obtaining generous quantities of each nutrient.

Riboflavin and ascorbic acid were the nutrients most likely to be inadequately supplied by diets valued in the range \$1.38–\$2.07 per week per unit. About half of the diets furnished less than 1.8 milligrams of riboflavin per nutrition unit per day. This is in part because of the low consumption of milk. The average consumption of milk was almost 7 pints per person per week, but there was considerable variation in consumption from family to family, as shown by the following figures:

Pints:	<i>Percentage of families having specified quantities of milk per person in a week</i>
Less than 3.5.....	39
3.5–6.9.....	18
7.0–13.9.....	27
14.0–20.9.....	13
21.0 or over.....	3

The average ascorbic acid content of diets valued in the range \$1.38–\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week was 50 milligrams per nutrition unit per day for operators and 55 for sharecroppers. Obtaining less than 50 milligrams were 60 percent of the former and 49 percent of the latter tenure group. The relatively small supply of ascorbic acid can be accounted for by a low consumption of those foods that are rich sources of this nutrient. For example, the consumption of citrus fruit was negligible; in fact, 98 percent of the families in this money-value-of-food class used none at all in the week during which they kept the food record. Similarly, their average consumption of other fruit was less than a pound per person in a week, and the diets of over two-thirds of these families included no fruit.

Some tomatoes were used but in such small quantity that they contributed but a small part of the total ascorbic acid for families in this class—diets valued in the range \$1.38–\$2.07. Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables were the most important sources, supplying over half of the ascorbic acid in the entire food supply. These foods were used in quantities averaging over 2 pounds per person in a week, a level of consumption high enough to supply significant amounts not only of ascorbic acid but of calcium, iron, thiamin, riboflavin, and especially of vitamin A. The habits of individual families with respect to consumption of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables are shown in the following distribution:

Pounds:	<i>Percentage of families having specified quantities of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables per person in a week</i>
Under 1.0.....	15
1.0–1.9.....	38
2.0–2.9.....	23
3.0–3.9.....	16
4.0 or over.....	8

In general, the diets most in need of improvement were those in which there was little milk, tomatoes, or fruit. In many diets butter and eggs likewise were used in small quantity. Of families with food supplies valued in the range \$1.38–\$2.07 per food-expenditure unit per week, 41 percent used no butter and 44 percent, no eggs during the week of the special consumption study. Such data on the food consumption of individual families help to explain why so many diets supplied inadequate quantities of one or more nutrients.

### Classification of Diets by Grade

About half of the Negro farm families furnishing food records had diets that failed in one or more respects to meet the specifications of fair diets. (See p. 82 for a discussion of specifications used in grading diets.) The proportion classed as poor decreased with increasing money value of food, as is shown below:

Money value of food per week per expenditure unit:	Percentage of diets graded—		
	<i>Excellent or good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
\$0.69—\$1.37-----	3	17	80
\$1.38—\$2.07-----	19	39	42
\$2.08—\$2.76-----	56	29	15

Of the diets graded poor, almost half failed to meet the specifications for a fair diet with respect to calcium and ascorbic acid; about a third, vitamin A and riboflavin, and nearly a fifth, protein and thiamin. When only one nutrient was the limiting factor, it was most likely to be calcium or vitamin C. Shortages of other nutrients were found as part of multiple rather than as single deficiencies. Of diets classed as fair, about a half and a third failed to meet the specifications for a good diet with respect to ascorbic acid and calcium, respectively. When only one nutrient was the limiting factor, it was most likely to be ascorbic acid.

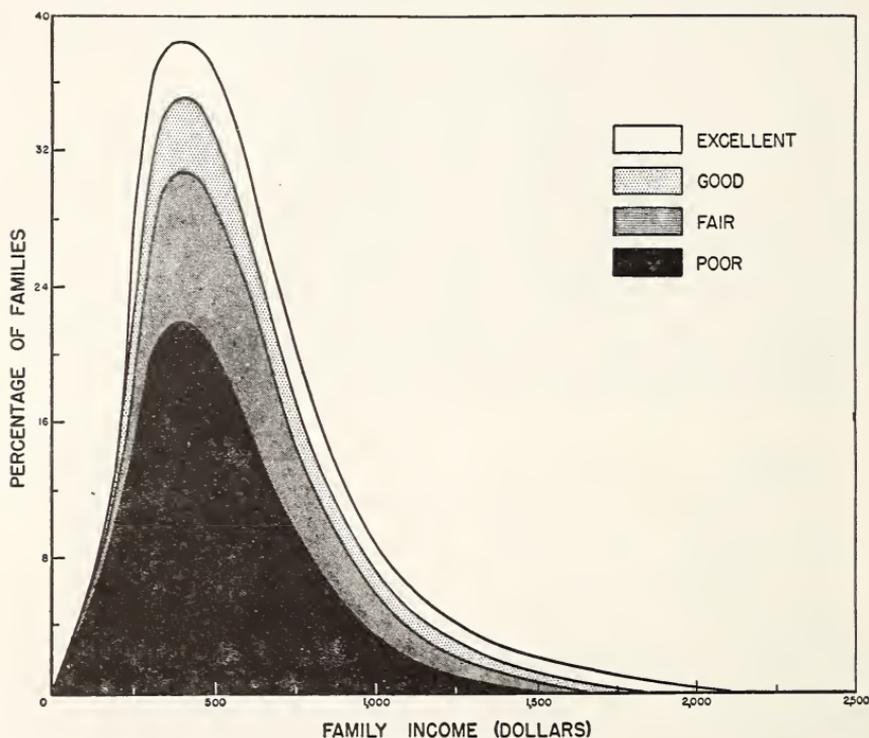


FIGURE 9.—Grade of diet by income: Distribution of families by income, and proportion having diets graded poor, fair, good, and excellent, nonrelief Negro farm families in the Southeast region, 1936-37.

The proportion of diets classed as excellent or good decreased with increasing size of family within an income class. For families of a given type, the proportion classed as excellent or good increased as incomes rose. These points are illustrated by the following figures:

Family-income class and family-type group:	<i>Percentage of diets graded—</i>	
	<i>Excellent or good</i>	<i>Fair or poor</i>
\$500-\$999:		
Type 1.....	78	22
Types 2 and 3.....	21	79
Types 4 and 5.....	18	82
Types 6 and 7.....	14	86
Types 2, 3, 4, and 5 combined:		
\$250-\$499.....	12	88
\$500-\$749.....	16	84
\$750-\$999.....	26	74

These trends in the proportion of diets classed as excellent or good follow in general the trends in consumption of eggs, dairy products, and the succulent vegetables and fruit. The proportion of diets classed as excellent, good, fair, and poor are shown in figure 9 for Negro families (all types combined) differing in income.

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Appendix B. Tables

In analysis units for the Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast farms, seven types of families were studied—in the other analysis units, only five. In using data for all family types combined for comparisons among regions, allowances must be made for this variation in the composition of the families included in the analysis units. See Methodology and the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, for a discussion of this, the use of the all-incomes line, and other limitations which should be recognized when these data are used for regional comparisons.

In tables giving the break-down of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

Slight differences between the number of families in table 42 and in other tables presented for the consumption sample (tables 43, 44, and 57) are due to reediting of schedules for the more detailed reports. In some cases, the final editing resulted in a shift in a family's income classification. For example, final editing on automobile expenditures might show business use of the car that would increase business expenses and thus serve to reduce net income; this might shift a borderline family to a lower income level. (See Glossary, Income, for method of computing income.) In other cases, final editing may have caused the rejection or acceptance of a few expenditure schedules, so that the total number of families in a unit may differ slightly.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure			All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
		Home produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NEW ENGLAND												
Vermont	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All types.....	537	537	97	3.28	446	251	243	8	190	5	1,175	711
0-249.....	10	10	1	2.40	278	176	174	2	101	1	668	428
250-499.....	28	28	5	2.56	290	164	163	1	122	4	707	382
500-749.....	82	82	12	3.11	356	200	198	2	150	6	881	513
750-999.....	111	111	16	3.07	408	235	228	7	169	4	962	572
1,000-1,249.....	94	94	22	3.35	460	250	246	4	203	7	1,109	635
1,250-1,499.....	74	74	14	3.42	481	267	254	13	211	3	1,335	799
1,500-1,749.....	49	49	11	3.69	527	312	305	7	212	3	1,458	929
1,750-1,999.....	44	44	7	3.39	555	300	288	12	252	3	1,612	990
2,000-2,499.....	34	34	7	3.63	545	304	268	36	234	7	1,808	1,208
2,500-2,999.....	11	11	2	4.25	578	339	332	7	235	4	1,709	1,117

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure	Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
	Home produced	Gift or pay	All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>		Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay	(12)	(13)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NEW ENGLAND—CON.												
Vermont—con.												
Type 1.....	Number 171	Number 171	Number 16	Number 2.02	Dollars 352	Dollars 201	Dollars 197	Dollars 4	Dollars 149	Dollars 2	Dollars 1,029	Dollars 623
0-249.....	7	7	1	2.00	243	161	161	0	80	2	634	415
250-499.....	16	16	2	2.00	264	153	153	0	110	1	672	361
500-749.....	28	28	2	2.00	294	171	169	2	122	1	805	472
750-999.....	46	46	4	2.06	344	193	192	1	150	1	848	486
1,000-1,249.....	24	24	3	2.01	401	224	220	4	172	5	1,002	563
1,250-1,499.....	21	21	2	2.02	409	230	222	8	178	1	1,320	785
1,500-1,749.....	8	8	1	2.00	418	261	243	18	156	1	1,617	1,135
1,750-1,999.....	10	10	1	2.03	444	234	233	1	209	1	1,622	1,032
2,000-2,499.....	9	9	0	2.00	368	216	192	24	152	0	1,603	1,145
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	0	2.00	429	271	266	5	158	0	1,906	1,314
Types 2 and 3.....	134	134	21	3.42	445	246	241	5	196	3	1,151	676
0-249.....	1	1	0	3.00	409	218	218	0	191	0	831	481
250-499.....	4	4	1	3.04	257	152	152	0	98	7	715	396
500-749.....	24	24	2	3.37	363	204	202	2	159	(9)	862	488
750-999.....	24	24	1	3.26	462	269	259	10	190	3	991	599
1,000-1,249.....	26	26	3	3.39	448	240	237	3	206	2	1,109	632
1,250-1,499.....	19	19	6	3.58	430	232	225	7	192	6	1,246	690
1,500-1,749.....	15	15	2	3.47	513	314	312	2	196	3	1,365	829
1,750-1,999.....	13	13	3	3.62	538	274	267	7	263	1	1,477	875
2,000-2,499.....	6	6	2	3.72	509	257	250	7	248	4	1,784	1,145
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	1	3.50	409	189	187	2	209	11	1,691	1,106
Types 4 and 5.....	232	232	60	4.12	516	290	277	13	218	8	1,298	796
0-249.....	2	2	0	3.50	336	207	199	8	129	0	703	448
250-499.....	8	8	2	3.45	357	189	187	2	160	8	774	416
500-749.....	30	30	8	3.94	408	225	222	3	169	14	967	572
750-999.....	41	41	11	4.08	448	261	248	13	179	8	1,072	651
1,000-1,249.....	44	44	16	4.06	499	269	265	4	219	11	1,168	677
1,250-1,499.....	34	34	6	4.20	555	310	291	19	242	3	1,394	869
1,500-1,749.....	26	26	8	4.34	568	326	320	6	238	4	1,463	923
1,750-1,999.....	21	21	3	3.90	618	348	327	21	266	4	1,702	1,040
2,000-2,499.....	19	19	5	4.38	641	362	311	51	267	12	1,913	1,258
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	1	5.11	668	400	391	9	264	4	1,658	1,064
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL												
New Jersey												
All types.....	496	496	89	3.72	627	348	341	7	275	4	1,589	1,036
0-249.....	10	10	2	3.20	410	263	257	6	143	4	1,235	874
250-499.....	36	36	11	3.31	463	281	279	2	180	2	1,050	643
500-749.....	41	41	12	3.34	495	270	267	3	220	5	1,117	681
750-999.....	49	49	12	3.21	548	300	297	3	245	3	1,225	750
1,000-1,249.....	73	73	11	3.52	581	317	310	7	259	5	1,439	930
1,250-1,499.....	53	53	6	3.78	620	342	337	5	277	1	1,438	887
1,500-1,749.....	50	50	6	3.91	671	368	362	6	296	7	1,841	1,232
1,750-1,999.....	51	51	10	4.07	681	375	369	6	303	3	1,678	1,085
2,000-2,499.....	62	62	12	3.81	697	388	376	12	299	10	1,870	1,251
2,500-2,999.....	33	33	5	4.42	801	460	447	13	338	3	2,012	1,383
3,000-3,999.....	38	38	2	4.12	786	424	408	16	362	(9)	2,396	1,637

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living		
	Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
					All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—CON. New Jersey—Con.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Type 1.....	123	123	20	2.03	437	257	254	3	175	5	1,211	784
0-249.....	2	2	0	\$ 2.00	\$ 421	\$ 321	\$ 321	\$ 0	\$ 100	\$ 0	\$ 1,138	\$ 861
250-499.....	14	14	5	2.07	380	215	214	1	160	5	951	576
500-749.....	16	16	4	2.00	380	215	214	1	159	6	960	571
750-999.....	20	20	2	2.00	419	232	232	( <sup>9</sup> )	185	2	1,061	643
1,000-1,249.....	22	22	2	2.04	459	259	255	4	199	1	1,101	684
1,250-1,499.....	11	11	2	2.09	417	238	237	1	178	1	1,169	711
1,500-1,749.....	10	10	2	2.01	463	318	311	7	143	2	1,544	1,041
1,750-1,999.....	9	9	1	2.02	476	306	304	2	169	1	1,369	927
2,000-2,499.....	11	11	2	2.00	477	299	290	9	154	24	1,661	1,228
2,500-2,999.....	5	5	0	2.04	583	316	304	12	267	0	1,972	1,415
3,000-3,999.....	3	3	0	2.00	442	258	258	0	184	0	1,258	816
Types 2 and 3.....	110	110	19	3.51	603	331	325	6	269	3	1,552	1,005
0-249.....	3	3	1	3.00	398	254	235	19	138	6	1,646	1,270
250-499.....	6	6	1	3.50	455	317	317	0	137	1	940	573
500-749.....	11	11	4	3.45	511	281	276	5	220	10	1,191	753
750-999.....	10	10	3	3.50	628	362	350	12	265	1	1,296	796
1,000-1,249.....	13	13	3	3.46	561	295	287	8	265	1	1,552	1,031
1,250-1,499.....	12	12	0	3.33	626	336	332	4	290	0	1,340	824
1,500-1,749.....	11	11	0	3.36	622	321	318	3	301	0	1,373	810
1,750-1,999.....	15	15	2	3.60	628	333	333	( <sup>9</sup> )	291	4	1,641	1,063
2,000-2,499.....	12	12	3	3.67	661	347	345	2	306	8	1,825	1,154
2,500-2,999.....	6	6	3	3.67	669	405	388	17	259	5	1,868	1,278
3,000-3,999.....	11	11	1	3.74	682	368	356	12	313	1	2,273	1,570
Types 4 and 5.....	200	200	34	4.09	678	373	364	9	301	4	1,765	1,175
0-249.....	5	5	1	3.80	414	246	244	2	164	4	1,026	642
250-499.....	13	13	3	4.00	509	302	300	2	205	2	1,075	632
500-749.....	10	10	2	4.20	556	296	294	2	258	2	1,223	763
750-999.....	15	15	5	3.82	569	278	276	2	287	4	1,162	659
1,000-1,249.....	32	32	6	4.02	642	343	334	9	290	9	1,621	1,050
1,250-1,499.....	22	22	4	4.10	645	379	371	8	264	2	1,558	1,001
1,500-1,749.....	22	22	3	4.29	735	369	360	9	352	14	2,212	1,558
1,750-1,999.....	15	15	3	3.94	705	399	390	9	305	1	1,748	1,152
2,000-2,499.....	29	29	5	3.98	732	415	404	11	310	7	1,928	1,333
2,500-2,999.....	15	15	1	4.40	799	472	464	8	327	( <sup>9</sup> )	2,040	1,436
3,000-3,999.....	22	22	1	4.28	825	440	419	21	385	( <sup>9</sup> )	2,576	1,758
Types 6 and 7.....	63	63	16	6.19	878	478	467	11	396	4	1,835	1,141
0-249.....	0	0	0									
250-499.....	3	3	2	5.67	668	426	419	7	236	6	1,622	1,099
500-749.....	4	4	2	6.25	760	387	378	9	372	1	1,277	717
750-999.....	4	4	4	6.25	910	570	570	( <sup>9</sup> )	329	11	2,101	1,510
1,000-1,249.....	6	6	0	6.42	748	444	442	2	304	0	1,463	972
1,250-1,499.....	8	8	0	5.87	821	390	382	8	431	0	1,626	910
1,500-1,749.....	7	7	1	6.28	849	511	510	1	337	1	1,837	1,142
1,750-1,999.....	12	12	4	6.35	870	450	439	11	416	4	1,870	1,148
2,000-2,499.....	10	10	2	5.50	883	458	429	29	419	6	1,987	1,159
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	1	6.79	1,076	583	563	20	486	7	2,103	1,335
3,000-3,999.....	2	2	0	\$ 7.50	\$ 1,427	\$ 793	\$ 793	\$ 0	\$ 634	\$ 0	\$ 2,795	\$ 1,910

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> family value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—CON.												
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>	Number 2,257	Number 2,257	Number 289	Number 4.19	Dollars 507	Dollars 182	Dollars 175	Dollars 7	Dollars 321	Dollars 4	Dollars 1,292	Dollars 712
All types	22	22	2	2.91	330	140	137	3	183	7	977	625
0-249	100	100	20	2.97	317	129	124	5	182	6	735	398
250-499	208	208	20	3.51	367	134	132	2	231	2	817	419
500-749	305	305	38	3.83	423	153	150	3	266	4	950	491
750-999	294	294	42	4.15	478	166	163	3	308	4	1,113	582
1,000-1,249	313	313	46	4.11	522	181	178	3	336	5	1,273	689
1,250-1,499	266	266	40	4.25	545	189	182	7	350	6	1,383	765
1,500-1,749	197	197	19	4.52	546	198	190	8	346	2	1,476	836
1,750-1,999	255	255	34	4.68	604	215	203	12	385	4	1,630	916
2,000-2,499	136	136	13	4.86	628	233	215	18	391	4	1,795	1,035
2,500-2,999	116	116	14	5.06	642	234	224	10	405	3	1,898	1,102
3,000-3,999	26	26	1	5.14	702	289	264	25	411	2	2,193	1,388
4,000-4,999	19	19	0	5.07	644	240	220	20	404	0	2,092	1,271
5,000-9,999												
Type 1	428	428	44	2.02	358	130	127	3	226	2	981	521
0-249	13	13	1	2.00	245	109	105	4	136	( <sup>9</sup> )	622	345
250-499	44	44	6	2.04	267	106	105	1	156	5	617	322
500-749	63	63	3	2.00	315	113	112	1	202	( <sup>9</sup> )	691	321
750-999	87	87	9	2.01	345	113	111	2	231	1	836	412
1,000-1,249	50	50	1	2.10	392	141	136	5	250	1	1,039	560
1,250-1,499	48	48	8	2.00	405	148	144	4	248	9	1,154	648
1,500-1,749	45	45	6	2.01	418	142	134	8	273	3	1,203	634
1,750-1,999	32	32	3	2.03	401	160	158	2	240	1	1,327	785
2,000-2,499	24	24	4	2.00	409	150	147	3	258	1	1,259	676
2,500-2,999	12	12	0	2.00	347	148	131	17	199	0	1,556	880
3,000-3,999	8	8	3	2.05	405	163	163	( <sup>9</sup> )	236	6	1,652	953
4,000-4,999	1	1	0	\$ 2.27	\$ 447	\$ 146	\$ 146	\$ 0	\$ 301	\$ 0	\$ 1,000	\$ 457
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	\$ 2.00	\$ 292	\$ 84	\$ 86	\$ 2	\$ 206	\$ 0	\$ 958	\$ 588
Type 2	264	264	31	3.01	434	161	156	5	271	2	1,150	630
0-249	2	2	0	\$ 3.02	\$ 294	\$ 126	\$ 126	\$ 0	\$ 168	\$ 0	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,098
250-499	20	20	3	2.96	367	147	133	14	211	9	867	473
500-749	34	34	7	3.01	360	133	132	1	223	4	810	420
750-999	33	33	2	2.98	401	159	158	1	241	1	924	498
1,000-1,249	43	43	3	3.07	444	159	155	4	284	1	1,012	515
1,250-1,499	34	34	7	2.97	435	172	168	4	262	1	1,169	624
1,500-1,749	37	37	2	3.00	473	178	171	7	294	1	1,335	760
1,750-1,999	16	16	1	3.02	489	150	148	2	339	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,384	700
2,000-2,499	30	30	6	3.07	484	170	163	7	311	3	1,492	859
2,500-2,999	7	7	0	3.00	519	201	186	15	318	0	1,587	961
3,000-3,999	6	6	0	3.05	447	152	144	8	295	0	1,938	1,148
4,000-4,999	1	1	0	\$ 3.00	\$ 497	\$ 229	\$ 229	\$ 0	\$ 298	\$ 0	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,156
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	\$ 3.00	\$ 520	\$ 169	\$ 169	\$ 0	\$ 351	\$ 0	\$ 1,172	\$ 690
Type 3	243	243	27	4.01	484	169	166	3	313	2	1,284	684
0-249	0	0	0									
250-499	8	8	2	4.00	315	129	125	4	186	( <sup>9</sup> )	757	428
500-749	12	12	2	4.02	398	147	144	3	249	2	843	435
750-999	27	27	0	4.01	437	173	170	3	264	0	1,008	537
1,000-1,249	40	40	5	4.04	453	155	154	1	296	2	1,078	553

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure	Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living		
					All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
	Home produced	Gift or pay				All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—con.													
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio—Continued</i>													
Type 3—Con.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1,250-1,499.....	54	54	4	4.00	503	151	149	2	350	2	1,263	638	
1,500-1,749.....	31	31	4	4.03	543	181	175	6	361	1	1,403	739	
1,750-1,999.....	14	14	3	4.00	488	147	144	3	338	3	1,445	800	
2,000-2,499.....	25	25	4	4.00	504	179	173	6	321	4	1,473	766	
2,500-2,999.....	15	15	1	4.00	555	278	271	7	277	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,747	1,076	
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	1	3.98	476	159	155	4	317	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,637	897	
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	1	3.95	588	228	227	1	351	9	2,173	1,289	
5,000-9,999.....	0	0	0										
Type 4.....	474	474	66	3.52	496	184	173	11	308	4	1,316	760	
0-249.....	4	4	0	3.75	458	205	205	0	253	0	1,466	1,030	
250-499.....	18	18	5	3.42	325	154	146	( <sup>9</sup> )	8	166	5	753	428
500-749.....	50	50	3	3.30	367	131	128	3	235	1	890	497	
750-999.....	64	64	8	3.52	416	155	147	8	257	4	933	503	
1,000-1,249.....	59	59	16	3.45	453	154	151	3	294	5	1,106	586	
1,250-1,499.....	76	76	9	3.49	501	187	182	5	312	2	1,282	747	
1,500-1,749.....	44	44	8	3.68	542	194	188	6	338	10	1,424	826	
1,750-1,999.....	42	42	4	3.53	550	209	189	20	339	2	1,579	935	
2,000-2,499.....	56	56	8	3.60	630	227	202	25	400	3	1,743	1,054	
2,500-2,999.....	28	28	3	3.64	612	220	192	28	385	7	1,745	972	
3,000-3,999.....	25	25	2	3.68	558	231	212	19	326	1	1,828	1,101	
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	0	3.95	604	215	184	31	389	0	1,962	1,316	
5,000-9,999.....	5	5	0	3.80	455	250	249	1	205	0	1,993	1,372	
Type 5.....	300	300	39	5.45	632	227	215	12	399	6	1,574	900	
0-249.....	1	1	1	<sup>8</sup> 5.00	<sup>8</sup> 582	<sup>8</sup> 146	<sup>8</sup> 146	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 295	<sup>8</sup> 141	<sup>8</sup> 2,434	<sup>8</sup> 1,778	
250-499.....	4	4	3	5.18	351	95	95	( <sup>9</sup> )	225	31	736	367	
500-749.....	18	18	3	5.30	405	168	167	1	234	3	844	449	
750-999.....	30	30	4	5.32	516	193	188	5	321	2	1,033	513	
1,000-1,249.....	32	32	5	5.64	570	188	187	1	370	12	1,239	662	
1,250-1,499.....	33	33	9	5.41	654	222	219	3	418	14	1,369	734	
1,500-1,749.....	42	42	2	5.32	641	225	215	10	414	2	1,513	885	
1,750-1,999.....	24	24	1	5.42	621	212	204	8	408	1	1,609	934	
2,000-2,499.....	42	42	3	5.61	691	259	245	14	428	4	1,822	1,039	
2,500-2,999.....	31	31	5	5.54	726	262	230	32	456	8	2,046	1,222	
3,000-3,999.....	30	30	3	5.54	710	255	240	15	452	3	2,025	1,206	
4,000-4,999.....	7	7	0	5.28	850	386	306	80	464	0	2,639	1,684	
5,000-9,999.....	6	6	0	5.21	746	251	238	13	495	0	2,458	1,477	
Type 6.....	259	259	35	5.38	534	178	175	3	353	3	1,294	671	
0-249.....	1	1	0	<sup>8</sup> 5.00	<sup>8</sup> 395	<sup>8</sup> 180	<sup>8</sup> 180	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 215	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 831	<sup>8</sup> 448	
250-499.....	5	5	1	5.33	477	179	178	1	296	2	1,108	603	
500-749.....	17	17	2	5.24	395	141	141	( <sup>9</sup> )	245	9	831	394	
750-999.....	36	36	7	5.32	454	148	147	1	304	2	1,019	502	
1,000-1,249.....	37	37	4	5.32	541	181	178	3	359	1	1,177	591	
1,250-1,499.....	32	32	2	5.31	582	176	173	3	404	2	1,289	639	
1,500-1,749.....	37	37	12	5.43	535	172	169	3	355	8	1,311	681	
1,750-1,999.....	33	33	1	5.40	532	193	189	4	339	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,347	741	
2,000-2,499.....	29	29	2	5.42	569	187	185	2	381	1	1,481	730	
2,500-2,999.....	20	20	3	5.54	627	197	193	4	428	2	1,755	761	
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	1	5.57	620	251	249	2	368	1	1,701	972	
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	0	5.33	489	223	223	( <sup>9</sup> )	266	0	1,864	1,254	
5,000-9,999.....	3	3	0	6.00	709	220	170	50	489	0	2,172	1,216	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—con.</b>												
<i>Pennsylvania—Ohio—Continued</i>												
Type 7.....	289	289	47	7.35	681	244	237	7	428	9	1,557	859
0-249.....	1	1	0	7.00	\$ 676	\$ 259	\$ 259	\$ 0	\$ 417	\$ 0	\$ 1,301	\$ 733
250-499.....	1	1	0	7.00	\$ 488	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 0	\$ 238	\$ 0	\$ 899	\$ 544
500-749.....	14	14	0	7.39	494	169	166	3	325	0	1,070	560
750-999.....	28	28	8	7.55	550	208	205	3	323	19	1,141	618
1,000-1,249.....	33	33	8	7.33	563	209	203	6	347	7	1,217	646
1,250-1,499.....	36	36	7	7.22	662	235	233	2	416	11	1,422	763
1,500-1,749.....	30	30	6	7.36	713	248	238	10	449	16	1,541	841
1,750-1,999.....	36	36	6	7.35	685	259	248	11	423	3	1,572	863
2,000-2,499.....	49	49	7	7.31	741	260	247	13	472	9	1,770	991
2,500-2,999.....	23	23	1	7.44	737	263	259	4	474	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,770	1,000
3,000-3,999.....	29	29	4	7.32	823	279	275	4	538	6	2,035	1,140
4,000-4,999.....	6	6	0	7.29	855	331	331	0	524	0	2,268	1,423
5,000-9,999.....	3	3	0	7.67	849	295	249	46	554	0	2,133	1,165
<i>Michigan—Wisconsin</i>												
All types.....	1,067	1,067	175	3.99	461	231	222	9	227	3	1,261	786
0-249.....	13	13	2	3.62	466	210	202	8	254	2	1,327	787
250-499.....	54	54	10	3.07	314	161	156	5	149	4	784	468
500-749.....	114	114	16	3.43	345	179	175	4	165	1	870	522
750-999.....	177	177	24	3.84	396	199	195	4	195	2	1,005	603
1,000-1,249.....	197	197	34	4.19	460	228	219	9	228	4	1,165	709
1,250-1,499.....	169	169	28	4.17	478	237	231	6	238	3	1,292	798
1,500-1,749.....	115	115	17	4.13	508	256	244	12	249	3	1,439	882
1,750-1,999.....	80	80	16	4.44	559	264	249	15	289	6	1,587	1,016
2,000-2,499.....	93	93	14	4.11	553	278	259	19	269	6	1,686	1,107
2,500-2,999.....	25	25	6	3.65	547	320	303	17	225	2	1,807	1,268
3,000-3,999.....	30	30	8	4.68	674	343	315	28	328	3	2,212	1,517
Type 1.....	219	219	21	2.03	333	172	166	6	160	1	1,028	623
0-249.....	5	5	0	2.00	392	201	193	8	191	0	1,430	840
250-499.....	23	23	2	2.14	244	122	121	1	118	4	635	353
500-749.....	35	35	5	2.00	288	150	148	2	137	1	759	460
750-999.....	48	48	4	2.02	316	155	152	3	160	1	908	526
1,000-1,249.....	32	32	3	2.01	356	186	172	14	169	1	1,058	612
1,250-1,499.....	23	23	2	2.01	384	191	186	5	192	1	1,176	693
1,500-1,749.....	20	20	2	2.05	357	189	183	6	167	1	1,220	767
1,750-1,999.....	10	10	1	2.03	351	181	175	6	169	1	1,205	749
2,000-2,499.....	14	14	1	2.00	416	228	209	19	186	2	1,549	1,065
2,500-2,999.....	6	6	1	2.04	428	259	259	0	167	2	1,598	1,000
3,000-3,999.....	3	3	0	2.00	305	166	166	0	139	0	1,506	1,131
Types 2 and 3.....	270	270	44	3.46	423	213	205	8	207	3	1,188	739
0-249.....	1	1	0	3.00	\$ 309	\$ 153	\$ 153	\$ 0	\$ 156	\$ 0	\$ 654	\$ 359
250-499.....	11	11	3	3.35	373	194	181	13	175	4	958	600
500-749.....	29	29	6	3.41	329	168	161	7	158	3	838	486
750-999.....	45	45	5	3.48	376	192	185	7	183	1	963	577
1,000-1,249.....	57	57	11	3.48	432	210	203	7	218	4	1,127	678

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living		
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
		(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—con.</b>													
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin—Continued</i>													
Types 2 and 3—Con.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1,250-1,499.....	41	41	3	3.44	452	233	225	8	219	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,232	767	
1,500-1,749.....	35	35	6	3.49	444	221	214	7	222	1	1,310	772	
1,750-1,999.....	15	15	6	3.59	470	218	211	7	241	11	1,455	949	
2,000-2,499.....	21	21	3	3.45	461	239	223	16	221	1	1,503	1,004	
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	0	3.43	505	307	292	15	198	0	1,772	1,322	
3,000-3,999.....	8	8	1	3.50	544	263	248	15	279	2	1,931	1,363	
Types 4 and 5.....	377	377	76	4.29	491	247	235	12	240	4	1,350	864	
0-249.....	5	5	1	4.40	590	223	211	12	366	1	1,472	861	
250-499.....	17	17	4	3.70	341	180	178	2	157	4	823	504	
500-749.....	33	33	3	3.72	355	190	189	1	164	1	915	567	
750-999.....	52	52	11	4.28	411	214	211	3	193	4	1,008	617	
1,000-1,249.....	66	66	12	4.43	464	230	220	10	229	5	1,177	741	
1,250-1,499.....	65	65	15	4.18	481	239	232	7	238	4	1,321	827	
1,500-1,749.....	38	38	6	4.49	555	284	261	23	267	4	1,567	1,025	
1,750-1,999.....	40	40	7	4.54	586	277	255	22	308	1	1,700	1,108	
2,000-2,499.....	40	40	7	4.44	578	282	265	17	286	10	1,709	1,095	
2,500-2,999.....	10	10	5	4.20	590	315	285	30	271	4	1,899	1,334	
3,000-3,999.....	11	11	5	4.58	703	393	369	24	307	3	2,410	1,717	
Types 6 and 7.....	201	201	34	6.29	597	290	281	9	302	5	1,446	883	
0-249.....	2	2	1	<sup>8</sup> 6.00	<sup>8</sup> 414	<sup>8</sup> 227	<sup>8</sup> 227	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 179	<sup>8</sup> 8	<sup>8</sup> 1,043	<sup>8</sup> 684	
250-499.....	3	3	1	5.67	482	239	222	17	235	8	1,063	661	
500-749.....	17	17	2	5.85	469	230	223	7	238	1	1,069	624	
750-999.....	32	32	4	6.39	518	249	246	3	267	2	1,203	731	
1,000-1,249.....	42	42	8	6.44	570	281	277	4	283	6	1,279	773	
1,250-1,499.....	40	40	8	6.16	554	263	257	6	287	4	1,375	844	
1,500-1,749.....	22	22	3	6.40	666	324	317	7	338	4	1,624	915	
1,750-1,999.....	15	15	2	6.60	714	328	318	10	369	17	1,671	1,013	
2,000-2,499.....	18	18	3	5.81	709	353	327	26	353	3	1,953	1,287	
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	0	<sup>8</sup> 6.50	<sup>8</sup> 832	<sup>8</sup> 570	<sup>8</sup> 566	<sup>8</sup> 4	<sup>8</sup> 262	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 2,100	<sup>8</sup> 1,554	
3,000-3,999.....	8	8	2	7.01	900	420	363	57	476	4	2,484	1,540	
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>													
All types.....	1,642	1,642	249	3.73	523	188	179	9	332	3	1,243	734	
0-249.....	24	24	3	3.26	371	129	128	1	241	1	782	427	
250-499.....	107	107	18	3.37	402	139	137	2	257	6	807	417	
500-749.....	206	206	43	3.40	431	149	146	3	277	5	898	485	
750-999.....	258	258	44	3.46	478	170	165	5	305	3	1,018	561	
1,000-1,249.....	252	252	31	3.82	519	186	179	7	331	2	1,167	680	
1,250-1,499.....	207	207	19	3.80	543	193	186	7	348	2	1,219	706	
1,500-1,749.....	162	162	26	3.98	570	205	193	12	363	2	1,405	835	
1,750-1,999.....	110	110	16	3.72	564	204	196	8	358	2	1,469	895	
2,000-2,499.....	139	139	18	4.03	597	220	201	19	375	2	1,587	994	
2,500-2,999.....	78	78	14	4.28	624	235	220	15	385	4	1,714	1,094	
3,000-3,999.....	63	63	12	4.11	667	258	230	28	406	3	1,935	1,256	
4,000-4,999.....	16	16	2	3.68	627	250	204	46	375	2	1,893	1,189	
5,000-9,999.....	20	20	3	4.14	685	291	251	40	392	2	2,319	1,655	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Home produced	Gift or pay	All food		Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
					All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—CON.												
Illinois-Iowa—Con.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Type 1.....	421	421	51	2.05	398	142	138	4	255	1	987	561
0-249.....	8	8	0	2.00	365	135	134	1	230	0	679	338
250-499.....	35	35	4	2.04	327	119	116	3	207	1	700	368
500-749.....	73	73	9	2.01	342	120	119	1	221	1	729	386
750-999.....	90	90	15	2.07	396	131	128	3	263	2	874	462
1,000-1,249.....	60	60	5	2.08	404	145	142	3	259	( <sup>9</sup> )	994	556
1,250-1,499.....	48	48	4	2.14	422	148	144	4	273	1	1,112	662
1,500-1,749.....	31	31	5	2.01	439	169	163	6	270	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,190	696
1,750-1,999.....	27	27	5	2.01	446	165	160	5	280	0	1,230	738
2,000-2,499.....	22	22	0	2.03	431	165	159	6	266	0	1,238	779
2,500-2,999.....	6	6	0	2.00	540	263	249	14	277	0	1,704	1,197
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	4	2.08	419	130	122	8	286	3	1,566	939
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	0	2.00	431	181	163	18	250	0	1,365	899
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	0	2.00	595	188	184	4	407	0	1,840	998
Type 2 and 3.....	385	385	60	3.51	497	179	172	7	316	2	1,186	703
0-249.....	4	4	0	3.83	432	127	126	1	305	0	1,007	581
250-499.....	26	26	2	3.58	380	133	130	3	246	1	794	434
500-749.....	47	47	7	3.42	448	159	156	3	288	1	987	557
750-999.....	67	67	13	3.39	490	174	170	4	314	2	1,047	573
1,000-1,249.....	74	74	11	3.51	510	178	171	7	330	2	1,132	664
1,250-1,499.....	51	51	6	3.51	491	186	180	6	303	2	1,146	673
1,500-1,749.....	38	38	8	3.66	521	179	174	5	340	2	1,347	793
1,750-1,999.....	24	24	3	3.54	559	204	197	7	353	2	1,431	844
2,000-2,499.....	27	27	3	3.51	546	200	187	13	345	1	1,479	947
2,500-2,999.....	13	13	3	3.62	532	220	211	9	311	1	1,521	1,042
3,000-3,999.....	9	9	2	3.44	569	225	207	18	342	2	1,784	1,154
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	0	<sup>8</sup> 4.00	<sup>8</sup> 419	<sup>8</sup> 211	<sup>8</sup> 126	<sup>8</sup> 85	<sup>8</sup> 208	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 1,912	<sup>8</sup> 1,514
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	2	3.50	652	273	241	32	371	8	2,510	1,960
Type 4 and 5.....	591	591	99	4.08	569	210	194	16	355	4	1,395	845
0-249.....	10	10	2	3.49	318	110	110	0	206	2	620	314
250-499.....	34	34	9	3.70	457	155	153	2	291	11	842	423
500-749.....	63	63	20	3.98	476	164	160	4	303	9	975	523
750-999.....	58	58	8	3.70	495	188	177	11	301	6	1,086	627
1,000-1,249.....	76	76	13	4.19	546	208	198	10	333	5	1,260	765
1,250-1,499.....	72	72	5	4.07	592	210	201	9	381	1	1,296	751
1,500-1,749.....	67	67	11	4.15	615	220	201	19	393	2	1,534	923
1,750-1,999.....	47	47	7	4.25	588	214	203	11	372	2	1,566	979
2,000-2,499.....	66	66	10	4.20	638	241	213	28	395	2	1,685	1,047
2,500-2,999.....	49	49	7	4.42	628	222	204	18	402	4	1,733	1,077
3,000-3,999.....	32	32	4	4.22	684	284	246	38	399	1	2,027	1,368
4,000-4,999.....	9	9	2	4.09	692	278	220	58	410	4	2,059	1,223
5,000-9,999.....	8	8	1	4.05	645	325	242	83	319	1	2,572	2,010

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—con.												
Illinois-Iowa—Con. Types 6 and 7.....	Number 245	Number 245	Number 39	Number 6.12	Dollars 668	Dollars 232	Dollars 224	Dollars 8	Dollars 432	Dollars 4	Dollars 1,405	Dollars 811
0-249.....	2	2	1	<sup>8</sup> 6.00	<sup>8</sup> 538	<sup>8</sup> 206	<sup>8</sup> 204	<sup>8</sup> 2	<sup>8</sup> 329	<sup>8</sup> 3	<sup>8</sup> 1,532	<sup>8</sup> 1,044
250-499.....	12	12	3	5.88	513	163	161	2	336	14	1,049	503
500-749.....	23	23	7	6.13	555	181	179	2	363	11	1,045	546
750-999.....	43	43	8	6.12	612	219	214	5	390	3	1,184	660
1,000-1,249.....	42	42	2	6.17	649	216	208	8	432	1	1,307	732
1,250-1,499.....	36	36	4	5.89	677	229	223	6	444	4	1,309	719
1,500-1,749.....	26	26	2	6.36	678	248	239	9	428	2	1,410	832
1,750-1,999.....	12	12	1	5.83	747	258	252	6	489	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,697	1,022
2,000-2,499.....	24	24	5	6.00	691	236	222	14	452	3	1,757	1,101
2,500-2,999.....	10	10	4	5.79	774	303	297	6	466	5	1,877	1,182
3,000-3,999.....	10	10	2	6.79	1,000	360	331	29	633	7	2,222	1,371
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	0	<sup>8</sup> 8.00	<sup>8</sup> 1,225	<sup>8</sup> 371	<sup>8</sup> 336	<sup>8</sup> 35	<sup>8</sup> 854	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 3,018	<sup>8</sup> 1,999
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	0	7.12	888	343	343	0	545	0	2,104	1,299
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN												
North Dakota-Kansas												
All types.....	1,088	1,086	242	3.55	490	209	196	13	274	7	1,198	758
Net losses.....	104	104	26	3.43	481	203	187	16	265	13	1,163	750
Net incomes.....	984	982	216	3.57	491	210	198	12	274	7	1,202	759
0-249.....	90	88	20	3.44	420	197	186	11	219	4	993	646
250-499.....	167	167	38	3.25	416	181	173	8	229	6	946	583
500-749.....	185	185	39	3.42	453	188	178	10	258	7	1,050	644
750-999.....	177	177	48	3.71	491	207	196	11	276	8	1,177	725
1,000-1,249.....	105	105	25	3.65	519	218	206	12	293	8	1,249	790
1,250-1,499.....	89	89	12	3.86	549	231	220	11	315	3	1,349	848
1,500-1,749.....	62	62	9	3.75	565	241	223	18	321	3	1,414	911
1,750-1,999.....	39	39	10	3.55	562	226	210	16	324	12	1,632	1,064
2,000-2,499.....	33	33	5	3.92	660	285	265	20	363	12	1,924	1,261
2,500-2,999.....	23	23	7	3.89	644	294	249	45	348	2	1,796	1,220
3,000-3,999.....	14	14	3	3.53	600	308	283	25	290	2	1,804	1,266
Type 1.....	236	235	42	2.01	365	168	161	7	193	4	951	611
Net losses.....	29	29	6	2.04	342	142	133	9	191	9	905	584
Net incomes.....	207	206	36	2.01	369	171	165	6	194	4	957	615
0-249.....	23	22	5	2.00	327	184	179	5	140	3	815	563
250-499.....	46	46	10	2.01	360	172	169	3	185	3	839	537
500-749.....	47	47	7	2.01	380	155	148	7	219	6	865	515
750-999.....	35	35	8	2.00	356	152	142	10	202	2	927	564
1,000-1,249.....	18	18	1	2.03	365	172	168	4	189	4	1,024	693
1,250-1,499.....	11	11	0	2.00	429	217	212	5	212	0	1,231	786
1,500-1,749.....	9	9	0	2.06	357	150	148	2	207	0	1,116	712
1,750-1,999.....	8	8	2	2.01	375	163	163	( <sup>9</sup> )	205	7	1,199	742
2,000-2,499.....	3	3	1	2.00	378	229	229	0	142	7	1,641	1,275
2,500-2,999.....	3	3	1	2.00	397	175	140	35	219	3	1,474	1,145
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	1	2.00	521	321	285	36	197	3	1,694	1,257

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living		
	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure			All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
		Home produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
													(1)
FLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—con.													
<i>North Dakota-Kansas—Continued</i>													
Types 2 and 3.....	Number 371	Number 371	Number 85	Number 3.50	Dollars 457	Dollars 196	Dollars 188	Dollars 8	Dollars 255	Dollars 6	Dollars 1,124	Dollars 710	
Net losses.....	30	30	8	3.38	420	171	158	13	234	15	1,101	724	
Net incomes.....	341	341	77	3.51	460	199	191	8	256	5	1,126	708	
0-249.....	27	27	7	3.50	382	181	173	8	197	4	917	605	
250-499.....	68	68	19	3.30	404	172	165	7	226	6	939	570	
500-749.....	64	64	12	3.53	440	190	181	9	244	6	953	580	
750-999.....	67	67	17	3.63	485	198	190	8	282	5	1,155	706	
1,000-1,249.....	38	38	6	3.56	468	194	187	7	271	3	1,066	654	
1,250-1,499.....	31	31	4	3.60	477	225	221	4	251	1	1,305	883	
1,500-1,749.....	18	18	3	3.50	536	231	228	3	304	1	1,370	882	
1,750-1,999.....	10	10	5	3.54	556	226	219	7	320	10	1,720	1,193	
2,000-2,499.....	10	10	2	3.42	609	280	269	11	318	11	1,986	1,264	
2,500-2,999.....	4	4	0	3.75	558	275	261	14	283	0	1,850	1,199	
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	2	3.61	557	293	267	26	258	6	1,718	1,146	
Types 4 and 5.....	481	480	115	4.35	577	241	221	20	326	10	1,377	868	
Net losses.....	45	45	12	4.36	612	264	242	22	334	14	1,370	874	
Net incomes.....	436	435	103	4.35	574	238	219	19	326	10	1,377	867	
0-249.....	40	39	8	4.23	498	214	198	16	277	7	1,148	721	
250-499.....	53	53	9	4.26	480	198	184	14	272	10	1,049	642	
500-749.....	74	74	20	4.22	511	207	194	13	295	9	1,252	781	
750-999.....	75	75	23	4.58	560	241	226	15	304	15	1,313	818	
1,000-1,249.....	49	49	18	4.32	615	254	235	19	347	14	1,474	931	
1,250-1,499.....	47	47	8	4.48	625	239	221	18	382	4	1,406	840	
1,500-1,749.....	35	35	6	4.31	632	268	239	29	359	5	1,513	977	
1,750-1,999.....	21	21	3	4.15	636	250	223	27	372	14	1,754	1,125	
2,000-2,499.....	20	20	2	4.46	729	296	268	28	419	14	1,935	1,257	
2,500-2,999.....	16	16	6	4.27	712	321	266	55	388	3	1,843	1,239	
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	0	4.50	682	308	290	18	374	0	1,985	1,351	
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>													
All types.....	447	447	82	3.36	530	261	238	23	262	7	1,174	766	
0-249.....	31	31	6	3.13	427	236	216	20	186	5	936	633	
250-499.....	60	60	8	2.94	439	233	213	20	202	4	999	680	
500-749.....	75	75	7	3.14	472	243	231	12	226	3	964	614	
750-999.....	84	84	17	3.33	522	245	232	13	268	9	1,091	685	
1,000-1,249.....	57	57	12	3.62	528	260	235	25	265	3	1,158	724	
1,250-1,499.....	43	43	10	3.67	611	295	275	20	304	12	1,368	891	
1,500-1,749.....	23	23	3	3.42	557	247	230	17	303	7	1,334	872	
1,750-1,999.....	26	26	6	3.97	691	318	261	57	363	10	1,552	1,010	
2,000-2,499.....	26	26	8	3.70	680	324	268	56	337	19	1,576	1,058	
2,500-2,999.....	13	13	3	3.15	564	277	255	22	284	3	1,534	1,103	
3,000-3,999.....	9	9	2	3.56	646	344	282	62	290	12	1,678	1,194	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>3</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
			Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
	(3)	(4)	(7)	(8)			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—CON.													
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado—Con.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Type 1.....	130	130	18	2.00	414	211	196	15	199	4	968	630	
0-249.....	10	10	3	2.00	403	211	201	10	186	6	830	542	
250-499.....	24	24	2	2.00	357	183	176	7	172	2	828	559	
500-749.....	28	28	2	2.00	402	218	205	13	180	4	832	536	
750-999.....	24	24	4	2.00	443	226	209	17	215	2	966	631	
1,000-1,249.....	14	14	1	2.00	416	206	202	4	209	1	996	615	
1,250-1,499.....	8	8	3	2.00	457	196	189	7	241	20	1,154	675	
1,500-1,749.....	5	5	1	2.00	411	193	163	30	216	2	1,108	754	
1,750-1,999.....	3	3	0	2.00	465	232	143	89	233	0	1,343	783	
2,000-2,499.....	6	6	1	2.00	492	262	226	36	227	3	1,374	964	
2,500-2,999.....	5	5	1	2.00	394	225	200	25	165	4	1,170	835	
3,000-3,999.....	3	3	0	2.00	474	190	176	14	284	0	1,444	969	
Types 2 and 3.....	136	136	14	3.47	519	245	233	12	272	2	1,128	725	
0-249.....	12	12	2	3.45	432	228	212	16	199	5	1,015	696	
250-499.....	16	16	1	3.31	471	245	234	11	223	3	973	649	
500-749.....	27	27	1	3.49	490	229	226	3	259	2	911	545	
750-999.....	29	29	4	3.42	512	237	226	11	271	4	1,129	714	
1,000-1,249.....	15	15	1	3.47	515	241	222	19	272	2	1,172	725	
1,250-1,499.....	15	15	3	3.58	630	301	278	23	324	5	1,255	810	
1,500-1,749.....	9	9	0	3.44	531	202	199	3	329	0	1,340	887	
1,750-1,999.....	4	4	0	3.67	570	288	285	3	282	0	1,234	814	
2,000-2,499.....	7	7	1	3.57	598	252	228	24	342	4	1,582	1,056	
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	1	<sup>8</sup> 4.00	<sup>8</sup> 705	<sup>8</sup> 335	<sup>8</sup> 317	<sup>8</sup> 18	<sup>8</sup> 367	<sup>8</sup> 3	<sup>8</sup> 1,918	<sup>8</sup> 1,366	
3,000-3,999.....	0	0	0										
Types 4 and 5.....	181	181	50	4.26	621	309	272	37	300	12	1,357	894	
0-249.....	9	9	1	3.95	449	276	239	37	171	2	948	651	
250-499.....	20	20	5	3.78	512	283	239	44	222	7	1,227	850	
500-749.....	20	20	4	4.28	544	296	271	25	244	4	1,221	816	
750-999.....	31	31	9	4.26	594	268	255	13	308	18	1,151	698	
1,000-1,249.....	28	28	10	4.51	592	297	257	40	289	6	1,233	778	
1,250-1,499.....	20	20	4	4.40	658	330	308	22	315	13	1,538	1,037	
1,500-1,749.....	9	9	2	4.19	665	324	299	25	324	17	1,453	923	
1,750-1,999.....	19	19	6	4.34	753	339	278	61	401	13	1,652	1,087	
2,000-2,499.....	13	13	6	4.56	811	392	310	82	385	34	1,666	1,103	
2,500-2,999.....	6	6	1	3.83	658	301	279	22	355	2	1,709	1,239	
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	2	4.33	731	420	334	86	294	17	1,795	1,306	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food with out direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>6</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PACIFIC												
Washington-Oregon	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All types-----	948	948	189	3.34	493	207	190	17	279	7	1,188	744
0-249-----	17	17	4	2.41	299	121	119	2	163	15	609	346
250-499-----	63	63	12	2.90	311	125	121	4	180	6	621	332
500-749-----	142	142	26	3.00	382	161	154	7	211	10	770	439
750-999-----	117	117	24	3.29	446	182	174	8	254	10	950	553
1,000-1,249-----	120	120	26	3.37	490	196	182	14	290	4	1,073	626
1,250-1,499-----	113	113	23	3.51	523	210	195	15	305	8	1,212	730
1,500-1,749-----	100	100	21	3.58	568	232	215	17	328	8	1,413	911
1,750-1,999-----	71	71	10	3.48	560	257	224	33	294	9	1,443	958
2,000-2,499-----	102	102	17	3.41	564	236	208	28	326	2	1,560	1,049
2,500-2,999-----	43	43	6	3.62	652	310	264	46	339	3	1,860	1,292
3,000-3,999-----	46	46	17	3.70	603	266	226	40	323	14	1,775	1,201
4,000-4,999-----	14	14	3	4.00	621	249	231	18	370	2	1,885	1,251
Type 1-----	266	266	43	2.02	364	162	150	12	197	5	941	587
0-249-----	11	11	4	2.00	279	112	110	2	143	24	575	327
250-499-----	24	24	2	2.10	262	111	108	3	150	1	497	252
500-749-----	60	60	11	2.02	332	145	141	4	180	7	676	375
750-999-----	33	33	5	2.06	372	169	157	12	201	2	840	505
1,000-1,249-----	37	37	7	2.01	381	164	144	20	210	7	923	540
1,250-1,499-----	20	20	4	2.00	387	137	133	4	245	5	1,117	657
1,500-1,749-----	19	19	1	2.00	420	195	184	11	235	(9)	1,327	904
1,750-1,999-----	15	15	2	2.00	384	198	184	14	186	(9)	1,266	902
2,000-2,499-----	27	27	4	2.00	389	192	168	24	195	2	1,249	868
2,500-2,999-----	9	9	0	2.00	513	261	220	41	252	0	1,642	1,184
3,000-3,999-----	9	9	3	2.00	414	189	176	13	219	6	1,239	819
4,000-4,999-----	2	2	0	2.00	399	124	114	10	275	0	1,732	989
Type 2 and 3-----	293	293	55	3.46	495	202	188	14	286	7	1,164	723
0-249-----	6	6	0	3.15	338	138	138	0	200	0	672	380
250-499-----	20	20	4	3.27	345	133	127	6	203	9	740	416
500-749-----	37	37	6	3.46	434	176	165	11	252	6	858	499
750-999-----	42	42	9	3.41	447	184	178	6	258	5	968	567
1,000-1,249-----	38	38	7	3.56	509	198	192	6	309	2	1,053	604
1,250-1,499-----	41	41	9	3.46	541	202	191	11	327	12	1,170	680
1,500-1,749-----	38	38	8	3.48	523	215	202	13	304	4	1,325	847
1,750-1,999-----	23	23	2	3.46	539	268	228	40	268	3	1,390	937
2,000-2,499-----	22	22	5	3.47	547	212	181	31	332	3	1,590	1,094
2,500-2,999-----	12	12	3	3.45	598	303	269	34	287	8	1,795	1,286
3,000-3,999-----	11	11	2	3.54	572	201	188	13	356	15	1,624	1,005
4,000-4,999-----	3	3	0	3.67	516	230	223	7	286	0	1,727	1,288
Type 4 and 5-----	389	389	91	4.17	581	241	217	24	330	10	1,376	869
0-249-----	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
250-499-----	19	19	6	3.53	338	136	133	3	194	8	652	344
500-749-----	45	45	9	3.94	406	170	163	7	220	16	823	474
750-999-----	42	42	10	4.15	502	191	184	7	290	21	1,019	577
1,000-1,249-----	45	45	12	4.32	564	221	204	17	338	5	1,214	716
1,250-1,499-----	52	52	10	4.13	560	244	221	23	310	6	1,282	799
1,500-1,749-----	43	43	12	4.38	667	263	240	23	391	13	1,529	970

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year					Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living		
						All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
							All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
PACIFIC—con.													
Washington-Oregon—Continued													
Types 4 and 5—Con.													
1,750-1,999.....	33	33	6	4.16	654	277	241	36	360	17	1,561	998	
2,000-2,499.....	53	53	8	4.10	661	268	240	28	391	2	1,707	1,124	
2,500-2,999.....	22	22	3	4.37	738	332	278	54	404	2	1,984	1,338	
3,000-3,999.....	26	26	12	4.34	682	321	259	62	344	17	2,024	1,416	
4,000-4,999.....	9	9	3	4.56	706	283	260	23	419	4	1,972	1,296	
Oregon—part-time													
All types.....	383	383	87	3.36	592	328	286	42	256	8	1,508	1,079	
0-249.....	0	0	0										
250-499.....	2	2	1	<sup>8</sup> 2.00	<sup>8</sup> 154	<sup>8</sup> 120	<sup>8</sup> 120	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 22	<sup>8</sup> 12	<sup>8</sup> 589	<sup>8</sup> 352	
500-749.....	17	17	6	2.66	387	202	182	20	175	10	1,013	733	
750-999.....	44	44	10	3.02	444	207	188	19	215	22	1,001	637	
1,000-1,249.....	50	50	13	3.38	525	264	245	19	251	10	1,158	746	
1,250-1,499.....	63	63	12	3.39	563	292	266	26	267	4	1,299	894	
1,500-1,749.....	62	62	16	3.46	618	346	310	36	262	10	1,469	1,033	
1,750-1,999.....	44	44	12	3.40	644	355	315	40	282	7	1,648	1,185	
2,000-2,499.....	55	55	9	3.42	668	392	341	51	273	3	1,832	1,377	
2,500-2,999.....	29	29	6	3.68	720	432	327	105	279	9	2,263	1,744	
3,000-3,999.....	17	17	2	3.74	835	578	436	142	255	2	2,679	2,109	
Type 1.....	92	92	16	2.01	477	279	234	45	187	11	1,324	950	
0-249.....	0	0	0										
250-499.....	2	2	1	<sup>8</sup> 2.00	<sup>8</sup> 154	<sup>8</sup> 120	<sup>8</sup> 120	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 22	<sup>8</sup> 12	<sup>8</sup> 589	<sup>8</sup> 352	
500-749.....	7	7	3	2.02	381	170	164	6	188	23	699	413	
750-999.....	18	18	6	2.00	428	211	181	31	192	25	972	648	
1,000-1,249.....	11	11	1	2.04	454	238	228	10	215	1	1,193	731	
1,250-1,499.....	14	14	2	2.00	453	255	215	40	196	2	1,200	865	
1,500-1,749.....	14	14	2	2.00	531	365	294	71	139	27	1,513	1,140	
1,750-1,999.....	8	8	0	2.00	553	328	280	48	225	0	1,398	1,030	
2,000-2,499.....	10	10	0	2.00	542	294	251	43	248	0	1,584	1,136	
2,500-2,999.....	6	6	1	2.00	<sup>8</sup> 580	427	285	142	152	1	2,393	1,976	
3,000-3,999.....	2	2	0	<sup>8</sup> 2.00	<sup>8</sup> 556	<sup>8</sup> 498	<sup>8</sup> 408	<sup>8</sup> 90	<sup>8</sup> 58	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 2,875	<sup>8</sup> 2,277	
Types 2 and 3.....	131	131	30	3.49	579	308	273	35	264	7	1,447	1,026	
0-249.....	0	0	0										
250-499.....	0	0	0										
500-749.....	7	7	2	3.00	339	176	170	6	162	1	839	561	
750-999.....	14	14	1	3.64	426	175	169	6	231	20	983	602	
1,000-1,249.....	20	20	8	3.64	534	260	246	14	265	9	1,130	751	
1,250-1,499.....	22	22	5	3.45	541	283	265	18	257	1	1,258	878	
1,500-1,749.....	22	22	5	3.48	651	333	304	29	313	5	1,504	1,015	
1,750-1,999.....	18	18	5	3.53	628	347	323	24	269	12	1,665	1,206	
2,000-2,499.....	17	17	3	3.35	678	376	310	66	300	2	1,886	1,431	
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	1	3.71	691	447	340	107	243	1	2,023	1,559	
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	0	3.25	739	543	321	222	196	0	2,614	2,130	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year								Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Home produced		Gift or pay	All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
													Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
PACIFIC—contd.													
<i>Oregon—part-time—Continued</i>													
Types 4 and 5.....	Number 160	Number 160	Number 41	Number 4.04	Dollars 668	Dollars 371	Dollars 326	Dollars 45	Dollars 288	Dollars 9	Dollars 1,664	Dollars 1,196	
0-249.....	0	0	0										
250-499.....	0	0	0										
500-749.....	3	3	1	3.33	516	340	256	84	174	2	2,153	1,883	
750-999.....	12	12	3	3.83	490	240	220	20	231	19	1,066	662	
1,000-1,249.....	19	19	4	3.89	558	283	254	29	257	18	1,167	749	
1,250-1,499.....	27	27	5	4.06	638	319	295	24	311	8	1,383	922	
1,500-1,749.....	26	26	9	4.23	688	346	324	22	287	5	1,417	991	
1,750-1,999.....	18	18	7	3.89	701	376	323	53	320	5	1,741	1,232	
2,000-2,499.....	28	28	6	3.98	707	437	398	44	265	5	1,888	1,432	
2,500-2,999.....	16	16	4	4.29	786	429	338	90	343	14	2,319	1,738	
3,000-3,999.....	11	11	2	4.24	921	606	484	122	313	2	2,667	2,070	
<i>California</i>													
All types.....	888	855	181	3.32	530	412	377	35	113	5	1,637	1,291	
0-249.....	19	19	6	2.77	378	298	276	22	73	7	949	743	
250-499.....	52	50	8	2.94	370	288	275	13	80	2	1,008	799	
500-749.....	74	71	19	2.92	394	289	280	9	101	4	1,003	743	
750-999.....	89	87	11	3.18	467	335	323	12	129	3	1,144	863	
1,000-1,249.....	70	67	14	3.19	473	344	321	23	126	3	1,302	994	
1,250-1,499.....	92	89	17	3.33	507	384	364	20	118	5	1,496	1,166	
1,500-1,749.....	91	89	21	3.35	521	402	382	20	114	5	1,526	1,197	
1,750-1,999.....	76	71	15	3.41	557	427	390	37	123	7	1,725	1,351	
2,000-2,499.....	137	135	33	3.61	588	463	419	44	119	6	1,896	1,530	
2,500-2,999.....	79	76	17	3.60	603	488	445	43	109	6	2,071	1,676	
3,000-3,999.....	66	61	14	3.42	663	552	477	75	106	5	2,294	1,858	
4,000-4,999.....	24	23	5	3.61	740	595	495	100	134	11	2,599	2,146	
5,000-9,999.....	19	17	1	3.32	726	655	498	157	70	1	3,733	2,883	
Type 1.....	250	241	52	2.01	414	324	299	25	86	4	1,413	1,098	
0-249.....	10	10	4	2.00	265	218	211	7	37	10	718	554	
250-499.....	21	19	5	2.10	348	274	257	17	71	3	1,070	879	
500-749.....	27	26	8	2.01	337	247	242	5	82	8	856	605	
750-999.....	27	27	5	2.00	362	256	249	7	103	3	987	727	
1,000-1,249.....	25	24	3	2.00	384	291	271	20	91	2	1,256	961	
1,250-1,499.....	32	31	5	2.00	419	325	312	13	92	2	1,346	1,027	
1,500-1,749.....	24	23	5	2.01	418	345	326	19	70	3	1,428	1,157	
1,750-1,999.....	18	17	4	2.00	494	343	315	28	148	3	1,597	1,163	
2,000-2,499.....	24	23	7	2.00	484	408	373	35	65	11	1,851	1,545	
2,500-2,999.....	17	16	5	2.02	474	359	313	46	110	5	1,768	1,399	
3,000-3,999.....	14	14	1	2.00	496	415	399	16	79	2	1,957	1,479	
4,000-4,999.....	4	4	0	2.00	596	580	368	212	16	0	2,395	1,993	
5,000-9,999.....	7	7	0	2.00	522	470	345	125	52	0	3,546	2,762	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PACIFIC—contd.												
California—Contd.												
Types 2 and 3.....	Number 296	Number 285	Number 55	Number 3.50	Dollars 532	Dollars 420	Dollars 389	Dollars 31	Dollars 109	Dollars 3	Dollars 1,625	Dollars 1,301
0-249 .....	5	5	1	3.50	538	400	395	5	137	1	1,192	939
250-499 .....	13	13	2	3.38	362	264	251	13	97	1	965	754
500-749 .....	23	21	4	3.39	415	318	307	11	95	2	1,080	840
750-999 .....	30	29	2	3.45	471	338	328	10	131	2	1,106	834
1,000-1,249 .....	24	22	1	3.44	473	338	307	31	135	( <sup>8</sup> )	1,244	943
1,250-1,499 .....	26	24	6	3.52	503	401	383	18	93	9	1,496	1,186
1,500-1,749 .....	31	30	8	3.54	532	414	396	18	116	2	1,490	1,172
1,750-1,999 .....	29	29	7	3.59	564	430	392	38	129	5	1,663	1,325
2,000-2,499 .....	56	55	13	3.46	571	471	425	46	95	5	1,878	1,526
2,500-2,999 .....	29	28	6	3.72	610	508	473	35	101	1	2,148	1,740
3,000-3,999 .....	18	18	3	3.44	637	534	466	68	100	3	2,269	1,846
4,000-4,999 .....	8	7	2	3.56	646	548	521	27	96	2	2,584	2,261
5,000-9,999 .....	4	4	0	3.75	719	660	573	87	59	0	3,118	2,727
Types 4 and 5.....	342	329	74	4.13	611	468	423	45	136	7	1,810	1,425
0-249 .....	4	4	1	3.80	450	365	298	67	82	3	1,222	970
250-499 .....	18	18	1	3.61	402	323	316	7	78	1	966	739
500-749 .....	24	24	7	3.49	439	309	297	12	126	4	1,095	806
750-999 .....	32	31	4	3.92	551	399	381	18	147	5	1,311	1,004
1,000-1,249 .....	21	21	10	4.33	580	417	399	18	155	8	1,425	1,092
1,250-1,499 .....	34	34	6	4.42	591	425	396	29	160	6	1,638	1,281
1,500-1,749 .....	36	36	8	4.08	579	429	408	21	140	10	1,623	1,244
1,750-1,999 .....	29	25	4	4.10	588	475	433	42	103	10	1,867	1,495
2,000-2,499 .....	57	57	13	4.45	649	479	434	45	165	5	1,932	1,528
2,500-2,999 .....	33	32	6	4.30	662	537	489	48	116	9	2,160	1,764
3,000-3,999 .....	34	29	10	4.01	747	620	518	102	119	8	2,446	2,021
4,000-4,999 .....	12	12	3	4.18	850	632	522	110	200	18	2,677	2,121
5,000-9,999 .....	8	6	1	4.25	908	815	594	221	92	1	4,205	3,067
SOUTHEAST-WHITE OPERATORS												
North Carolina self-sufficing counties												
All types.....	607	607	200	4.25	559	89	82	7	460	10	888	305
0-249 .....	10	10	4	3.00	157	37	37	0	116	4	262	94
250-499 .....	78	78	28	3.41	301	49	48	1	244	8	453	130
500-749 .....	138	138	46	3.73	444	68	67	1	366	10	671	197
750-999 .....	156	156	58	4.61	596	86	80	6	501	9	886	262
1,000-1,249 .....	107	107	36	4.46	670	105	97	8	553	12	1,048	355
1,250-1,499 .....	63	63	18	4.78	715	126	114	12	580	9	1,244	499
1,500-1,749 .....	39	39	7	4.80	752	142	113	29	604	6	1,379	621
1,750-1,999 .....	16	16	3	5.31	820	128	110	18	685	7	1,600	767

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure			All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
		Home produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST-WHITE OPERATORS—CON.												
North Carolina self-sufficing counties—Continued	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Type 1.....	97	97	22	2.04	406	59	58	1	343	4	687	221
0-249.....	4	4	1	2.00	158	29	29	0	126	3	258	82
250-499.....	25	25	8	2.00	272	34	34	( <sup>9</sup> )	237	1	425	112
500-749.....	31	31	8	2.08	387	60	60	( <sup>9</sup> )	326	1	622	181
750-999.....	12	12	2	2.06	533	58	58	( <sup>9</sup> )	460	15	838	219
1,000-1,249.....	14	14	3	2.03	550	92	88	4	453	5	904	294
1,250-1,499.....	7	7	0	2.00	547	90	89	1	457	0	1,205	544
1,500-1,749.....	4	4	0	2.00	502	76	70	6	426	0	1,121	534
1,750-1,999.....	0	0	0									
Types 2 and 3.....	143	143	41	3.48	489	85	80	5	395	9	800	295
0-249.....	5	5	2	3.40	161	37	37	0	119	5	264	91
250-499.....	23	23	8	3.42	300	55	54	1	235	10	445	133
500-749.....	39	39	14	3.47	438	71	68	3	353	14	670	212
750-999.....	31	31	9	3.53	555	91	80	11	459	5	831	262
1,000-1,249.....	26	26	5	3.35	592	107	102	5	478	7	999	387
1,250-1,499.....	13	13	2	3.52	601	128	120	8	470	3	1,111	494
1,500-1,749.....	2	2	0	\$ 4.00	\$ 571	\$ 55	\$ 54	\$ 1	\$ 516	\$ 0	\$ 1,026	\$ 452
1,750-1,999.....	4	4	1	4.00	901	158	150	8	727	16	2,110	1,215
Types 4 and 5.....	245	245	95	4.45	609	96	83	13	501	12	954	320
0-249.....	0	0	0									
250-499.....	24	24	10	4.24	337	55	55	( <sup>9</sup> )	269	13	505	148
500-749.....	52	52	20	4.10	475	66	64	2	395	14	693	183
750-999.....	74	74	29	4.57	609	90	83	7	509	10	904	269
1,000-1,249.....	41	41	18	4.58	723	104	88	16	601	18	1,088	339
1,250-1,499.....	24	24	11	4.71	775	143	119	24	624	8	1,353	540
1,500-1,749.....	22	22	6	4.42	786	160	113	47	617	9	1,393	620
1,750-1,999.....	8	8	1	4.89	735	110	81	29	618	7	1,397	628
Types 6 and 7.....	122	122	42	6.52	657	102	100	2	546	9	1,017	354
0-249.....	1	1	1	\$ 5.00	\$ 131	\$ 72	\$ 72	\$ 0	\$ 54	\$ 5	\$ 265	\$ 158
250-499.....	6	6	2	5.88	266	59	58	1	199	8	402	131
500-749.....	16	16	4	6.58	477	91	90	1	379	7	705	242
750-999.....	39	39	18	6.33	627	84	82	2	535	8	909	262
1,000-1,249.....	26	26	10	6.63	728	112	110	2	606	10	1,111	382
1,250-1,499.....	19	19	5	6.75	781	116	112	4	647	18	1,213	434
1,500-1,749.....	11	11	1	6.74	810	149	144	5	661	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,511	686
1,750-1,999.....	4	4	1	7.47	909	135	131	4	773	1	1,497	596

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
						Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure			All	Purchased
	Home produced	Gift or pay	All food	All purchased food		Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay				
										(12)	(13)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SOUTHEAST-WHITE OPERATORS—CON.													
North Carolina—South Carolina													
All types.....	Number 1,945	Number 1,945	Number 635	Number 4.62	Dollars 630	Dollars 172	Dollars 152	Dollars 20	Dollars 453	Dollars 5	Dollars 1,354	Dollars 741	
0-249.....	23	23	8	3.64	223	98	97	1	120	5	405	226	
250-499.....	122	122	35	3.96	281	97	95	2	178	6	534	276	
500-749.....	240	240	69	4.05	395	123	118	5	268	4	721	360	
750-999.....	283	283	95	4.46	475	128	121	7	343	4	898	443	
1,000-1,249.....	271	271	89	4.54	573	154	144	10	415	4	1,134	585	
1,250-1,499.....	237	237	74	4.76	646	168	156	12	474	4	1,323	697	
1,500-1,749.....	177	177	66	4.89	714	177	161	16	532	5	1,469	772	
1,750-1,999.....	120	120	32	4.84	768	190	167	23	573	5	1,679	922	
2,000-2,499.....	205	205	66	4.98	828	215	184	31	608	5	1,916	1,096	
2,500-2,999.....	104	104	32	5.01	909	236	193	43	667	6	2,093	1,193	
3,000-3,999.....	95	95	47	5.25	1,011	304	233	71	696	11	2,538	1,534	
4,000-4,999.....	42	42	16	5.14	946	288	206	82	650	8	2,657	1,653	
5,000-9,999.....	26	26	6	4.60	1,104	375	231	144	725	4	3,325	2,129	
Type 1.....	251	251	80	2.08	438	116	109	7	318	4	1,035	557	
0-249.....	8	8	5	2.12	250	82	82	( <sup>9</sup> ) 164	4	4	481	252	
250-499.....	30	30	8	2.05	233	71	71	( <sup>9</sup> ) 156	6	4	442	208	
500-749.....	47	47	14	2.02	334	99	95	4	231	4	672	341	
750-999.....	37	37	15	2.02	388	96	92	4	287	5	815	400	
1,000-1,249.....	46	46	17	2.30	496	114	110	4	379	3	1,105	554	
1,250-1,499.....	24	24	4	2.04	484	145	136	9	338	1	1,163	659	
1,500-1,749.....	14	14	6	2.00	529	126	116	10	400	3	1,241	690	
1,750-1,999.....	7	7	2	2.00	658	134	124	10	523	1	1,716	1,023	
2,000-2,499.....	19	19	8	2.02	605	166	154	12	432	7	1,671	956	
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	1	2.00	649	193	175	18	455	1	1,930	1,060	
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	0	2.00	728	230	186	44	498	0	2,282	1,479	
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	0	<sup>8</sup> 2.00	<sup>8</sup> 582	<sup>8</sup> 109	<sup>8</sup> 101	<sup>8</sup> 8	<sup>8</sup> 473	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 1,896	<sup>8</sup> 1,000	
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	0	2.00	738	176	144	32	562	0	2,541	1,560	
Type 2 and 3.....	373	373	116	3.51	524	144	132	12	375	5	1,165	652	
0-249.....	5	5	0	3.07	206	116	115	1	90	0	340	203	
250-499.....	34	34	11	3.38	261	93	89	4	161	7	521	280	
500-749.....	68	68	18	3.46	391	112	108	4	275	4	725	357	
750-999.....	70	70	24	3.60	439	127	119	8	308	4	859	451	
1,000-1,249.....	48	48	16	3.51	541	135	124	11	399	7	1,146	613	
1,250-1,499.....	46	46	18	3.58	559	149	137	12	406	4	1,259	710	
1,500-1,749.....	28	28	8	3.43	672	175	161	14	493	4	1,483	823	
1,750-1,999.....	23	23	9	3.53	676	198	176	22	473	5	1,633	988	
2,000-2,499.....	21	21	4	3.57	780	207	185	22	570	3	2,092	1,286	
2,500-2,999.....	13	13	5	3.77	849	189	158	31	650	10	2,117	1,256	
3,000-3,999.....	10	10	1	3.54	822	202	159	43	620	( <sup>9</sup> )	2,304	1,385	
4,000-4,999.....	4	4	2	3.25	968	291	256	35	671	6	2,672	1,601	
5,000-9,999.....	3	3	0	3.33	835	227	208	19	608	0	2,847	1,805	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure			All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
		Home produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.</b>												
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued</i>												
Types 4 and 5.....	Number 733	Number 733	Number 235	Number 4.52	Dollars 671	Dollars 187	Dollars 158	Dollars 29	Dollars 478	Dollars 6	Dollars 1,477	Dollars 817
0-249.....	7	7	2	4.55	192	94	94	( <sup>9</sup> )	90	8	365	208
250-499.....	31	31	9	4.38	295	115	112	3	177	3	606	348
500-749.....	68	68	16	4.23	417	127	123	4	287	3	710	330
750-999.....	92	92	30	4.44	489	130	125	5	354	5	901	425
1,000-1,249.....	95	95	28	4.48	581	167	154	13	411	3	1,115	575
1,250-1,499.....	98	98	29	4.70	652	167	153	14	481	4	1,355	715
1,500-1,749.....	75	75	26	4.63	702	180	158	22	517	5	1,495	798
1,750-1,999.....	48	48	9	4.17	768	189	155	34	577	2	1,654	896
2,000-2,499.....	92	92	32	4.58	828	213	171	42	610	5	1,932	1,101
2,500-2,999.....	51	51	15	4.58	911	252	192	60	653	6	2,103	1,218
3,000-3,999.....	43	43	27	4.82	968	297	225	72	687	14	2,586	1,557
4,000-4,999.....	22	22	9	4.68	877	294	198	96	573	10	2,725	1,744
5,000-9,999.....	11	11	3	4.47	1,298	558	309	249	738	2	3,999	2,609
Types 6 and 7.....	588	588	204	6.53	727	195	175	20	527	5	1,456	781
0-249.....	3	3	1	6.52	252	125	123	2	119	8	407	238
250-499.....	27	27	7	6.35	344	111	110	1	224	9	570	263
500-749.....	57	57	21	6.21	422	151	145	6	267	4	770	416
750-999.....	84	84	26	6.29	531	142	134	8	386	3	963	475
1,000-1,249.....	82	82	28	6.48	627	174	164	10	449	4	1,165	598
1,250-1,499.....	69	69	23	6.58	751	190	179	11	556	5	1,375	677
1,500-1,749.....	60	60	26	6.56	793	187	176	11	601	5	1,484	735
1,750-1,999.....	42	42	12	6.80	837	198	185	13	631	8	1,727	900
2,000-2,499.....	73	73	22	6.65	901	232	206	26	663	6	1,907	1,070
2,500-2,999.....	33	33	11	6.81	986	239	212	27	742	5	2,103	1,157
3,000-3,999.....	36	36	19	6.78	1,126	353	271	82	762	11	2,588	1,556
4,000-4,999.....	14	14	5	6.86	1,099	304	219	85	789	6	2,655	1,620
5,000-9,999.....	8	8	3	6.55	1,121	280	178	102	834	7	2,972	1,873
<i>Georgia—Mississippi</i>												
All types.....	1,255	1,255	340	3.96	510	154	137	17	351	5	1,145	655
0-249.....	8	8	2	2.62	232	68	68	( <sup>9</sup> )	156	8	470	249
250-499.....	168	168	36	3.46	281	65	64	1	213	3	467	187
500-749.....	300	300	68	3.90	388	91	89	2	293	4	667	289
750-999.....	240	240	64	4.16	472	114	109	5	354	4	875	417
1,000-1,249.....	140	140	31	4.33	571	148	140	8	417	6	1,078	532
1,250-1,499.....	102	102	30	4.38	605	168	152	16	430	7	1,251	691
1,500-1,749.....	62	62	18	4.03	615	190	170	20	420	5	1,364	781
1,750-1,999.....	45	45	9	4.19	628	210	179	31	416	2	1,405	849
2,000-2,499.....	42	42	17	3.73	638	234	189	45	398	6	1,697	1,135
2,500-2,999.....	44	44	19	4.04	696	268	226	42	422	6	2,073	1,384
3,000-3,999.....	38	38	16	3.72	775	332	284	48	427	16	2,546	1,782
4,000-4,999.....	24	24	10	3.48	858	399	298	101	449	10	2,803	2,057
5,000-9,999.....	28	28	13	3.75	1,015	537	409	128	468	10	3,966	3,074
10,000-19,999.....	14	14	7	3.32	1,256	647	498	149	591	18	5,770	4,187

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.												
<i>Georgia—Mississippi—Continued</i>												
Type 1.....	Number 261	Number 261	Number 59	Number 2.08	Dollars 402	Dollars 123	Dollars 117	Dollars 6	Dollars 277	Dollars 2	Dollars 963	Dollars 550
0-249.....	4	4	0	2.00	196	44	44	0	152	0	310	122
250-499.....	56	56	11	2.08	260	57	56	1	200	3	446	176
500-749.....	75	75	10	2.18	340	74	73	1	265	1	634	277
750-999.....	43	43	13	2.01	415	106	102	4	304	5	831	413
1,000-1,249.....	19	19	3	2.00	508	167	160	7	340	1	1,127	630
1,250-1,499.....	14	14	5	2.08	414	109	100	9	301	4	1,082	653
1,500-1,749.....	13	13	2	2.06	544	221	212	9	320	3	1,245	745
1,750-1,999.....	3	3	1	2.00	350	148	142	6	200	2	1,020	701
2,000-2,499.....	5	5	1	2.00	427	145	140	5	280	2	1,699	1,211
2,500-2,999.....	5	5	1	2.02	523	278	264	14	245	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,706	1,229
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	5	2.00	641	267	235	32	368	6	2,303	1,587
4,000-4,999.....	4	4	3	2.00	621	188	187	1	427	6	2,257	1,489
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	2	2.00	883	547	495	52	326	10	4,527	3,723
10,000-19,999.....	4	4	2	2.00	1,022	538	495	43	481	3	3,575	2,405
Type 2 and 3.....	302	302	92	3.52	482	157	141	16	319	6	1,064	626
0-249.....	3	3	2	3.00	264	82	82	( <sup>9</sup> )	161	21	651	398
250-499.....	48	48	11	3.46	285	68	67	1	213	4	460	190
500-749.....	81	81	21	3.72	392	108	105	3	281	3	654	298
750-999.....	59	59	18	3.47	449	118	112	6	326	5	847	427
1,000-1,249.....	25	25	8	3.41	532	116	110	6	410	6	993	464
1,250-1,499.....	25	25	11	3.47	598	175	165	10	409	14	1,382	815
1,500-1,749.....	13	13	7	3.64	606	209	195	14	386	11	1,338	811
1,750-1,999.....	8	8	0	3.25	624	263	209	54	361	0	1,514	1,043
2,000-2,499.....	9	9	4	3.44	663	285	253	32	369	9	1,619	1,114
2,500-2,999.....	10	10	2	3.25	544	211	196	15	331	2	2,002	1,445
3,000-3,999.....	5	5	1	3.51	811	491	418	73	317	3	1,922	1,411
4,000-4,999.....	6	6	2	3.50	976	536	404	132	427	13	2,966	2,199
5,000-9,999.....	5	5	4	3.40	1,036	604	408	196	424	8	4,015	3,245
10,000-19,999.....	5	5	1	3.40	1,038	514	404	110	492	32	4,688	3,556
Type 4 and 5.....	528	528	148	4.36	574	182	156	26	385	7	1,346	798
0-249.....	1	1	0	\$ 4.00	\$ 280	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ 0	\$ 160	\$ 0	\$ 569	\$ 313
250-499.....	45	45	11	4.07	306	76	75	1	228	2	501	203
500-749.....	99	99	23	4.44	410	95	92	3	309	6	697	300
750-999.....	99	99	23	4.54	492	119	114	5	370	3	899	420
1,000-1,249.....	71	71	16	4.37	572	155	145	10	408	9	1,088	551
1,250-1,499.....	48	48	12	4.68	630	194	171	23	431	5	1,217	667
1,500-1,749.....	26	26	6	4.05	604	185	151	34	414	5	1,404	811
1,750-1,999.....	30	30	7	4.29	646	204	180	24	439	3	1,421	825
2,000-2,499.....	25	25	11	3.84	666	249	188	61	411	6	1,754	1,174
2,500-2,999.....	27	27	14	4.56	762	296	239	57	457	9	2,158	1,429
3,000-3,999.....	19	19	9	4.47	851	329	272	57	493	29	2,963	2,082
4,000-4,999.....	14	14	5	3.89	876	400	284	116	465	11	2,890	2,159
5,000-9,999.....	19	19	7	4.21	1,037	517	391	126	510	10	3,835	2,892
10,000-19,999.....	5	5	4	4.30	1,660	868	595	273	778	14	8,609	6,244

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Home produced	Gift or pay	All food		Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
					All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.												
<i>Georgia—Mississippi—Continued</i>												
Types 6 and 7.....	Number 164	Number 164	Number 41	Number 6.50	Dollars 531	Dollars 107	Dollars 102	Dollars 5	Dollars 419	Dollars 5	Dollars 936	Dollars 413
0-249.....	0	0	0									
250-499.....	19	19	3	6.05	271	54	54	( <sup>8</sup> )	216	1	463	178
500-749.....	45	45	14	5.94	416	81	80	1	330	5	682	270
750-999.....	39	39	10	6.63	518	101	99	2	409	8	902	394
1,000-1,249.....	25	25	4	6.92	656	144	137	7	509	3	1,101	470
1,250-1,499.....	15	15	2	7.08	712	124	116	8	584	4	1,301	598
1,500-1,749.....	10	10	3	7.04	750	137	132	5	608	5	1,448	709
1,750-1,999.....	4	4	1	6.90	709	196	138	58	512	1	1,359	748
2,000-2,499.....	3	3	1	6.65	685	93	72	21	587	5	1,454	750
2,500-2,999.....	2	2	2	\$ 6.00	\$ 986	\$ 146	\$ 124	\$ 22	\$ 826	\$ 14	\$ 2,200	\$ 865
3,000-3,999.....	2	2	1	\$ 7.50	\$ 772	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 0	\$ 419	\$ 3	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,025
4,000-4,999.....	0	0	0									
5,000-9,999.....	0	0	0									
10,000-19,999.....	0	0	0									
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS												
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina</i>												
All types.....	632	632	211	4.47	470	162	154	8	303	5	871	472
0-249.....	7	7	2	2.86	135	77	77	( <sup>8</sup> )	56	2	256	158
250-499.....	84	84	39	4.13	253	112	110	2	135	6	453	250
500-749.....	153	153	50	4.06	351	144	139	5	203	4	639	357
750-999.....	149	149	51	4.32	454	155	148	7	294	5	849	462
1,000-1,249.....	105	105	28	4.70	566	186	176	10	376	4	1,033	551
1,250-1,499.....	70	70	25	4.98	636	197	183	14	436	3	1,196	648
1,500-1,999.....	64	64	16	5.46	782	222	205	17	556	4	1,478	769
Type 1.....	96	96	39	2.06	335	126	120	6	205	4	696	409
0-249.....	3	3	2	2.00	125	67	67	0	54	4	239	155
250-499.....	14	14	10	2.02	205	100	97	3	98	7	403	241
500-749.....	37	37	14	2.09	300	127	121	6	167	6	589	345
750-999.....	26	26	10	2.04	368	124	118	6	240	4	811	477
1,000-1,249.....	10	10	2	2.05	413	147	139	8	264	2	953	567
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	1	\$ 2.00	\$ 827	\$ 190	\$ 170	\$ 20	\$ 632	\$ 5	\$ 1,311	\$ 610
1,500-1,999.....	4	4	0	2.10	657	210	192	18	447	0	1,389	846
Types 2 and 3.....	192	192	65	3.44	407	146	137	9	255	6	785	437
0-249.....	2	2	0	\$ 4.00	\$ 129	\$ 73	\$ 73	( <sup>8</sup> )	\$ 56	\$ 0	\$ 272	\$ 152
250-499.....	31	31	16	3.41	247	104	102	2	134	9	461	251
500-749.....	47	47	17	3.44	337	138	131	7	194	5	628	356
750-999.....	50	50	15	3.39	454	133	127	6	315	6	808	410
1,000-1,249.....	31	31	10	3.43	503	182	168	14	315	6	979	555
1,250-1,499.....	21	21	5	3.54	498	187	174	13	310	1	1,085	672
1,500-1,999.....	10	10	2	3.53	573	202	175	27	365	6	1,295	728

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year							Average <sup>3</sup> family value of family living	
	Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
					All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST-WHITE SHARECROPPERS—continued												
North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued												
Types 4 and 5.....	Number 147	Number 147	Number 48	Number 4.69	Dollars 541	Dollars 180	Dollars 170	Dollars 10	Dollars 356	Dollars 5	Dollars 978	Dollars 517
0-249.....	2	2	0	<sup>8</sup> 3.00	<sup>8</sup> 155	<sup>8</sup> 95	<sup>8</sup> 95	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 60	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 266	<sup>8</sup> 170
250-499.....	14	14	6	4.04	242	109	108	1	128	5	434	236
500-749.....	30	30	5	4.63	387	157	155	2	227	3	693	382
750-999.....	32	32	15	4.91	480	179	172	7	293	8	905	501
1,000-1,249.....	27	27	6	4.68	609	185	175	10	422	2	1,026	495
1,250-1,499.....	18	18	9	4.54	715	223	198	25	487	5	1,296	695
1,500-1,999.....	24	24	7	5.12	812	221	204	17	588	3	1,516	792
Types 6 and 7.....	197	197	59	6.48	544	181	174	7	360	3	959	501
0-249.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
250-499.....	25	25	7	6.25	292	130	129	1	159	3	479	261
500-749.....	39	39	14	6.26	387	155	150	5	229	3	655	348
750-999.....	41	41	11	6.44	488	183	175	8	303	2	880	486
1,000-1,249.....	37	37	10	6.50	629	202	194	8	424	3	1,105	586
1,250-1,499.....	29	29	10	6.51	672	188	180	8	481	3	1,206	604
1,500-1,999.....	26	26	7	7.04	851	230	217	13	616	5	1,526	752
Georgia—Mississippi												
All types.....	482	482	146	4.06	369	103	101	2	260	6	588	253
0-249.....	15	15	8	3.58	143	55	55	( <sup>9</sup> )	76	12	266	138
250-499.....	187	187	60	3.62	276	89	88	1	180	7	436	193
500-749.....	203	203	60	4.22	404	106	104	2	294	4	641	267
750-999.....	77	77	18	4.76	544	139	133	6	401	4	879	381
Type 1.....	77	77	24	2.05	304	88	86	2	209	7	503	225
0-249.....	4	4	3	2.00	135	55	54	1	50	30	262	148
250-499.....	41	41	13	2.05	256	91	90	1	161	4	409	192
500-749.....	24	24	4	2.04	383	83	83	( <sup>9</sup> )	299	1	610	233
750-999.....	8	8	4	2.06	403	112	101	11	269	22	785	410
Types 2 and 3.....	171	171	59	3.42	328	96	93	3	226	6	534	239
0-249.....	8	8	4	3.25	139	58	58	0	73	8	264	140
250-499.....	80	80	28	3.39	265	81	80	1	178	6	419	179
500-749.....	67	67	25	3.44	376	108	104	4	262	6	619	279
750-999.....	16	16	2	3.61	524	137	131	6	385	2	885	417
Types 4 and 5.....	164	164	48	4.57	414	124	121	3	283	7	660	292
0-249.....	1	1	0	4.62	<sup>8</sup> 155	<sup>8</sup> 36	<sup>8</sup> 36	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 119	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 216	<sup>8</sup> 71
250-499.....	47	47	15	4.36	298	107	106	1	178	13	476	222
500-749.....	79	79	22	4.53	419	118	115	3	297	4	667	288
750-999.....	37	37	11	4.92	555	160	156	4	391	4	890	395

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: *Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—continued												
Georgia—Mississippi—Continued	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Types 6 and 7.....	70	70	15	6.60	434	85	84	1	346	3	646	225
0-249.....	2	2	1	7.50	\$ 168	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 119	\$ 1	\$ 307	\$ 140
250-499.....	19	19	4	6.16	311	74	74	( <sup>9</sup> )	236	1	467	182
500-749.....	33	33	9	6.66	437	85	85	( <sup>9</sup> )	346	6	648	218
750-999.....	16	16	1	6.88	607	103	98	5	504	( <sup>9</sup> )	894	300
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS												
North Carolina—South Carolina												
All types.....	433	433	131	5.01	397	128	122	6	265	4	710	358
0-249.....	28	28	13	4.34	176	87	87	( <sup>9</sup> )	82	7	307	166
250-499.....	112	112	45	4.79	255	108	106	2	140	7	454	247
500-749.....	108	108	35	4.89	365	131	127	4	228	6	640	327
750-999.....	84	84	18	5.20	465	134	128	6	329	2	816	392
1,000-1,249.....	54	54	8	5.17	530	127	121	6	402	1	967	458
1,250-1,499.....	24	24	7	5.53	611	184	160	24	423	4	1,142	599
1,500-1,999.....	23	23	5	5.83	730	181	166	15	547	2	1,318	656
Type 1.....	49	49	12	2.03	276	89	86	3	185	2	531	272
0-249.....	7	7	3	2.00	138	71	71	0	66	1	227	113
250-499.....	13	13	5	2.06	203	86	83	3	115	2	398	226
500-749.....	12	12	2	2.03	293	111	110	1	177	5	543	287
750-999.....	10	10	0	2.05	383	89	81	8	294	0	700	320
1,000-1,249.....	3	3	1	2.00	342	83	80	3	257	2	752	363
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	1	<sup>2</sup> 2.00	<sup>3</sup> 370	<sup>5</sup> 104	<sup>5</sup> 102	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>2</sup> 262	<sup>4</sup> 4	<sup>5</sup> 979	<sup>5</sup> 620
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	0	<sup>2</sup> 2.00	<sup>5</sup> 408	<sup>5</sup> 50	<sup>5</sup> 48	<sup>2</sup> 2	<sup>5</sup> 358	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>5</sup> 766	<sup>5</sup> 318
Types 2 and 3.....	65	65	19	3.43	332	120	116	4	208	4	587	297
0-249.....	7	7	2	3.10	138	65	64	1	71	2	265	140
250-499.....	25	25	9	3.48	230	116	112	4	107	7	408	233
500-749.....	15	15	4	3.43	390	137	135	2	249	4	627	306
750-999.....	5	5	1	3.40	397	157	149	8	238	2	662	325
1,000-1,249.....	9	9	2	3.42	506	95	92	3	410	1	931	418
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	1	<sup>4</sup> 4.00	<sup>5</sup> 500	<sup>5</sup> 181	<sup>5</sup> 159	<sup>5</sup> 22	<sup>5</sup> 316	<sup>3</sup> 3	<sup>5</sup> 1,082	<sup>5</sup> 556
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	0	<sup>3</sup> 3.63	<sup>5</sup> 741	<sup>5</sup> 183	<sup>5</sup> 175	<sup>5</sup> 8	<sup>5</sup> 558	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>5</sup> 1,409	<sup>5</sup> 703
Types 4 and 5.....	164	164	47	4.75	418	129	123	6	284	5	748	370
0-249.....	3	3	3	5.00	209	100	100	0	65	44	409	227
250-499.....	33	33	15	4.47	267	102	100	2	162	3	450	226
500-749.....	49	49	15	4.79	364	130	124	6	224	10	636	316
750-999.....	36	36	7	4.73	471	132	126	6	335	4	834	404
1,000-1,249.....	26	26	4	4.96	512	123	118	5	388	1	958	454
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	1	4.76	643	169	145	24	474	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,140	552
1,500-1,999.....	7	7	2	4.97	650	201	182	19	448	1	1,289	731

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Home produced	Gift or pay	All food		Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased	
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS—con.</b>													
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollar</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
Types 6 and 7.....	155	155	53	6.89	441	143	137	6	293	5	776	397	
0-249.....	11	11	5	6.43	214	107	106	1	103	4	357	200	
250-499.....	41	41	16	6.72	278	116	114	2	151	11	505	280	
500-749.....	32	32	14	6.82	382	137	134	3	243	2	687	370	
750-999.....	33	33	10	6.93	493	145	139	6	346	2	854	411	
1,000-1,249.....	16	16	1	7.12	607	159	151	8	448	( <sup>9</sup> )	1,042	503	
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	4	7.31	649	215	186	29	426	8	1,189	650	
1,500-1,999.....	12	12	3	7.33	828	191	174	17	633	4	1,412	662	
<i>Georgia—Mississippi</i>													
All types.....	511	511	106	3.88	352	120	115	5	229	3	582	283	
0-249.....	31	31	3	2.77	174	78	78	( <sup>9</sup> )	95	1	285	144	
250-499.....	177	177	45	3.66	257	87	85	2	167	3	407	182	
500-749.....	149	149	28	4.17	377	111	108	3	263	3	593	258	
750-999.....	92	92	16	4.04	459	168	160	8	287	4	783	411	
1,000-1,249.....	45	45	10	4.02	482	182	171	11	297	3	878	498	
1,250-1,499.....	17	17	4	4.18	510	182	166	16	327	1	977	561	
Type 1.....	117	117	19	2.02	282	95	91	4	185	2	477	226	
0-249.....	16	16	1	2.00	172	79	79	( <sup>9</sup> )	92	1	281	144	
250-499.....	49	49	7	2.02	237	76	74	2	160	1	371	158	
500-749.....	27	27	6	2.05	329	98	94	4	227	4	543	237	
750-999.....	18	18	1	2.00	398	142	138	4	256	( <sup>9</sup> )	675	331	
1,000-1,249.....	4	4	2	2.00	364	136	92	44	224	4	952	619	
1,250-1,499.....	3	3	2	2.00	347	140	136	4	205	2	827	525	
Types 2 and 3.....	123	123	32	3.41	331	126	122	4	202	3	551	278	
0-249.....	11	11	1	3.36	190	80	79	1	110	( <sup>9</sup> )	294	132	
250-499.....	43	43	17	3.38	256	93	90	3	159	4	422	200	
500-749.....	32	32	6	3.38	371	121	117	4	247	3	580	262	
750-999.....	21	21	4	3.62	423	178	173	5	242	3	731	402	
1,000-1,249.....	13	13	4	3.31	420	179	175	4	236	5	758	449	
1,250-1,499.....	3	3	0	3.33	495	209	178	31	286	0	856	475	
Types 4 and 5.....	208	208	45	4.35	381	136	130	6	242	3	647	335	
0-249.....	4	4	1	4.25	141	71	71	( <sup>9</sup> )	70	( <sup>9</sup> )	276	175	
250-499.....	63	63	18	4.11	269	92	90	2	174	3	422	192	
500-749.....	64	64	11	4.48	377	119	116	3	256	2	600	277	
750-999.....	44	44	9	4.51	472	190	178	12	275	7	841	481	
1,000-1,249.....	24	24	4	4.28	504	188	176	12	315	1	910	511	
1,250-1,499.....	9	9	2	4.46	532	197	180	17	334	1	1,065	647	
Types 6 and 7.....	63	63	10	6.68	421	98	97	1	321	2	625	229	
0-249.....	0	0	0										
250-499.....	22	22	3	6.61	266	85	85	( <sup>9</sup> )	181	( <sup>9</sup> )	411	168	
500-749.....	26	26	5	6.59	430	92	91	1	336	2	644	230	
750-999.....	9	9	2	6.88	609	95	94	1	510	4	840	251	
1,000-1,249.....	4	4	0	6.75	665	198	198	0	467	0	1,006	452	
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	0	<sup>8</sup> 7.50	<sup>8</sup> 678	<sup>8</sup> 136	<sup>8</sup> 134	<sup>8</sup> 2	<sup>8</sup> 542	<sup>8</sup> 0	<sup>8</sup> 990	<sup>8</sup> 358	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>5</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure			All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
		Home produced	Gift or pay			All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS												
<i>North Carolina-South Carolina</i>												
All types	639	638	209	4.75	331	142	137	5	185	4	589	333
0-249	42	42	14	4.17	144	80	79	1	59	5	257	150
250-499	195	194	74	4.18	225	119	116	3	102	4	397	235
500-749	208	208	54	4.84	326	147	143	4	177	2	576	328
750-999	116	116	43	5.05	424	159	151	8	259	6	765	420
1,000-1,249	56	56	14	5.49	533	196	186	10	333	4	977	550
1,250-1,499	22	22	10	6.43	676	201	192	9	467	8	1,143	574
Type 1	66	66	22	2.06	243	102	98	4	138	3	453	257
0-249	12	12	1	2.09	112	71	71	( <sup>9</sup> )	41	( <sup>9</sup> )	220	141
250-499	25	25	14	2.13	213	105	100	5	100	8	394	234
500-749	18	18	4	2.01	280	115	111	4	164	1	516	293
750-999	9	9	3	2.00	375	106	99	7	264	5	734	395
1,000-1,249	2	2	0	2.00	470	102	102	( <sup>9</sup> )	368	0	774	299
1,250-1,499	0	0	0									
Types 2 and 3	147	147	51	3.45	266	116	112	4	146	4	471	263
0-249	9	9	6	3.65	129	70	68	2	52	7	224	123
250-499	71	71	24	3.36	211	113	110	3	96	2	377	224
500-749	45	45	11	3.58	303	132	128	4	168	3	535	304
750-999	19	19	8	3.39	394	109	105	4	278	7	691	336
1,000-1,249	2	2	2	3.00	664	129	120	8	530	5	982	350
1,250-1,499	1	1	0	4.00	492	250	240	10	242	0	1,261	938
Types 4 and 5	218	218	74	4.70	366	155	149	6	205	6	648	364
0-249	10	10	4	4.83	161	76	76	0	72	13	291	155
250-499	47	47	18	4.48	237	130	127	3	101	6	408	246
500-749	73	73	23	4.61	337	153	149	4	181	3	596	339
750-999	52	52	20	4.97	428	167	156	11	253	8	769	423
1,000-1,249	31	31	7	4.73	536	196	185	11	335	5	973	553
1,250-1,499	5	5	2	4.66	676	174	167	7	485	17	1,086	471
Types 6 and 7	208	207	62	6.57	370	160	156	4	207	3	655	373
0-249	11	11	3	6.26	172	100	99	1	72	( <sup>9</sup> )	295	179
250-499	52	51	18	6.02	236	122	121	1	113	1	414	241
500-749	72	72	16	6.58	342	158	154	4	182	2	595	341
750-999	36	36	12	6.80	444	187	182	5	255	2	806	466
1,000-1,249	21	21	5	7.20	522	210	200	10	310	2	1,000	588
1,250-1,499	16	16	8	7.14	688	207	197	10	475	6	1,153	584

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—ALL FOOD: Number of families having food obtained without direct expenditure, average number of persons per family, average money value per family in a year of all food, purchased food, and food obtained without direct expenditure, and average value of family living, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States<sup>1</sup>, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families obtaining food without direct expenditure		Average <sup>3</sup> number of persons per family <sup>4</sup>	Average <sup>5</sup> value of food <sup>6</sup> per family per year						Average <sup>3</sup> value of family living	
		Home produced	Gift or pay		All food	Purchased			Obtained without direct expenditure		All	Purchased
						All purchased food	Food at home <sup>6</sup>	Food away from home <sup>7</sup>	Home produced	Gift or pay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO SHARECROPPERS—continued												
Georgia-Mississippi												
All types-----	Number 626	Number 625	Number 162	Number 3.97	Dollars 256	Dollars 100	Dollars 98	Dollars 2	Dollars 152	Dollars 4	Dollars 418	Dollars 210
0-249-----	127	127	42	3.43	133	71	70	1	56	6	231	129
250-499-----	308	307	79	3.79	224	93	92	1	128	3	363	183
500-749-----	144	144	35	4.53	354	119	116	3	232	3	572	270
750-999-----	47	47	6	4.95	499	174	166	8	324	1	814	415
Type 1-----	125	125	35	2.02	199	82	80	2	114	3	324	162
0-249-----	40	40	11	2.01	124	67	66	1	56	1	213	118
250-499-----	71	71	21	2.02	216	86	84	2	125	5	341	166
500-749-----	13	13	3	2.05	323	106	102	4	217	( <sup>9</sup> )	537	259
750-999-----	1	1	0	2.00	452	158	152	6	294	0	754	412
Types 2 and 3-----	185	184	50	3.44	225	95	93	2	127	3	380	201
0-249-----	41	41	17	3.36	130	74	73	1	47	9	223	132
250-499-----	99	98	23	3.47	213	93	91	2	118	2	352	184
500-749-----	37	37	10	3.41	314	111	107	4	202	1	541	276
750-999-----	8	8	0	3.62	453	168	161	7	285	0	776	408
Types 4 and 5-----	221	221	58	4.40	290	119	116	3	167	4	478	250
0-249-----	28	28	9	4.18	147	77	76	1	58	12	262	152
250-499-----	99	99	29	4.30	230	103	101	2	124	3	380	203
500-749-----	67	67	15	4.59	354	129	126	3	221	4	579	283
750-999-----	27	27	5	4.54	493	194	183	11	298	1	811	444
Types 6 and 7-----	95	95	19	6.58	315	95	95	( <sup>9</sup> )	217	3	478	195
0-249-----	18	18	5	5.59	139	59	59	( <sup>9</sup> )	74	6	238	110
250-499-----	39	39	6	6.51	254	86	86	( <sup>9</sup> )	165	3	387	163
500-749-----	27	27	7	7.10	423	116	115	1	306	1	613	236
750-999-----	11	11	1	7.18	550	132	131	1	418	( <sup>9</sup> )	853	349

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as family, food-expenditure unit, family type, income, analysis unit.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).

<sup>4</sup> Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Family Type.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes prorated value of food for boarders and farm help.

<sup>6</sup> Includes meals carried from home as well as food and drink purchased for meal and between-meal consumption at home. The number of families having expense for purchased food at home is the same as the total number of families (column 2).

<sup>7</sup> Excludes food carried from home. See table 43 for the number of families having expense for food away from home.

<sup>8</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>9</sup> \$0.50 or less.



MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL

New Jersey

All types	497	132	2	130	10	40	22	42	70	17	7.14	.40	6.74	1.43	1.63	.68	.99	1.24	.77
0-249	11	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	6.09	.00	6.09	.00	4.73	1.36	.00	.00	.00
250-499	36	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.67	.00	1.67	.00	.56	.83	.98	.00	.00
500-749	41	11	0	11	0	1	3	1	6	3	3.07	.00	3.07	.00	.68	.49	.29	.63	.02
750-999	49	9	0	9	1	2	0	2	0	0	3.26	.00	3.26	1.32	.31	.00	.16	.57	.90
1,000-1,249	73	21	0	21	2	8	2	5	15	6	6.71	.00	6.71	2.63	.64	.80	.38	2.05	.44
1,250-1,499	53	11	0	11	3	2	2	4	7	1	3.40	.00	3.40	2.63	.63	.26	.35	1.53	.04
1,500-1,749	51	13	0	12	0	4	2	5	8	1	6.22	2.36	3.86	2.10	1.62	.51	.98	1.51	.51
1,750-1,999	50	17	0	17	1	5	2	4	11	3	5.74	.00	5.74	2.10	1.40	.20	.56	1.26	.38
2,000-2,499	62	21	0	21	1	5	4	8	9	3	11.94	.00	11.94	1.26	1.40	.71	2.58	1.61	4.38
2,500-2,999	33	13	1	13	0	5	4	4	8	2	12.58	.00	12.58	4.49	3.49	.20	3.26	2.30	1.15
3,000-3,999	38	11	1	10	1	4	2	6	2	1	15.79	2.05	13.74	4.79	4.58	.66	3.25	.42	.03
All types	2,254	594	26	580	47	68	66	192	305	133	6.72	1.56	5.16	1.12	.46	.92	.99	1.01	.66
0-249	21	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	2.76	.00	2.76	.00	.00	2.00	.00	(10)	.76
250-499	100	17	1	16	1	4	2	2	6	4	5.03	1.28	3.75	.39	.45	.06	.22	.73	1.90
500-749	209	43	0	43	0	3	3	10	25	10	1.59	.00	1.59	.00	.09	.56	.30	.33	.31
750-999	304	75	0	75	3	6	1	24	40	20	3.34	.00	3.34	.18	.10	.58	1.08	.86	.54
1,000-1,249	294	70	0	70	6	8	5	21	37	21	3.25	.00	3.25	.46	.62	.69	.39	.72	.37
1,250-1,499	312	75	2	74	4	7	5	19	44	19	3.43	.27	3.16	.40	.33	.40	.62	.98	.43
1,500-1,749	267	61	0	61	9	16	6	19	44	23	6.95	.00	6.95	2.14	.77	.91	.89	1.42	.82
1,750-1,999	197	61	6	56	3	5	0	22	30	10	8.43	2.77	5.66	1.47	.43	1.38	.78	1.02	.58
2,000-2,499	254	87	7	84	12	8	13	38	40	15	12.30	3.74	8.56	2.96	.56	1.76	1.95	1.19	1.14
2,500-2,999	135	41	5	38	4	5	3	17	17	5	17.64	7.30	10.34	2.52	.93	1.88	1.95	1.98	1.06
3,000-3,999	116	33	2	32	2	3	10	17	11	4	9.92	2.97	6.90	1.14	.70	1.38	2.79	1.55	.40
4,000-4,999	26	9	0	9	0	1	3	3	2	1	25.46	18.61	6.85	.00	.23	4.88	1.54	1.12	.08
5,000-9,999	19	7	0	7	3	2	2	1	1	0	19.63	.00	19.63	10.00	.32	8.16	1.40	1.05	.00
Type 1	428	98	0	98	4	0	8	39	46	29	3.31	.00	3.31	.72	.00	.95	.63	.52	.49
0-249	13	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	4.46	.00	4.46	.00	.00	3.23	.00	.07	1.23
250-499	44	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	1.75	.00	1.75	.00	.00	.24	.03	.35	.40
500-749	63	14	0	14	0	0	1	2	5	1	1.62	.00	1.62	.00	.00	.20	.04	.57	.82
750-999	87	18	0	18	0	0	0	5	9	5	1.07	.00	1.07	.13	.00	1.16	1.84	.54	.48
1,000-1,249	50	19	0	19	1	0	2	11	5	8	4.70	.00	4.70	.68	.00	1.71	.62	.85	.74
1,250-1,499	47	14	0	14	1	0	0	5	9	5	3.98	.00	3.98	.06	.00	.00	.00	1.24	.06
1,500-1,749	46	9	0	9	0	0	0	4	4	2	1.752	.00	1.752	5.66	.00	.00	1.06	.56	.16
1,750-1,999	32	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	4	2	1.78	.00	1.78	.00	.00	.42	2.95	.00	.00
2,000-2,499	24	6	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	3.37	.00	3.37	.00	.00	16.66	.00	.67	.00
2,500-2,999	12	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	17.33	.00	17.33	.00	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00
3,000-3,999	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4,000-4,999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Pennsylvania-Ohio

All types

See footnotes at end of table.



1,250-1,499	54	8	13	127	12	18	18	33	67	31	10.92	3.66	7.26	1.46	.87	1.69	.93	1.23	.52
1,500-1,749	31	10	4	0	4	4	0	2	5	2	6.32	.00	6.32	.00	1.29	.00	2.59	1.61	.22
1,750-1,999	14	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	3.14	.00	3.14	.00	1.29	.00	1.61	.71	.00
2,000-2,499	25	8	0	4	0	0	1	1	3	0	5.84	.00	5.84	.00	.96	1.86	5.72	1.20	.56
2,500-2,999	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6.80	.00	6.80	.00	.00	1.00	5.07	1.73	.00
3,000-3,999	12	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	4.42	.00	4.42	.00	.00	1.00	3.09	.33	.00
4,000-4,999	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.20	.00	1.20	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.20	.00
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Type 4	475	136	13	127	12	18	18	33	67	31	10.92	3.66	7.26	1.46	.87	1.69	.93	1.23	1.08
0-249	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	(10)	.00	(10)	.00	.00	.00	.00	(10)	.00
250-499	19	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	8.37	6.74	1.63	.00	.00	.00	1.16	.26	.21
500-749	50	8	0	8	0	1	1	2	4	3	2.74	.00	2.74	.00	.16	1.56	2.70	1.18	.64
750-999	64	21	0	21	0	1	1	7	13	5	7.61	.00	7.61	.00	.22	2.74	1.56	.39	.39
1,000-1,249	59	10	0	10	0	4	0	2	6	3	2.97	.00	2.97	.00	2.20	.00	.08	.59	.10
1,250-1,499	76	17	2	16	2	0	1	4	11	5	5.10	1.10	4.00	1.56	.00	.26	.82	.95	.41
1,500-1,749	44	11	0	11	3	3	2	2	8	3	5.66	1.10	4.00	1.56	.61	1.43	.18	.48	.41
1,750-1,999	42	19	4	16	0	1	5	4	8	2	19.52	10.28	9.24	.00	.90	4.77	.64	1.50	1.43
2,000-2,499	56	25	2	24	6	2	3	8	12	5	25.36	7.14	18.22	7.41	1.04	1.57	1.86	2.39	3.95
2,500-2,999	28	9	2	7	1	1	1	3	3	2	27.75	16.61	11.14	3.32	1.78	1.04	1.11	2.11	2.78
3,000-3,999	25	8	2	7	0	3	3	0	3	2	19.12	9.20	9.92	.00	3.24	3.56	.00	1.08	1.44
4,000-4,999	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	31.33	.00	31.33	.00	2.00	29.33	.00	.00	.00
5,000-9,999	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.60	.00	.60	.00	.60	.00	.00	.00	.00
Type 5	300	94	9	91	7	12	8	37	49	20	11.75	5.04	6.71	1.83	.54	.45	1.97	1.26	.66
0-249	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
250-499	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.25	.00	.25	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	18	5	0	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	.56	.00	.56	.00	.11	.00	.34	.11	.00
750-999	30	9	0	9	1	0	0	4	5	2	4.73	.00	4.73	1.20	.10	.00	1.93	.93	.57
1,000-1,249	32	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	.66	.00	.66	.00	.00	.00	.16	.28	.28
1,250-1,499	33	8	0	8	0	1	0	3	6	2	3.21	.00	3.21	.00	.21	.00	.54	.82	.64
1,500-1,749	42	18	0	18	2	4	1	10	8	0	9.57	3.35	3.21	.00	1.71	.24	.12	2.10	2.05
1,750-1,999	24	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	6	0	7.67	4.17	3.50	.00	.17	.00	.62	2.71	.00
2,000-2,499	42	12	2	11	1	0	1	6	4	2	13.74	6.98	6.76	2.48	.00	.64	2.67	2.40	.57
2,500-2,999	31	14	3	13	1	2	3	9	7	1	32.48	16.77	15.71	5.84	1.22	1.71	3.00	2.84	1.0
3,000-3,999	50	10	1	10	1	0	1	9	7	1	14.30	3.53	10.67	.50	.00	.23	7.91	1.83	.20
4,000-4,999	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	80.14	69.14	11.00	12.00	.50	4.86	5.58	.28	.00
5,000-9,999	6	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	13.33	.00	13.33	.00	.50	.83	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.



	36	9	0	0	9	1	1	0	7	1	1.97	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.55	.06
1,250-1,499	36	9	0	0	9	1	1	0	7	1	1.97	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.55	.06
1,500-1,749	30	10	1	2	10	2	1	3	4	4	10.23	10.23	1.37	4.99	0.87	0.87	0.60	
1,750-1,999	36	8	1	2	11	2	1	3	4	4	11.36	11.03	7.51	8.89	0.36	0.58	0.94	
2,000-2,499	48	18	3	4	17	5	2	5	10	2	13.35	5.37	7.98	4.50	0.71	1.33	0.66	
2,500-2,999	23	5	0	1	6	1	1	3	3	1	4.13	0.00	4.13	0.00	1.48	0.91	0.22	
3,000-3,999	29	6	0	0	6	0	0	3	3	1	4.38	0.00	4.38	0.00	1.17	0.52	0.17	
4,000-4,999	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5,000-9,999	3	21	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	46.00	0.00	39.33	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00	
All types	1,067	435	30	35	425	10	35	53	90	198	9.21	2.05	7.16	.36	1.21	.93	2.02	2.16
0-249	13	4	1	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	7.77	3.39	4.38	0.00	0.00	1.38	.62	2.38
250-499	53	17	1	17	17	0	3	3	3	8	4.55	1.49	3.06	.57	1.12	1.19	.74	4.40
500-749	115	40	1	40	40	0	3	4	24	23	3.55	0.00	3.09	.00	0.43	0.35	1.00	1.22
750-999	176	62	3	62	62	7	8	6	14	39	3.70	0.15	3.55	.00	.72	.59	1.29	1.64
1,000-1,249	196	78	5	77	77	2	6	5	14	55	3.70	0.15	3.55	.00	.72	.59	1.29	1.64
1,250-1,499	169	69	1	69	69	4	4	6	22	46	3.70	0.15	3.55	.00	.72	.59	1.29	1.64
1,500-1,749	115	53	1	50	50	2	4	6	11	26	3.70	0.15	3.55	.00	.72	.59	1.29	1.64
1,750-1,999	80	38	4	36	36	2	2	7	5	17	13.95	4.92	10.13	2.72	4.48	1.04	2.39	5.38
2,000-2,499	93	49	5	46	46	1	3	12	10	27	13.95	5.17	13.86	0.65	2.36	3.00	3.80	2.92
2,500-2,999	25	11	0	11	11	1	2	5	1	6	16.36	0.00	16.36	1.60	2.36	3.00	3.80	2.92
3,000-3,999	30	14	5	14	14	1	3	4	7	4	28.03	15.60	12.43	.50	5.30	1.13	2.93	2.50
Type 1	219	73	1	73	73	0	0	10	24	38	5.83	.04	5.79	.00	.91	.99	1.03	2.86
Types 2 and 3	269	124	4	123	123	5	10	19	86	61	8.39	.66	7.73	.45	1.71	.54	2.28	2.13
Types 4 and 5	377	182	17	145	145	4	15	18	37	99	62	11.66	4.16	6.22	.62	1.33	2.42	1.54
Types 6 and 7	202	86	8	84	84	1	6	6	10	52	40	9.38	2.15	7.23	.65	1.37	2.02	2.60
All types	1,642	622	33	609	609	21	54	88	142	271	9.29	2.28	7.01	1.01	1.13	.76	2.00	1.74
0-249	26	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	3	2	.92	.00	.92	.00	.00	.35	.38	.19
250-499	106	20	0	20	20	0	1	2	5	9	2.40	.00	2.40	.00	.34	.59	.66	.56
500-749	206	49	1	49	49	0	0	4	5	35	2.58	.66	1.92	.00	.16	.18	.87	.71
750-999	258	89	4	87	87	0	6	7	18	60	4.00	1.22	4.26	.02	.59	.51	1.32	1.35
1,000-1,249	252	94	3	93	93	1	11	7	18	60	5.48	1.22	4.26	.02	.79	.59	1.45	1.67
1,250-1,499	207	77	2	77	77	5	2	7	20	53	6.97	.75	6.22	.01	.79	.67	1.64	1.32
1,500-1,749	161	110	4	44	44	2	4	12	17	53	8.81	5.84	5.84	.62	1.00	.67	1.64	1.32
1,750-1,999	110	44	4	44	44	2	2	9	13	28	11.70	2.67	9.03	.29	1.60	.51	3.09	2.57
2,000-2,499	139	69	8	68	68	2	4	12	16	42	8.02	7.5	11.11	.44	1.93	.54	2.01	2.24
2,500-2,999	78	41	2	40	40	0	8	10	14	63	6.88	12.37	12.37	.09	2.72	1.67	3.43	2.86
3,000-3,999	63	32	5	29	29	1	3	6	10	17	11.94	11.94	11.94	.16	2.48	1.68	2.43	2.50
4,000-4,999	16	12	1	12	12	2	2	5	7	3	45.81	6.62	39.19	13.25	6.81	3.50	4.31	6.60
5,000-9,999	20	11	2	11	11	3	2	5	4	5	40.45	17.10	23.35	4.75	9.30	2.65	1.55	1.55
Type 1	421	120	0	120	120	2	7	22	29	78	6.81	.07	3.81	.00	1.08	.50	1.15	1.01
Types 2 and 3	384	156	3	154	154	4	7	27	40	106	6.51	.56	6.17	.29	.74	.88	1.07	1.73
Types 4 and 5	591	252	30	241	241	14	36	37	55	170	110	15.62	6.00	9.62	2.01	1.70	2.47	1.82
Types 6 and 7	246	94	0	94	94	1	11	7	18	62	40	7.52	.00	7.52	.43	.66	2.33	2.85

Michigan-Wisconsin

Illinois-Iowa

See footnotes at end of table.



South Dakota—Montana—Colorado

All types																		
447	222	30	215	12	9	103	44	93	55	23.11	8.95	14.16	1.42	.69	7.96	1.22	1.65	1.22
31	11	2	10	0	0	7	3	2	5	20.13	9.13	11.00	.00	.00	4.26	1.25	1.00	1.22
60	20	3	20	0	1	14	5	11	5	20.46	10.43	10.03	.00	.00	6.34	.95	1.32	1.65
75	23	4	21	1	2	10	2	9	6	20.81	4.16	8.15	.27	.87	4.57	.33	1.12	1.22
750-999	84	41	22	7	19	22	7	19	11	13.38	2.95	10.70	.00	.21	6.54	.71	1.61	1.65
1,000-1,249	56	25	43	3	8	8	6	14	6	25.32	12.71	12.61	3.72	1.28	3.47	1.04	2.32	1.22
1,250-1,499	45	26	2	3	0	8	7	11	7	19.56	3.80	15.76	5.84	.00	6.01	1.44	1.58	1.22
1,500-1,749	23	11	11	0	5	5	3	10	5	17.30	5.78	11.52	.00	.00	3.20	4.17	1.09	1.22
1,750-1,999	25	16	3	15	2	3	4	3	4	57.48	22.80	34.08	1.60	3.16	21.20	2.92	4.32	1.48
2,000-2,499	26	20	5	20	0	14	2	8	4	55.81	17.77	38.04	3.33	1.69	28.97	2.50	2.69	1.65
2,500-2,999	13	11	1	10	1	7	2	2	1	22.46	4.62	17.84	1.38	1.69	13.62	.77	.23	1.15
3,000-3,999	9	6	2	6	0	4	0	2	1	61.89	49.78	12.11	.00	.00	11.34	.00	.33	1.44
Type 1	130	55	0	55	2	0	13	14	13	14.98	.00	14.98	.77	.00	11.24	1.13	.68	1.16
Type 2 and 3	137	63	3	62	4	0	25	9	23	12.11	1.64	10.47	1.31	.00	4.66	.76	1.82	1.92
Type 4 and 5	180	104	27	98	6	40	22	47	23	37.36	20.98	16.38	1.96	1.72	8.09	1.65	2.22	.74
PACIFIC																		
Washington—Oregon																		
All types																		
948	582	23	573	32	23	97	398	308	170	17.43	2.56	14.87	1.56	.38	3.34	5.62	2.00	1.97
17	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	1.53	.00	1.53	.00	.00	.00	.65	.41	.47
63	24	0	24	1	1	3	11	11	5	3.77	.00	3.77	.13	.00	1.03	1.35	.68	.35
142	70	1	70	5	3	6	43	36	13	8.09	.63	8.14	.01	.06	1.80	2.11	.80	.46
750-999	117	74	1	73	2	9	43	46	17	14.36	1.75	12.61	.93	.16	2.21	5.60	2.44	1.27
1,000-1,249	120	77	2	77	3	8	54	43	21	14.36	2.44	12.88	.09	.14	1.88	3.32	2.26	2.70
1,250-1,499	113	68	1	68	1	3	41	40	28	16.91	1.70	15.21	.22	.14	1.22	8.66	2.74	2.36
1,500-1,749	100	67	2	66	1	10	41	42	20	16.91	7.06	25.76	.52	.14	1.22	8.66	2.74	2.36
1,750-1,999	72	48	3	46	2	12	28	20	17	32.82	1.97	25.08	3.16	.66	9.19	7.61	2.47	4.57
2,000-2,499	102	48	3	79	6	3	40	36	23	27.65	1.36	34.66	5.48	2.28	3.45	13.36	3.64	4.45
2,500-2,999	42	33	2	32	3	5	14	18	10	46.02	10.61	29.87	5.80	.87	13.01	4.15	2.52	3.52
3,000-3,999	46	29	5	26	3	3	14	12	13	40.48	10.61	29.87	5.80	.87	13.01	4.15	2.52	3.52
4,000-4,999	14	8	0	8	1	2	6	4	1	17.64	.00	17.64	.00	1.07	1.93	9.15	1.78	3.71
Type 1	266	148	0	148	7	23	101	59	40	11.70	.00	11.70	1.06	.00	2.42	5.58	1.09	1.55
0-249	11	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	2	2.36	.00	2.36	.00	.00	.00	.99	.64	.73
250-499	24	8	0	8	0	0	6	2	1	2.50	.00	2.50	.00	.00	.00	2.09	.33	.08
500-749	60	27	0	27	0	1	20	13	5	3.77	.00	3.77	.32	.00	.58	2.16	.48	.23
750-999	33	24	0	24	0	4	18	13	6	11.70	.00	11.70	1.05	.00	2.48	7.04	1.33	.85
1,000-1,249	37	25	0	25	0	4	17	8	7	19.78	.00	19.78	1.05	.00	6.00	8.35	2.27	2.11
1,250-1,499	20	7	0	7	0	3	4	2	1	4.45	.00	4.45	.00	.00	.85	3.05	.35	.20
1,500-1,749	19	13	0	13	0	4	10	6	3	11.21	.00	11.21	4.73	.00	1.47	6.37	1.37	2.00
1,750-1,999	15	9	0	9	0	2	6	3	3	14.47	.00	14.47	4.73	.00	2.27	5.74	.80	.93
2,000-2,499	27	20	0	20	0	5	11	6	5	24.18	.00	24.18	5.63	.00	6.56	7.66	1.00	3.33
2,500-2,999	9	6	0	6	0	2	4	3	4	41.33	.00	41.33	0.00	.00	2.22	22.77	3.56	12.78
3,000-3,999	9	4	0	4	0	2	2	1	3	13.22	.00	13.22	.00	.00	3.33	6.12	1.44	2.33
4,000-4,999	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	110.00	.00	110.00	.00	.00	11.00	110.00	11.00	11.00

See footnotes at end of table.



Oregon—part-time																		
33	21	3	19	1	2	5	12	10	8	35.61	15.40	20.21	.45	1.15	2.36	9.16	2.82	4.27
53	47	3	42	3	3	7	5	22	14	58.19	3.79	24.40	2.17	1.26	4.74	10.10	3.51	2.62
22	13	2	16	1	3	4	5	9	5	23.96	21.68	32.27	1.14	4.36	5.68	14.86	4.14	2.09
26	20	5	17	3	2	8	8	8	8	61.65	18.77	42.88	10.27	1.15	18.30	4.62	3.77	4.77
9	5	0	5	0	1	2	4	2	1	23.00	.00	23.00	.00	1.67	3.00	10.55	2.00	5.78
383	237	10	235	115	55	72	56	71	43	41.72	3.76	37.96	19.52	2.84	9.46	2.50	1.54	2.10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.65	.00	19.65	12.53	1.06	4.00	1.35	.53	.18
17	8	0	8	3	2	3	2	3	3	19.16	.00	19.16	9.54	1.48	6.66	.25	.30	.63
44	20	0	20	10	2	3	4	5	5	19.04	.00	19.04	2.80	3.30	10.12	2.50	1.60	.56
50	28	0	28	16	7	8	9	9	4	25.59	.00	25.59	12.07	1.50	8.22	2.50	1.60	.48
63	35	0	35	17	7	8	9	9	14	35.92	2.66	33.26	16.64	2.47	4.90	1.77	1.61	.91
62	38	2	37	13	8	8	9	16	4	40.04	.00	40.04	14.75	3.75	14.20	4.73	1.70	.91
44	30	0	30	11	8	10	9	16	5	50.63	6.34	44.29	22.81	2.02	12.64	4.29	1.20	1.33
55	40	3	39	24	9	17	12	9	5	105.17	14.65	90.52	65.53	7.48	13.52	2.55	1.34	.10
29	24	2	24	20	8	8	5	5	1	142.00	29.47	112.53	64.82	5.65	13.12	6.06	9.70	13.18
17	14	3	14	11	4	7	2	8	4	142.00	29.47	112.53	64.82	5.65	13.12	6.06	9.70	13.18
888	574	27	562	70	124	184	289	303	255	34.57	5.25	29.32	3.52	4.52	7.94	8.91	2.34	2.09
20	10	1	10	0	1	4	5	4	3	21.50	12.50	9.00	.00	.95	3.30	3.30	.55	.90
51	26	0	26	1	3	8	14	13	13	12.88	.00	12.88	.14	1.72	3.82	4.55	1.14	1.51
74	33	1	33	2	6	10	11	20	11	9.00	1.35	7.65	.09	1.92	2.39	1.42	.93	.90
87	49	1	48	2	7	8	22	21	19	12.07	1.15	10.92	1.29	2.67	1.45	3.24	1.14	1.13
71	38	1	37	5	6	19	19	19	18	20.38	1.89	21.49	4.41	1.08	4.77	8.07	1.36	1.86
93	58	3	57	4	13	17	30	34	26	30.31	2.31	18.00	4.72	3.26	4.45	5.47	1.77	1.33
91	56	0	56	3	11	16	24	30	25	37.09	.00	33.29	3.74	4.45	4.91	4.25	2.56	2.80
76	53	2	51	9	15	16	24	30	25	37.09	3.80	33.29	3.74	4.45	4.91	4.25	2.56	2.80
137	107	6	104	18	24	35	55	56	39	44.05	6.92	37.13	5.53	4.23	10.84	10.97	3.02	2.54
79	61	2	61	13	14	20	37	36	31	42.96	.96	42.00	5.40	10.03	8.59	13.27	2.99	1.72
66	48	8	45	10	13	22	26	21	21	74.62	21.66	52.96	9.50	8.73	14.97	12.21	4.08	3.47
24	18	1	17	3	6	7	10	9	8	99.50	9.17	90.33	13.58	8.25	23.04	37.84	5.29	2.33
19	17	1	17	0	5	11	13	10	12	157.47	47.37	110.10	.00	10.05	45.31	40.84	6.32	7.58
247	144	0	144	11	0	60	85	57	66	34.70	2.69	24.70	2.04	.07	8.98	10.53	1.36	1.79
296	187	5	187	32	47	55	97	117	83	30.63	1.69	27.94	4.17	3.97	6.26	9.23	2.30	2.01
345	200	22	231	27	77	69	107	129	104	45.00	11.20	33.80	4.02	8.24	8.64	7.45	3.07	2.38

California

See footnotes at end of table.



271	175	3	174	4	23	5	62	113	82	10.13	1.98	8.15	1.10	.58	.31	1.33	2.24	2.59
237	185	6	153	10	21	6	38	103	75	12.27	2.55	9.72	1.36	1.22	.51	.74	2.76	3.13
171	129	3	129	9	31	5	41	73	58	15.92	1.07	17.85	3.71	1.56	1.01	1.80	3.26	3.59
172	92	6	89	16	16	3	31	52	48	22.98	5.13	17.85	2.26	1.55	1.89	1.29	4.07	7.60
204	161	14	158	14	33	14	41	113	94	31.35	9.42	21.93	3.13	2.28	4.50	2.60	5.80	6.92
105	83	14	86	7	14	14	23	59	57	42.96	17.36	25.00	2.68	2.40	5.20	2.00	5.80	6.92
95	83	15	80	4	15	18	28	51	48	71.02	36.45	34.57	3.33	3.19	7.76	4.54	5.52	10.74
42	37	2	37	2	7	7	12	24	24	82.47	40.04	42.43	3.03	2.19	13.45	6.40	7.48	8.98
26	25	10	25	3	3	9	7	18	20	141.00	79.73	64.27	5.46	1.38	30.16	8.50	7.69	11.08
250	130	0	130	3	0	11	49	74	79	6.85	.00	6.85	.34	.00	.62	1.24	1.52	3.13
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.25	.00	.25	.00	.00	.00	.13	(16)	.12
30	6	0	6	0	0	0	2	2	2	.27	.00	.27	.00	.00	.00	.17	.07	.03
45	23	0	23	0	0	0	8	13	14	3.91	.00	3.91	.00	.00	.00	.73	.91	2.27
39	24	0	24	0	0	0	10	11	14	4.20	.00	4.20	.00	.00	.00	1.15	1.05	2.00
45	23	0	23	0	0	0	11	13	10	4.29	.00	4.29	.00	.00	.00	1.31	.98	2.00
24	12	0	12	1	0	1	3	10	8	8.67	.00	8.67	1.33	.00	.08	.37	3.84	3.05
14	8	0	8	1	0	2	3	3	4	9.57	.00	9.57	1.14	.00	1.50	3.08	.78	3.07
7	4	0	4	0	0	1	3	1	2	9.86	.00	9.86	.00	.00	5.72	2.00	.14	2.00
19	12	0	12	1	0	2	3	6	10	12.10	.00	12.10	1.89	.00	5.84	.68	2.47	6.92
7	7	0	7	0	0	2	0	6	7	17.71	.00	17.71	.00	.00	1.86	.00	5.87	9.60
6	5	0	5	0	0	2	2	5	4	43.83	.00	43.83	.00	.00	6.50	3.83	8.17	25.33
2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	118.00	.00	118.00	11.00	.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
4	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	3	31.30	.00	31.30	.00	.00	6.25	13.00	2.00	10.25
373	260	0	260	12	44	17	75	172	144	12.00	.00	12.00	.92	1.15	1.14	1.50	2.70	4.59
4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.75	.00	.75	.00	.00	.00	.00	.75	.00
35	14	0	14	0	1	1	4	13	7	3.66	.00	3.66	.00	.08	.00	1.72	1.09	1.77
68	42	0	42	0	6	2	9	26	22	4.13	.00	4.13	.00	.46	.35	.38	1.44	1.50
70	46	3	46	3	5	4	14	30	23	8.20	.00	8.20	.98	.26	1.87	.76	1.57	2.76
47	35	0	35	0	6	2	10	27	18	11.02	.00	11.02	.00	.98	.81	1.49	4.06	3.68
26	35	0	35	3	5	1	11	21	17	12.28	.00	12.28	1.59	1.91	.61	1.26	2.83	4.08
49	34	0	34	1	7	0	8	15	12	13.93	.00	13.93	2.03	2.17	.00	1.31	4.24	4.18
23	19	0	19	3	4	1	6	9	11	21.96	.00	21.96	2.04	2.22	.13	1.00	2.13	14.44
21	17	0	17	1	5	2	6	9	14	22.00	.00	22.00	14	4.33	3.33	2.95	2.24	9.01
13	11	0	11	1	2	1	1	9	7	31.46	.00	31.46	7.23	.92	7.31	1.46	7.54	7.00
10	9	0	9	0	1	1	1	3	8	42.90	.00	42.90	.00	.40	1.00	8.70	7.60	25.20
4	4	0	4	0	1	2	2	3	3	35.00	.00	35.00	.00	.00	14.50	10.50	10.50	8.25
4	3	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	2	19.33	.00	19.33	.00	5.33	8.34	2.33	1.00	2.33

Type 1

Types 2 and 3

See footnotes at end of table.



Georgia—Mississippi																		
All types.....																		
1,257	521	45	506	36	73	79	88	287	308	16.74	4.41	12.33	1.26	1.85	1.73	1.42	1.96	4.11
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	(10)	.00	(10)	.00	.00	.00	.00	(10)	.00
168	41	0	41	0	0	0	3	27	23	94	.00	94	.00	.00	.00	.00	48	.44
300	78	3	76	2	9	2	8	49	30	2.30	.57	1.73	.08	.38	.02	.06	71	.48
240	83	3	80	4	10	11	51	47	47	4.69	9.72	3.72	.32	.42	.16	.20	1.16	1.46
142	59	2	58	4	6	12	26	34	8.42	1.38	8.42	7.04	1.40	.82	.65	1.63	2.44	2.44
102	52	2	52	6	2	10	12	30	15.58	2.12	13.46	13.46	1.79	1.72	3.28	1.24	1.33	4.51
62	34	5	31	2	9	3	17	26	19.85	11.03	8.82	8.82	1.40	1.08	.89	.92	1.79	8.72
45	29	3	28	2	6	1	4	19	31.20	7.40	23.80	23.80	6.93	3.27	.33	1.44	3.11	11.98
41	28	2	27	2	7	10	16	17	45.07	15.47	6.09	38.98	3.22	6.61	5.27	3.22	6.68	11.98
45	32	6	29	0	4	7	9	15	41.60	15.47	26.13	26.13	3.00	4.38	7.64	4.02	8.87	7.22
38	27	4	27	0	7	7	9	14	48.13	9.08	39.05	39.05	1.08	6.76	1.50	8.82	8.85	15.34
24	19	6	10	3	6	6	8	10	101.00	26.46	64.54	64.54	20.70	12.17	8.67	2.83	6.67	14.00
28	26	7	25	2	6	11	8	13	128.28	46.43	81.85	81.85	2.75	8.78	7.57	19.64	7.08	36.43
14	12	2	12	1	7	9	5	6	149.14	17.94	131.30	131.30	2.14	24.57	50.29	9.00	14.78	30.72
262	77	0	77	4	1	16	20	27	56	5.90	.00	5.90	.21	.02	.53	1.67	.80	2.67
304	141	1	141	12	28	17	20	96	78	15.96	.30	15.66	1.68	2.67	1.49	1.83	2.60	5.39
527	249	43	235	15	43	40	39	127	152	26.22	10.30	15.92	1.40	2.80	2.86	1.39	2.42	5.05
164	54	1	53	5	1	6	9	37	22	5.04	.18	4.86	1.69	.22	.43	.37	1.15	1.00
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																		
North Carolina—South Carolina																		
All types.....																		
630	411	2	411	17	44	7	147	267	217	8.00	.45	7.55	.33	.62	.08	1.24	2.35	2.93
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.14	.00	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00
84	42	0	42	4	3	0	15	21	22	1.81	.00	1.81	.08	.06	.42	.42	.83	.83
133	96	0	96	3	2	2	37	63	46	5.11	.00	5.11	.18	.27	.03	.96	1.69	1.98
149	96	0	96	2	13	0	66	65	52	6.86	.00	6.86	.07	.60	.00	1.09	2.07	3.03
105	77	0	77	1	7	1	26	51	39	10.13	.02	10.13	.02	.60	.06	1.32	3.63	4.50
69	52	1	52	5	8	3	19	32	27	14.12	1.81	12.31	1.54	1.71	4.5	2.25	3.20	3.16
63	47	1	47	2	5	1	14	34	31	16.60	2.57	14.03	.86	1.13	.13	2.22	4.41	5.28
96	60	0	60	3	0	2	17	31	40	6.28	.00	6.28	.00	.00	.15	.79	1.25	3.79
192	131	0	131	3	18	3	48	60	71	8.59	.00	8.59	.05	.80	.12	1.42	2.86	3.34
146	89	2	89	2	13	2	26	60	49	9.50	1.96	7.54	.02	.94	.08	1.44	2.51	2.55
196	131	0	131	9	13	0	56	83	57	7.15	.00	7.15	.85	.50	.00	1.12	2.28	2.40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 43.—FOOD AWAY FROM HOME: Number of families having expenditures for food consumed away from home, and average expenditures per family in a year, by family type and income, 19 analysts units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born †]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for food away from home <sup>3</sup>										Average <sup>9</sup> expenditures for food away from home <sup>3</sup>													
	Any food					Board at school					Other food					Between-meals								
	No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—continued																								
<i>Georgia—Mississippi</i>																								
All types.....	481	128	1	127	8	7	8	12	80	70	2,32	2,20	2,20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.65	0.65	0.83	0.83		
0-249.....	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.19	.19	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	.19	.00	.00		
250-499.....	187	45	0	45	1	1	4	4	23	22	.99	.99	.99	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.32	.32	.60	.60		
500-749.....	201	52	0	52	5	5	6	6	34	30	2.47	2.47	2.47	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.37	.37	.89	.89		
750-999.....	77	30	1	29	2	1	2	2	22	18	5.64	4.86	4.86	.78	.42	.06	.05	.05	1.53	1.53	2.01	2.01		
Type 1.....	77	20	0	20	1	0	1	2	11	13	1.78	1.78	1.78	.00	.02	.00	.02	.02	.56	.56	1.09	1.09		
Types 2 and 3.....	171	54	0	54	4	5	4	3	35	31	2.61	2.61	2.61	.00	.38	.32	.03	.05	.70	.70	1.13	1.13		
Types 4 and 5.....	163	43	0	43	3	2	3	6	27	23	2.70	2.70	2.70	.00	.18	.04	.58	.16	.80	.80	.94	.94		
Types 6 and 7.....	70	11	1	10	0	0	1	1	7	3	1.34	.48	.48	.86	.00	.00	.01	.30	.30	.30	.17	.17		
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS																								
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina</i>																								
All types.....	433	247	16	241	2	7	5	79	173	112	5.62	3.90	3.90	1.72	.02	.12	.54	.54	1.54	1.54	1.47	1.47		
0-249.....	98	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	.39	.39	.39	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.32	.32	.00	.00		
250-499.....	112	54	3	53	0	0	1	18	35	17	2.48	1.89	1.89	.89	.00	.00	.00	.00	.88	.88	.39	.39		
500-749.....	108	54	2	53	0	1	1	17	40	24	3.78	2.95	2.95	.83	.02	.04	.03	.06	1.32	1.32	.80	.80		
750-999.....	84	55	2	53	0	2	2	16	38	25	5.94	5.01	5.01	.93	.00	.12	.99	.46	1.64	1.64	1.80	1.80		
1,000-1,249.....	54	41	1	41	0	1	0	11	30	20	5.22	5.22	5.22	.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.74	1.74	2.30	2.30		
1,250-1,499.....	24	21	5	19	1	2	1	11	12	14	24.38	14.17	10.21	14.17	.33	.62	.25	1.54	4.22	4.22	3.25	3.25		
1,500-1,999.....	23	18	3	18	0	1	0	4	15	12	15.43	10.08	10.08	5.35	.00	1.04	.00	.35	3.43	3.43	5.26	5.26		
Type 1.....	49	23	0	23	0	0	0	6	14	10	2.90	2.90	2.90	.00	.00	.00	.00	.24	1.10	1.10	1.56	1.56		
Types 2 and 3.....	64	41	1	40	0	1	1	13	31	16	4.19	3.41	3.41	.78	.00	.11	.09	.47	1.79	1.79	.95	.95		
Types 4 and 5.....	165	98	8	94	0	3	2	27	70	46	6.26	4.57	4.57	2.62	.00	.07	.02	.67	1.74	1.74	1.24	1.24		
Types 6 and 7.....	155	85	7	84	2	3	2	33	58	40	6.39	4.57	4.57	1.82	.06	.22	.54	.52	1.34	1.34	1.89	1.89		

Georgia—Mississippi																				
All types	511	211	10	208	4	3	17	48	155	149	4.58	4.5	4.13	18	12	14	37	1.31	2.01	
0-249	31	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	4	2	.48	.00	.48	.00	.00	.00	.13	.19	.16	
250-499	178	59	1	58	0	0	2	13	43	39	1.90	.08	1.82	.00	.00	.04	.16	.81	.28	
500-749	147	59	1	59	1	0	4	13	49	42	3.12	.13	2.99	.01	.00	.31	.42	1.27	1.28	
750-999	91	50	5	48	2	5	13	34	32	1.56	6.46	1.33	6.46	1.33	.38	.72	3.10	2.82	3.10	
1,000-1,249	47	25	2	25	4	4	6	17	19	11.13	10.62	5.1	10.62	1.66	.76	.49	5.53	4.95	4.95	
1,250-1,499	17	13	1	13	0	0	2	1	8	10	16.24	1.89	14.35	.00	.00	.35	2.29	3.53	10.18	
Type 1	117	48	1	48	0	1	2	11	33	35	4.09	.13	3.96	.00	.31	.06	.34	1.12	2.13	
Types 2 and 3	124	59	0	59	1	1	1	13	48	41	4.15	.00	4.15	.01	.40	.01	.40	1.41	2.30	
Types 4 and 5	207	93	8	91	3	1	14	23	66	66	6.23	.99	5.24	.43	.12	.32	.47	1.61	2.29	
Types 6 and 7	63	11	1	10	0	0	0	1	8	7	.92	.16	.76	.00	.00	.00	.02	.50	.24	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																				
All types	640	387	6	385	3	10	2	122	291	214	4.82	.51	4.31	.01	.18	(19)	.56	1.57	1.99	
0-249	42	10	0	10	0	0	0	4	7	2	.55	.00	.55	.00	.00	.00	.10	.24	.21	
250-499	107	107	1	107	1	0	2	20	84	54	2.86	.04	2.82	.01	.00	.01	.29	1.28	1.23	
500-749	208	132	0	132	1	3	0	33	96	74	4.09	.00	4.09	(19)	.23	.00	.49	2.01	2.01	
750-999	116	78	2	77	0	4	0	31	61	51	7.54	1.24	6.30	.00	.35	.00	1.48	2.10	2.36	
1,000-1,249	56	41	3	40	1	3	0	17	26	22	10.32	3.16	7.16	.04	.37	.00	2.09	4.04	4.04	
1,250-1,499	22	19	0	19	0	0	0	8	17	11	8.95	.00	8.95	.00	.00	.00	.86	3.18	4.91	
Type 1	66	40	0	40	0	0	0	14	28	28	4.10	.00	4.10	.00	.00	.00	.38	1.20	2.52	
Types 2 and 3	147	93	0	93	0	0	1	29	75	51	3.75	.00	3.75	.00	.00	.01	.43	1.84	1.47	
Types 4 and 5	218	126	3	125	3	5	0	43	93	74	6.15	1.21	4.94	.02	.18	.00	.88	1.40	2.46	
Types 6 and 7	209	128	3	127	0	5	1	36	95	61	4.40	.31	4.09	.00	.36	(19)	.37	1.66	1.70	
Georgia—Mississippi																				
All types	624	219	1	219	2	1	5	43	171	138	2.15	.04	2.11	.02	(19)	.07	.23	.89	.90	
0-249	126	36	0	36	1	0	1	7	24	17	.90	.00	.90	.03	.00	.06	.10	.48	.23	
250-499	307	99	1	99	0	1	1	13	79	56	1.42	.07	1.35	.00	(19)	.10	.68	.57	.57	
500-749	144	60	0	60	1	0	3	13	48	43	2.97	.00	2.97	.08	.00	.24	.28	1.24	1.13	
750-999	47	24	0	24	0	0	0	10	20	22	7.74	.00	7.74	.00	.00	.00	1.34	2.30	4.10	
Type 1	123	46	0	46	0	0	1	8	33	32	1.67	.00	1.67	.00	.00	(19)	.09	.68	.90	
Types 2 and 3	185	69	1	69	2	0	1	14	55	36	2.11	.12	1.99	.08	.00	.01	.17	1.05	.68	
Types 4 and 5	220	97	0	97	0	1	3	20	77	67	3.20	.00	3.20	.00	(19)	.19	.46	1.14	1.41	
Types 6 and 7	96	7	0	7	0	0	0	1	6	3	.45	.00	.45	.00	.00	.00	.01	.26	.18	

1 See Glossary for definition of terms such as family, family type, income, analysis unit.  
 2 This table includes families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.  
 3 Does not include meals carried from home.  
 4 Excludes board for children away at school.  
 5 Includes meals for which employer did not reimburse traveler on a business trip.  
 6 Includes meals bought and eaten away from home, not elsewhere classified; Restaurant meals (and tips) for family members and guests; expense for food bought to be eaten with meals carried from home, such as ice cream to complete a picnic lunch.  
 7 Includes ice cream, candy, popcorn, and sandwichee.  
 8 Includes soft drinks and alcoholic beverages.  
 9 Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2).  
 10 \$0.0050 or less.  
 11 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.



1,000-1,249	73	.168	.144	.080	.064	0	1	11	19	15	14	13	9	5	1	13	20	17	11	6	5
1,250-1,499	53	.164	.143	.079	.064	0	0	6	16	11	10	10	3	4	4	5	12	14	10	8	8
1,500-1,749	51	.170	.148	.083	.064	0	1	5	11	19	19	5	6	4	1	8	11	12	12	7	0
1,750-1,999	80	.165	.147	.084	.063	0	1	4	17	13	6	6	4	5	3	6	16	8	9	7	0
2,000-2,499	62	.178	.153	.086	.067	0	0	3	15	23	11	11	5	5	2	11	10	18	11	7	3
2,500-2,999	33	.181	.157	.089	.068	0	1	2	9	5	11	3	3	2	1	7	5	10	3	6	1
3,000-3,999	38	.180	.156	.084	.072	0	0	6	6	16	10	10	5	1	2	2	10	8	8	6	2
Type 1	123	.202	.165	.097	.067	0	1	5	28	27	30	30	15	17	6	20	33	18	22	16	8
Types 2 and 3	110	.163	.149	.082	.074	0	4	8	37	24	21	21	12	8	5	15	23	16	16	18	5
Types 4 and 5	201	.156	.133	.074	.059	0	4	31	53	70	25	25	13	5	11	34	49	54	31	20	2
Types 6 and 7	63	.135	.128	.069	.058	0	0	16	21	12	10	10	4	0	2	10	20	13	14	3	1
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>																					
All types	2,254	.120	.108	.039	.069	0	154	760	786	347	144	144	47	16	22	181	572	688	439	296	56
0-249	21	.104	.088	.038	.050	0	2	12	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	7	6	4	2	1	0
250-499	100	.104	.092	.037	.053	0	22	37	25	11	4	4	0	1	3	19	36	24	11	7	0
500-749	209	.107	.094	.035	.059	0	37	83	67	11	8	8	2	0	1	29	75	60	28	13	3
750-999	304	.114	.101	.036	.065	0	31	110	102	40	18	18	2	1	6	30	85	86	56	34	7
1,000-1,249	294	.118	.106	.037	.068	0	24	96	100	48	21	21	4	1	2	23	82	87	52	42	6
1,250-1,499	312	.126	.113	.040	.073	0	10	101	109	61	18	18	8	5	1	19	69	99	63	50	11
1,500-1,749	267	.130	.115	.040	.075	0	9	84	89	47	20	20	0	3	3	12	50	86	60	46	10
1,750-1,999	107	.123	.109	.039	.070	0	9	67	74	23	11	11	5	3	2	14	49	64	37	25	6
2,000-2,499	254	.128	.115	.041	.074	0	4	83	92	32	6	6	4	2	1	10	58	77	42	29	9
2,500-2,999	135	.125	.113	.042	.071	0	4	40	49	32	6	6	4	0	1	9	27	46	29	20	3
3,000-3,999	116	.122	.110	.040	.069	0	2	34	35	19	3	3	3	0	0	8	25	40	31	11	1
4,000-4,999	26	.130	.118	.045	.072	0	6	10	10	5	4	4	1	0	0	1	7	10	4	5	0
5,000-9,999	19	.116	.104	.038	.065	0	0	7	10	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	5	9	0	0
Type 1	428	.158	.132	.048	.080	0	10	70	132	103	78	78	25	10	3	29	59	97	96	112	32
0-249	13	.110	.091	.040	.051	0	1	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	1	0
250-499	61	.117	.100	.039	.058	0	5	16	13	8	2	2	0	0	1	7	13	14	5	4	0
500-749	43	.142	.118	.042	.075	0	2	13	31	7	7	7	3	0	0	5	9	19	17	10	3
750-999	87	.154	.130	.043	.087	0	1	10	32	26	16	16	1	1	0	4	9	18	21	29	6
1,000-1,249	50	.174	.144	.051	.091	0	1	5	10	15	16	11	3	1	1	2	5	11	7	19	5
1,250-1,499	47	.177	.149	.055	.092	0	1	149	9	9	13	11	5	3	0	2	7	7	12	16	5
1,500-1,749	46	.189	.155	.052	.103	0	0	6	3	13	11	11	6	3	0	1	3	7	10	15	8
1,750-1,999	32	.173	.142	.057	.084	0	0	6	3	11	7	7	3	2	0	0	4	5	9	7	2
2,000-2,499	24	.172	.143	.053	.080	0	0	2	2	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	5	9	7	5	3
2,500-2,999	12	.146	.118	.047	.070	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	5	1	0
3,000-3,999	8	.181	.151	.062	.089	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	0
4,000-4,999	1	.180	.160	.050	.110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5,000-9,999	1	.130	.110	.030	.080	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.







2,000-2,499	.95	.127	.111	.056	.055	0	3	29	39	17	2	3	2	0	16	27	38	13	1	0
2,500-2,999	30	.144	.124	.072	.051	0	1	6	8	7	1	1	1	0	5	11	6	1	2	0
3,000-3,999	25	.132	.116	.058	.058	0	1	4	15	8	1	0	0	0	2	12	7	6	2	0
Type 1	219	.149	.122	.063	.059	0	8	52	71	56	17	9	6	2	29	72	68	29	18	1
Types 2 and 3	269	.114	.106	.053	.052	0	18	74	121	43	6	6	1	5	56	100	69	27	10	2
Types 4 and 5	377	.107	.092	.046	.046	0	49	170	112	39	6	2	1	2	116	147	86	18	8	0
Types 6 and 7	202	.091	.092	.042	.045	0	25	110	51	13	0	0	1	1	54	104	31	12	0	0
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>																				
All types	1,642	.139	.123	.044	.079	0	40	351	587	406	161	59	38	3	42	285	522	403	307	80
0-249	26	.116	.100	.035	.065	0	2	12	12	7	0	0	0	1	1	9	7	4	4	0
250-499	106	.118	.103	.036	.067	0	13	34	35	17	6	0	1	10	10	29	31	22	13	1
500-749	206	.127	.112	.039	.072	0	10	56	79	43	11	5	2	1	9	43	71	47	31	4
750-999	258	.142	.125	.044	.081	0	6	57	93	50	32	9	11	3	6	50	71	60	55	16
1,000-1,249	252	.138	.122	.043	.079	0	4	61	88	56	29	11	3	1	4	48	81	56	51	11
1,250-1,499	207	.143	.127	.046	.081	0	2	44	64	64	15	9	6	0	3	40	60	55	40	11
1,500-1,749	161	.144	.128	.046	.082	0	1	23	41	32	21	9	2	0	1	39	32	18	35	12
1,750-1,999	110	.148	.132	.048	.084	0	1	19	37	32	12	5	3	0	2	10	39	32	27	9
2,000-2,499	139	.143	.126	.045	.081	0	1	23	55	39	13	5	3	0	2	13	52	38	27	7
2,500-2,999	78	.143	.125	.047	.077	0	1	9	33	29	4	2	0	2	1	11	23	32	27	3
3,000-3,999	63	.154	.135	.048	.087	0	0	7	19	21	13	1	2	0	1	8	20	12	18	4
4,000-4,999	16	.158	.143	.053	.081	0	0	1	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	4	5	5	0
5,000-9,999	20	.165	.142	.056	.084	0	0	5	5	3	2	4	1	0	1	4	6	4	3	2
Type 1	421	.178	.147	.052	.065	0	4	36	102	136	81	33	29	0	6	31	91	111	135	47
Types 2 and 3	384	.133	.126	.045	.080	0	5	59	149	130	31	13	7	1	5	52	121	116	70	19
Types 4 and 5	591	.132	.114	.041	.072	0	21	153	233	198	41	13	2	2	21	133	207	127	88	13
Types 6 and 7	246	.101	.100	.035	.065	0	10	103	103	22	8	0	0	0	10	69	103	49	14	1
FLAINS AND MOUNTAIN																				
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>																				
All types	1,088	.131	.115	.049	.066	0	44	279	412	224	93	25	11	3	94	312	344	189	123	21
Net losses	104	.136	.114	.048	.066	0	4	27	47	16	4	5	1	0	7	32	39	14	9	3
Net incomes	984	.131	.116	.050	.066	0	40	252	365	208	89	20	10	3	87	280	305	175	114	18
0-249	89	.116	.102	.049	.053	0	8	35	30	8	5	1	2	1	18	36	16	9	7	0
250-499	165	.123	.109	.047	.061	0	14	48	59	29	11	2	2	1	20	54	50	24	14	2
500-749	185	.127	.114	.047	.066	0	9	52	63	41	14	3	3	0	13	60	57	32	18	5
750-999	177	.127	.113	.048	.065	0	7	45	73	33	17	2	0	0	14	51	55	35	20	2
1,000-1,249	106	.136	.118	.050	.068	0	0	28	41	24	10	2	1	0	8	27	38	18	12	3
1,250-1,499	89	.136	.120	.051	.069	0	2	19	33	20	10	5	0	0	5	24	26	21	10	3
1,500-1,749	62	.142	.126	.053	.072	0	0	12	26	13	10	1	0	0	4	11	14	11	11	1
1,750-1,999	39	.144	.126	.052	.074	0	0	6	14	16	2	1	0	1	3	4	13	7	11	0
2,000-2,499	33	.155	.136	.059	.076	0	0	2	10	15	5	1	0	0	1	5	11	9	7	0
2,500-2,999	23	.153	.130	.055	.074	0	0	4	9	4	4	1	0	0	1	5	9	4	2	2
3,000-3,999	16	.156	.136	.070	.066	0	0	1	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	3	9	2	2	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	No. Households	Average <sup>3</sup> money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							Households <sup>4</sup> having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—										
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	All food (4)	Pur-chased (5)	Home-pro-duced (6)	No. (7)	No. (8)	No. (9)	No. (10)	No. (11)	No. (12)	No. (13)	No. (14)	Un-der \$0.02 (15)	No. (16)	No. (17)	No. (18)	No. (19)	No. (20)	No. (21)
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—continued																						
North Dakota-Kansas—Continued																						
Type 1	296	0.163	0.134	0.081	0.072	0	3	26	83	71	32	14	7	1	21	55	63	37	46	12		
Net losses	29	.160	.127	.053	.073	0	6	12	5	3	3	3	0	0	2	4	8	5	6	2		
Net incomes	207	.163	.134	.062	.072	0	20	71	66	29	29	11	7	1	19	49	55	35	40	10		
0-249	23	.141	.119	.066	.051	0	2	13	4	2	2	0	0	0	6	7	4	3	2	0		
250-499	46	.160	.132	.064	.068	0	4	19	15	4	4	2	2	1	2	14	13	7	7	2		
500-749	47	.167	.139	.057	.082	0	7	8	16	9	3	2	2	0	4	9	9	10	11	4		
750-999	35	.158	.129	.055	.074	0	5	11	12	6	1	0	0	0	2	7	10	5	9	2		
1,000-1,249	18	.164	.135	.063	.068	0	1	8	4	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	5	2	1		
1,250-1,499	11	.188	.154	.078	.076	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	3	0		
1,500-1,749	9	.158	.130	.056	.074	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	0		
1,750-1,999	8	.156	.131	.059	.072	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0		
2,000-2,499	3	.170	.137	.087	.050	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		
2,500-2,999	3	.203	.160	.100	.100	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
3,000-3,999	4	.232	.188	.110	.075	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		
Types 2 and 3	371	.121	.114	.049	.065	0	7	101	75	26	4	2	1	25	108	133	66	37	37	1		
Net losses	30	.115	.103	.042	.061	0	12	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	6	0	0		
Net incomes	341	.121	.115	.050	.065	0	7	89	71	26	4	2	1	25	96	121	60	37	37	1		
0-249	27	.104	.099	.047	.051	0	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	13	5	1	2	0		
250-499	66	.112	.105	.045	.080	0	4	24	10	4	0	0	0	0	8	20	22	12	4	0		
500-749	64	.115	.112	.048	.064	0	1	30	13	3	0	1	0	2	22	27	18	8	4	1		
750-999	67	.124	.119	.049	.070	0	1	37	11	7	1	0	0	1	17	25	16	8	8	0		



TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> money value per person-meal of all food	Average <sup>3</sup> money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—								Households <sup>5</sup> having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—						
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Under \$0.0316 (4)	\$0.0316-\$0.0632 (5)	\$0.0633-\$0.0948 (6)	\$0.0949-\$0.1265 (7)	\$0.1266-\$0.1581 (8)	\$0.1582-\$0.1898 (9)	\$0.1899-\$0.2214 (10)	\$0.2215 or over (11)	Under \$0.02 (12)	\$0.02-\$0.03 (13)	\$0.04-\$0.05 (14)	\$0.06-\$0.07 (15)	\$0.08-\$0.09 (16)	\$0.10-\$0.13 (17)	\$0.14 or over (18)
PACIFIC																				
Washington-Oregon																				
All types	948	0.138	0.121	0.051	0.070	0	40	223	325	205	89	42	23	11	118	247	216	161	143	52
0-249	17	.114	.096	.041	.054	0	3	7	4	2	0	1	0	3	5	5	2	2	1	0
250-499	63	.103	.089	.035	.054	0	24	24	21	4	2	0	0	16	20	15	8	4	4	0
500-749	142	.122	.106	.045	.061	0	14	49	44	26	4	3	2	4	46	31	23	13	4	0
750-999	117	.128	.114	.048	.065	0	3	37	27	8	2	0	0	12	39	20	16	15	4	0
1,000-1,249	120	.140	.122	.050	.072	0	3	24	48	25	10	8	2	4	31	20	18	19	9	0
1,250-1,499	113	.139	.122	.048	.074	0	2	28	43	21	13	2	4	14	28	22	24	16	9	0
1,500-1,749	100	.151	.134	.056	.078	0	1	14	41	18	15	8	4	13	18	20	23	15	11	0
1,750-1,999	72	.150	.131	.060	.071	0	1	11	26	18	9	7	0	9	17	18	9	13	5	0
2,000-2,499	102	.153	.132	.054	.078	0	1	14	31	33	15	5	1	7	24	23	18	23	6	1
2,500-2,999	42	.170	.149	.071	.075	0	0	6	16	15	8	3	2	4	5	12	5	17	1	0
3,000-3,999	46	.150	.129	.055	.073	0	0	7	18	14	4	1	1	4	9	10	13	7	2	1
4,000-4,999	14	.146	.125	.049	.075	0	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1
Type 1	266	.161	.134	.060	.074	0	7	39	91	64	30	24	11	5	25	63	64	45	41	23
0-249	11	.124	.101	.044	.053	0	2	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	0
250-499	24	.118	.098	.041	.057	0	2	6	14	2	0	0	0	4	8	6	5	5	1	0
500-749	90	.146	.123	.055	.068	0	2	14	20	17	3	2	2	5	21	10	11	11	7	4
750-999	33	.161	.135	.061	.074	0	0	4	10	12	4	1	2	0	3	8	11	5	4	2
1,000-1,249	37	.168	.138	.060	.078	0	0	5	12	9	5	5	1	0	5	10	6	6	6	5
1,250-1,499	20	.168	.138	.046	.092	0	1	3	6	5	3	0	2	0	1	1	6	5	4	3



TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born †]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—																										
		All food	Purchased	Home produced	Under \$0.0316 (†)	\$0.0316-\$0.0632		\$0.0632-\$0.0948		\$0.0949-\$0.1266		\$0.1267-\$0.1581		\$0.1582-\$0.1899		\$0.1899-\$0.2215		Under \$0.02	\$0.02-\$0.03	\$0.04-\$0.05	\$0.06-\$0.07	\$0.08-\$0.09	\$0.10-\$0.13	\$0.14 or over														
						No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.								No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.														
PACIFIC—continued																																						
<i>Oregon-part-time—Con.</i>																																						
Type 1.....	91	Dol.	0.265	0.175	0.099	0.071	0	3	12	17	30	10	17	9	18	11	12	12	20	12	9	No.	12	12	9	No.	12	12	9									
Type 2.....	132	Dol.	.150	.141	.075	.066	2	10	42	39	22	9	8	9	12	22	41	30	15	3	8	12	22	41	30	15	3	8	12	22	41							
Type 3.....	160	Dol.	.152	.133	.073	.060	1	24	49	58	16	8	4	4	25	48	41	22	18	2	4	25	48	41	22	18	2	4	25	48								
California																																						
All types.....	888	Dol.	.148	.131	.102	.028	1	154	288	223	119	51	32	285	288	161	70	34	14	3	285	288	161	70	34	14	3	285	288	161	70	34	14	3				
0-249.....	20	Dol.	.119	.103	.082	.021	1	9	4	2	2	1	0	11	5	3	0	1	0	0	11	5	3	0	11	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		
250-499.....	51	Dol.	.127	.109	.084	.025	6	20	11	3	8	0	3	18	17	9	4	4	1	0	18	17	9	4	18	17	9	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		
500-749.....	74	Dol.	.127	.110	.080	.028	5	23	12	12	2	3	0	18	31	14	5	2	1	0	19	32	14	5	19	32	14	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
750-999.....	87	Dol.	.138	.121	.086	.034	0	17	36	24	8	0	1	19	32	17	11	4	2	0	14	25	18	8	14	25	18	8	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1,000-1,249.....	71	Dol.	.142	.125	.092	.033	3	18	24	16	6	5	0	14	25	25	18	8	2	0	25	30	23	8	25	30	23	8	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1,250-1,499.....	93	Dol.	.147	.130	.100	.029	0	13	18	28	10	2	2	25	30	33	19	7	3	1	25	30	33	19	25	30	33	19	7	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1,500-1,749.....	91	Dol.	.148	.131	.104	.033	0	12	27	18	12	2	3	20	21	15	8	4	2	1	20	21	15	8	20	21	15	8	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1,750-1,999.....	76	Dol.	.155	.137	.104	.036	0	10	39	24	19	10	2	56	44	17	10	4	0	2	56	44	17	10	56	44	17	10	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	
2,000-2,499.....	137	Dol.	.143	.132	.106	.036	2	16	49	39	12	6	3	32	25	10	3	4	0	2	32	25	10	3	32	25	10	3	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	
2,500-2,999.....	79	Dol.	.156	.139	.112	.026	2	9	26	24	15	7	8	26	16	9	5	2	0	2	26	16	9	5	26	16	9	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
3,000-3,999.....	96	Dol.	.179	.158	.131	.027	0	1	15	18	15	7	3	32	25	10	3	4	0	2	32	25	10	3	32	25	10	3	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	
4,000-4,999.....	24	Dol.	.186	.165	.135	.028	0	1	5	5	4	2	2	9	5	6	0	0	0	2	9	5	6	0	9	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000-9,999.....	19	Dol.	.178	.156	.142	.014	0	2	5	4	2	3	2	11	4	1	1	0	0	2	11	4	1	1	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type 1.....	247	Dol.	.178	.149	.117	.032	1	32	48	75	42	26	21	74	77	42	21	18	3	3	74	77	42	21	74	77	42	21	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Type 2.....	296	Dol.	.138	.129	.102	.027	0	5	42	108	79	40	17	97	94	57	26	7	4	0	97	94	57	26	97	94	57	26	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Type 3.....	345	Dol.	.136	.119	.092	.027	0	80	132	69	37	8	6	114	117	62	23	9	7	0	114	117	62	23	114	117	62	23	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	607	.128	..116	.018	.098	5	39	189	187	128	54	23	12	3	14	40	118	144	188	90
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
North Carolina self-sufficing counties																				
All types	10	.051	.047	.011	.036	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0
0-249	78	.089	.079	.012	.067	3	18	33	19	5	0	0	0	1	15	5	27	14	11	0
250-499	138	.119	.107	.017	.090	0	9	58	37	24	10	2	1	0	11	11	40	34	38	13
500-749	156	.129	.119	.017	.101	0	3	35	35	35	10	5	4	0	5	25	31	32	32	23
750-999	107	.151	.138	.022	.116	0	1	15	35	25	19	7	5	0	1	12	22	46	25	25
1,000-1,249	63	.146	.131	.022	.109	0	2	9	18	20	9	5	0	0	1	2	7	15	24	18
1,250-1,499	39	.150	.137	.022	.115	0	3	4	14	14	3	4	1	0	0	0	3	7	21	8
1,500-1,749	16	.140	.131	.019	.112	0	0	4	3	5	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	6	5
1,750-1,999																				
Type 1	99	.177	.149	.022	.127	0	4	15	19	21	18	11	11	0	2	4	11	12	31	39
Types 2 and 3	142	.126	.121	.021	.100	1	8	27	36	47	20	2	1	1	5	6	28	19	60	23
Types 4 and 5	244	.126	.111	.017	.094	1	13	67	94	45	14	10	0	0	4	16	44	76	79	25
Types 6 and 7	122	.096	.094	.015	.079	3	14	50	38	15	2	0	0	2	3	14	35	37	28	3
North Carolina—South Carolina																				
All types	1,944	.129	.118	.031	.087	11	199	474	542	357	206	84	71	31	138	295	379	373	490	238
0-249	22	.065	.056	.022	.034	3	14	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	10	4	1	0	2	0
250-499	123	.073	.067	.023	.042	7	56	44	15	1	0	0	0	10	45	33	23	9	3	0
500-749	237	.099	.090	.027	.062	1	46	99	64	19	7	1	0	8	35	64	56	34	36	4
750-999	284	.108	.100	.027	.072	0	44	101	75	45	15	2	2	2	22	70	70	54	54	12
1,000-1,249	237	.126	.115	.029	.086	0	21	84	73	43	30	12	8	2	11	25	54	54	61	31
1,250-1,499	277	.131	.121	.031	.090	0	9	56	83	53	25	6	5	1	11	25	47	63	68	22
1,500-1,749	177	.140	.129	.032	.096	0	5	32	55	41	37	3	4	3	2	13	43	28	59	29
1,750-1,999	121	.152	.140	.034	.106	0	3	15	30	26	22	9	7	0	11	16	32	35	27	27
2,000-2,499	204	.158	.144	.035	.108	0	1	20	68	55	22	18	20	0	10	33	51	65	45	45
2,500-2,999	105	.167	.152	.038	.114	0	0	12	27	29	10	11	10	0	4	14	20	42	24	24
3,000-3,999	95	.168	.155	.042	.113	0	0	5	25	26	17	14	8	0	1	5	10	20	32	27
4,000-4,999	42	.159	.146	.039	.106	0	0	3	13	13	6	4	3	0	0	2	6	4	22	8
5,000-9,999	26	.196	.175	.046	.129	0	0	1	3	5	9	4	4	0	0	0	2	4	11	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born?]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households (2)	Average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal		Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—								
		All food (4)	Purchased (5)	Home produced (6)	Under \$0.0316 (\$0.0316) (7)	\$0.0316-\$0.0632 (8)	\$0.0633-\$0.0949 (\$0.0949) (9)	\$0.0949-\$0.1265 (\$0.1265) (10)	\$0.1265-\$0.1581 (\$0.1581) (11)	\$0.1582-\$0.1899 (\$0.1899) (12)	\$0.1899-\$0.2214 (\$0.2214) (13)	Under \$0.02 (14)	\$0.02-\$0.03 (15)	\$0.04-\$0.05 (16)	\$0.05-\$0.07 (17)	\$0.07-\$0.09 (18)	\$0.09-\$0.13 (19)	\$0.13-\$0.14 (20)	\$0.14 or over (21)
	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—continued																			
North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued																			
Type 1.....	250	0.178	0.151	0.040	0	12	33	59	45	46	24	31	2	10	24	35	41	63	75
0-249.....	8	.104	.086	.027	0	3	2	14	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	0
250-499.....	30	.104	.088	.027	6	6	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	10	5	2	0
500-749.....	45	.145	.121	.036	10	18	10	18	10	5	1	0	1	8	6	7	13	14	3
750-999.....	39	.173	.145	.035	1	10	11	11	13	8	2	2	0	0	2	6	7	15	9
1,000-1,249.....	45	.195	.165	.038	0	1	4	7	8	13	6	4	0	0	3	4	6	12	19
1,250-1,499.....	24	.198	.167	.048	0	1	1	5	5	5	3	4	0	2	0	3	4	7	8
1,500-1,749.....	14	.205	.176	.042	0	1	1	3	2	6	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	9
1,750-1,999.....	7	.239	.201	.038	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
2,000-2,499.....	19	.240	.202	.057	0	0	0	3	2	3	4	4	7	0	0	3	3	3	10
2,500-2,999.....	7	.250	.216	.065	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	4
3,000-3,999.....	6	.258	.222	.067	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
4,000-4,999.....	2	.195	.165	.030	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
5,000-9,999.....	4	.258	.220	.050	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Type 2 and 3.....	373	.132	.127	.035	0	30	75	98	74	58	22	16	5	28	43	63	70	108	56
0-249.....	4	.052	.050	.026	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
250-499.....	35	.071	.069	.024	0	17	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	12	6	1	1	0
500-749.....	68	.104	.100	.029	0	5	27	26	8	2	0	0	0	6	13	21	12	14	1
750-999.....	70	.114	.112	.033	0	4	18	25	18	5	0	0	0	4	12	14	19	21	0
1,000-1,249.....	47	.136	.132	.033	0	0	4	15	11	6	6	1	1	0	2	9	11	16	0
1,250-1,499.....	46	.138	.132	.034	0	0	4	19	12	10	2	1	1	3	1	7	10	18	6
1,500-1,749.....	29	.176	.164	.044	0	0	2	4	8	14	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	13	10
1,750-1,999.....	23	.164	.156	.044	0	0	1	4	5	8	2	2	0	1	3	5	3	9	5
2,000-2,499.....	21	.193	.181	.045	0	0	1	4	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	8	9	5
2,500-2,999.....	13	.193	.184	.039	0	0	0	4	4	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
3,000-3,999.....	10	.184	.176	.040	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	5



TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal	Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>1</sup>										Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—		Households having food at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—		Households having home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit of—		Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—		Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—		Households having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—							
			All food	Home produced	Under \$0.0316 (4)	\$0.0316-\$0.0948 (5)	\$0.0949-\$0.1265 (6)	\$0.1266-\$0.1581 (7)	\$0.1582-\$0.1899 (8)	\$0.1899-\$0.2214 (9)	\$0.2215 or over (10)	\$0.02-\$0.03 (11)	\$0.04-\$0.05 (12)	\$0.06-\$0.07 (13)	\$0.08-\$0.09 (14)	\$0.10-\$0.13 (15)	\$0.14 or over (16)			
No.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—continued																				
Georgia—Mississippi—Continued																				
Type 1.....	262	0.165	0.139	0.041	0.098	0	5	51	68	67	32	18	21	3	3	19	59	50	89	39
Types 2 and 3.....	304	.121	.116	.037	.078	0	21	86	91	60	28	11	7	2	14	54	79	80	59	16
Types 4 and 5.....	527	.118	.104	.031	.072	0	75	182	148	72	25	15	10	2	32	125	165	107	77	19
Types 6 and 7.....	164	.074	.073	.014	.059	4	52	83	19	6	0	0	0	0	18	51	55	22	8	0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																				
North Carolina—South Carolina																				
All types.....	630	.104	.098	.034	.064	9	119	216	134	97	36	14	5	32	130	149	115	88	86	30
0-249.....	7	.046	.041	.021	.016	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	4	0	0	0
250-499.....	84	.062	.060	.026	.032	7	40	33	4	0	0	0	0	3	43	47	28	15	10	0
500-749.....	153	.089	.084	.035	.049	1	35	73	27	14	2	1	0	11	42	47	37	18	24	7
750-999.....	149	.109	.103	.034	.067	1	35	52	32	25	14	3	0	5	24	34	27	28	23	2
1,000-1,249.....	165	.120	.113	.038	.073	0	7	26	36	26	6	4	2	3	8	7	21	21	14	12
1,250-1,499.....	69	.136	.122	.036	.086	0	2	19	15	15	5	2	3	0	13	13	14	11	17	9
1,500-1,999.....	63	.140	.130	.035	.095	0	6	13	20	17	5	4	2	0	2	10	11	14	17	9
Type 1.....	96	.149	.125	.047	.076	0	8	25	22	21	10	7	3	5	15	16	20	13	19	8
Types 2 and 3.....	192	.108	.107	.039	.068	1	19	61	50	43	16	2	0	3	32	40	30	30	35	9
Types 4 and 5.....	146	.107	.095	.032	.063	2	29	52	34	17	7	3	2	12	30	33	25	23	17	7
Types 6 and 7.....	196	.078	.080	.026	.053	6	63	78	28	16	3	2	0	10	53	60	30	22	15	6

Georgia-Mississippi		481	.090	.084	.024	.059	8	132	193	109	28	8	2	1	19	73	147	126	64	44	8
All types.....		16	.044	.044	.015	.019	4	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	9	1	0	0	0	0
0-249.....		187	.076	.071	.023	.047	4	74	82	26	17	0	0	0	12	46	69	42	11	7	0
250-499.....		201	.097	.090	.066	.055	0	43	80	55	17	5	0	0	1	15	65	56	34	26	4
500-749.....		77	.114	.105	.027	.078	0	4	31	27	10	3	1	1	0	3	12	28	19	11	4
750-999.....		77	.133	.113	.033	.080	1	5	20	28	15	5	2	1	4	7	11	17	11	21	6
Type 1.....		163	.085	.075	.022	.052	3	57	69	33	1	0	0	0	5	30	56	48	20	4	0
Type 2 and 3.....		70	.062	.062	.012	.049	3	37	24	6	0	0	0	0	1	17	30	14	7	1	0
Types 4 and 5.....																					
Types 6 and 7.....																					
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO OPERATORS																					
North Carolina-South Carolina																					
All types.....		433	.080	.072	.023	.049	24	177	136	63	25	5	2	1	36	137	103	72	47	32	6
0-249.....		28	.042	.039	.019	.019	9	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	2	0	0	0	0
250-499.....		112	.055	.051	.022	.028	13	72	26	0	1	0	0	0	21	59	23	7	1	1	0
500-749.....		108	.078	.070	.024	.046	1	50	36	13	8	0	0	0	6	38	34	14	10	5	1
750-999.....		84	.093	.084	.024	.060	0	28	30	20	3	1	1	1	0	15	27	20	15	5	2
Type 1.....		54	.100	.094	.022	.072	1	8	22	15	6	1	1	0	0	6	7	19	10	11	1
0-249.....		24	.111	.100	.028	.072	0	1	11	7	4	1	1	0	0	2	7	3	7	5	0
250-499.....		23	.121	.109	.025	.083	0	1	9	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	4	5	2
500-749.....		49	.125	.104	.034	.069	1	7	16	11	9	3	1	1	2	10	10	5	9	9	4
750-999.....		7	.063	.051	.027	.024	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Type 2.....		13	.091	.075	.032	.043	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	1	1	0
0-249.....		12	.135	.110	.042	.067	0	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	1	0
250-499.....		10	.171	.144	.035	.109	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	2
500-749.....		3	.157	.127	.030	.097	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
750-999.....		2	.170	.140	.035	.110	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type 3.....		2	.185	.155	.015	.135	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0-249.....		64	.090	.084	.030	.053	1	23	19	11	8	1	1	0	7	19	13	7	8	9	1
250-499.....		6	.042	.040	.017	.021	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
500-749.....		25	.062	.059	.030	.059	0	16	6	3	4	0	0	0	5	12	7	1	0	0	0
750-999.....		12	.103	.097	.032	.065	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	0
Type 4.....		9	.112	.098	.036	.056	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
0-249.....		2	.138	.128	.022	.103	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0
250-499.....		2	.115	.110	.040	.070	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
500-749.....		2	.180	.160	.010	.120	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
750-999.....																					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER MEAL (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): Average value of food per person-meal and per food-expenditure unit-meal, and distributions of households by money value of all food and of home-produced food per meal per food-expenditure unit, by family type and income, 19 analyses units in 20 States, 1935-36.—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal		Households having food (all food excluding board at school and meals while traveling or on vacation) per meal per food-expenditure unit of—										Households <sup>4</sup> having home-produced food with value per meal per food-expenditure unit of—						
		All food	Purchased	Home produced	Under \$0.0316 (c)	\$0.0316-\$0.0632	\$0.0633-\$0.0948	\$0.0949-\$0.1265	\$0.1266-\$0.1581	\$0.1582-\$0.1898	\$0.1899-\$0.2214	\$0.2215 or over	Un-der \$0.02	\$0.02-\$0.03	\$0.04-\$0.05	\$0.06-\$0.07	\$0.08-\$0.09	\$0.10-\$0.13	\$0.14 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS—CON.																				
<i>North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued</i>																				
Types 4 and 5.....																				
0-249.....	No. 4	DoI. .038	DoI. 0.073	DoI. .035	DoI. 0.051	No. 2	No. 63	No. 62	No. 29	No. 4	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0	No. 9	No. 47	No. 40	No. 37	No. 23	No. 8	No. 1
250-499.....	33	.058	.072	.015	.020	4	25	8	3	1	0	0	0	5	15	9	4	0	0	0
500-749.....	49	.072	.064	.020	.042	4	21	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	18	19	5	3	0	1
750-999.....	36	.094	.082	.023	.059	9	16	16	10	1	0	0	0	0	7	8	11	8	2	0
1,000-1,249.....	26	.097	.086	.020	.065	0	6	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	11	5	3	0
1,250-1,499.....	10	.129	.110	.027	.082	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	7	.116	.104	.028	.076	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0
Types 6 and 7.....																				
0-249.....	No. 11	DoI. .031	DoI. 0.073	DoI. .019	DoI. .039	No. 16	No. 84	No. 39	No. 12	No. 4	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 18	No. 61	No. 40	No. 23	No. 7	No. 6	No. 0
250-499.....	41	.038	.039	.016	.022	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	32	.054	.052	.018	.034	1	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	27	4	4	0	0	0
750-999.....	33	.066	.064	.018	.046	1	19	11	3	0	0	0	0	3	17	7	6	1	0	0
1,000-1,249.....	16	.081	.082	.020	.062	1	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	18	7	2	2	0
1,250-1,499.....	10	.081	.079	.023	.055	0	1	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	2	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	12	.103	.095	.021	.072	0	1	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0
Georgia—Mississippi																				
All types.....	511	.092	.081	.028	.053	18	157	186	100	35	12	1	2	25	123	158	107	55	38	5
0-249.....	31	.062	.055	.024	.031	5	17	7	1	0	1	0	0	9	12	7	1	1	1	0
250-499.....	178	.074	.065	.022	.043	13	82	64	14	5	0	0	0	14	63	55	31	10	5	0

	147	.094	.085	.025	.058	0	44	53	38	9	3	0	0	2	27	48	36	19	12	3
500-749	147	.094	.085	.025	.058	0	44	53	38	9	3	0	0	2	27	48	36	19	12	3
750-999	91	.115	.100	.037	.063	0	10	40	24	4	0	0	2	0	14	31	19	14	11	2
1,000-1,249	47	.115	.103	.039	.064	0	4	15	17	8	2	1	0	0	6	13	14	8	6	0
1,250-1,499	17	.125	.109	.041	.068	0	0	7	6	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	6	3	3	0
Type 1	117	.128	.106	.035	.071	0	16	34	35	20	10	0	2	5	12	25	25	24	20	5
Type 2 and 3	124	.088	.082	.031	.050	2	30	56	27	7	1	1	0	2	6	28	41	34	7	8
Type 4 and 5	207	.083	.073	.026	.045	7	35	81	32	8	1	0	0	0	9	68	37	21	6	0
Type 6 and 7	63	.060	.061	.014	.045	9	7	15	6	0	0	0	0	5	17	23	11	3	4	0
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																				
North Carolina-South Carolina																				
All types	640	.070	.065	.028	.037	50	329	160	66	22	10	3	0	141	242	131	61	31	27	6
0-249	42	.085	.083	.019	.013	18	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	16	0	0	0	0	0
250-499	196	.052	.052	.028	.024	22	128	37	7	2	0	0	0	62	102	21	8	1	1	0
500-749	208	.070	.066	.029	.036	9	109	57	27	4	2	0	0	33	83	55	16	16	5	0
1,000-1,249	116	.087	.079	.028	.051	0	50	40	11	10	4	1	0	14	29	31	23	6	10	3
1,250-1,499	56	.101	.091	.031	.059	0	17	19	10	4	4	0	0	4	10	21	8	4	6	3
1,500-1,499	22	.103	.097	.029	.068	1	1	7	11	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	4	5	0
Type 1	66	.108	.092	.038	.052	1	18	23	11	7	4	2	0	9	21	12	7	6	9	2
Type 2 and 3	147	.072	.070	.031	.039	4	74	42	16	7	3	1	0	29	64	23	14	7	7	3
Type 4 and 5	218	.074	.066	.028	.037	16	106	61	25	7	3	0	0	50	61	63	25	11	7	1
Type 6 and 7	209	.082	.083	.022	.030	29	131	34	14	1	0	0	0	53	96	33	15	7	4	0
Georgic-Mississippi																				
All types	624	.064	.058	.023	.034	92	315	157	49	8	3	0	0	131	253	130	67	27	15	0
0-249	126	.040	.036	.019	.016	54	65	7	0	0	0	0	0	71	50	4	0	1	0	0
250-499	307	.062	.056	.024	.032	36	175	76	19	0	0	0	0	52	148	65	26	14	1	0
500-749	144	.079	.071	.024	.046	2	69	51	17	3	2	0	0	6	48	42	33	8	7	0
750-999	47	.100	.090	.032	.058	0	6	23	13	4	1	0	0	2	7	19	8	4	7	0
Type 1	123	.088	.074	.031	.043	5	41	51	19	4	3	0	0	16	44	29	16	12	6	0
Type 2 and 3	185	.060	.057	.024	.033	21	106	43	14	2	0	0	0	45	70	36	20	8	5	0
Type 4 and 5	220	.062	.055	.023	.032	37	114	51	16	1	0	0	0	52	89	45	24	7	3	0
Type 6 and 7	96	.044	.044	.013	.030	29	54	12	0	1	0	0	0	18	50	20	7	0	1	0

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, family type, income, analysis unit.  
<sup>2</sup> This table includes households in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast, where special studies of white, sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.  
<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).  
<sup>4</sup> The intervals used in this classification differ from those appearing in tables 45 and 58 because of differences in the level of retail food costs during the periods covered. The intervals of this table are based on May 1, 1935-Apr. 30, 1936 prices; those in tables 45 and 58 on June-August 1936 prices. (See Methodology, "Classification of families by level of food expenditures.") Adjustments have been made by use of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.  
<sup>5</sup> Excludes a few households that had no home-produced food. The number of such households can be obtained by subtracting the sum of columns 15-21 from column 2.  
<sup>6</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

because of differences in the level of retail food costs during the periods covered. The intervals of this table are based on May 1, 1935-Apr. 30, 1936 prices; those in tables 45 and 58 on June-August 1936 prices. (See Methodology, "Classification of families by level of food expenditures.") Adjustments have been made by use of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.  
<sup>5</sup> Excludes a few households that had no home-produced food. The number of such households can be obtained by subtracting the sum of columns 15-21 from column 2.  
<sup>6</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 45.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per week per household	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per meal per unit <sup>4</sup>	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels <sup>2</sup> ) per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> of—								
				Under \$0.0329	\$0.0329–\$0.0657	\$0.0657–\$0.0986	\$0.0987–\$0.1315	\$0.1316–\$0.1644	\$0.1645–\$0.1973	\$0.1974–\$0.2302	\$0.2303 or over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL												
All types	Number 2,557	Dollars 9.72	Dollars 0.116	Number 5	Number 149	Number 781	Number 818	Number 470	Number 218	Number 81	Number 35	
0-499	164	7.58	.109	0	10	58	56	25	12	3	0	
500-999	625	7.73	.106	2	63	231	190	90	39	7	3	
1,000-1,499	757	9.58	.117	3	55	218	234	140	68	26	13	
1,500-1,999	493	10.49	.121	0	13	143	165	93	52	18	9	
2,000-2,999	362	11.89	.124	0	6	99	118	80	35	19	5	
3,000-4,999	135	13.13	.127	0	2	27	52	33	11	5	5	
5,000 or over	21	12.50	.138	0	0	5	3	9	1	3	0	
Type 1	553	7.27	.135	2	12	112	157	129	85	35	21	
0-499	74	6.23	.113	0	3	25	25	11	8	2	0	
500-999	191	6.29	.122	1	3	56	55	50	22	3	1	
1,000-1,499	135	7.94	.148	1	5	12	41	29	26	12	9	
1,500-1,999	95	8.22	.148	0	1	12	25	22	19	9	7	
2,000-2,999	41	8.98	.152	0	0	5	10	12	7	5	2	
3,000-4,999	13	8.26	.170	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	2	
5,000 or over	4	8.59	.170	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	
Types 2 and 3	603	9.36	.122	0	18	133	230	135	64	19	4	
0-499	29	7.85	.116	0	1	8	11	8	0	1	0	
500-999	151	7.95	.112	0	10	41	65	21	12	2	0	
1,000-1,499	218	9.34	.124	0	6	49	79	49	24	10	1	
1,500-1,999	104	10.13	.127	0	1	17	40	28	16	2	0	
2,000-2,999	71	10.45	.127	0	0	16	24	20	8	2	1	
3,000-4,999	27	12.82	.142	0	0	2	10	8	4	1	2	
5,000 or over	3	14.72	.153	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Types 4 and 5	923	10.40	.112	2	60	308	300	164	52	27	10	
0-499	49	8.92	.104	0	4	18	17	6	4	0	0	
500-999	193	8.14	.096	1	26	92	53	14	3	2	3	
1,000-1,499	264	10.08	.110	1	21	91	78	50	16	4	3	
1,500-1,999	183	10.87	.119	0	4	57	65	35	13	7	2	
2,000-2,999	159	12.27	.126	0	3	36	54	40	12	12	2	
3,000-4,999	66	13.03	.120	0	2	12	31	15	4	1	1	
5,000 or over	9	13.38	.136	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	
Types 6 and 7	478	11.70	.095	1	59	228	131	42	17	0	0	
0-499	12	9.64	.084	0	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	
500-999	90	9.47	.084	0	24	42	17	5	2	0	0	
1,000-1,499	140	10.72	.090	1	23	66	36	12	2	0	0	
1,500-1,999	111	12.16	.097	0	7	57	35	8	4	0	0	
2,000-2,999	91	13.70	.106	0	3	42	30	8	8	0	0	
3,000-4,999	29	15.58	.110	0	0	11	10	7	1	0	0	
5,000 or over	5	12.75	.105	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per week per household	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per meal per unit <sup>4</sup>	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels <sup>5</sup> ) per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> of—							
				Under \$0.0329	\$0.0329–\$0.0657	\$0.0658–\$0.0986	\$0.0987–\$0.1315	\$0.1316–\$0.1644	\$0.1645–\$0.1973	\$0.1974–\$0.2302	\$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC											
All types.....	Number 1,007	Dollars 8.99	Dollars 0.126	Number 0	Number 49	Number 219	Number 337	Number 240	Number 94	Number 40	Number 28
Net losses.....	36	9.24	.128	0	0	8	16	4	4	3	1
Net incomes.....	971	8.98	.126	0	49	211	321	236	90	37	27
0-499.....	170	7.28	.115	0	18	47	51	31	14	6	3
500-999.....	272	7.86	.119	0	19	74	81	66	17	11	4
1,000-1,499.....	222	9.63	.125	0	7	46	82	55	22	6	4
1,500-1,999.....	154	9.96	.139	0	3	25	45	46	22	6	7
2,000-2,999.....	112	10.79	.138	0	2	14	44	29	13	4	6
3,000-4,999.....	35	11.54	.140	0	0	4	15	9	1	3	3
5,000 or over.....	6	12.30	.133	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0
Type 1.....	282	7.36	.149	0	6	30	72	86	43	24	21
Net losses.....	15	8.08	.130	0	0	3	6	3	2	1	0
Net incomes.....	267	7.31	.150	0	6	27	66	83	41	23	21
0-499.....	60	6.49	.138	0	2	7	20	19	7	2	3
500-999.....	91	6.81	.143	0	4	12	18	33	11	9	4
1,000-1,499.....	48	8.04	.149	0	0	4	14	15	8	4	3
1,500-1,999.....	34	8.06	.170	0	0	2	7	7	10	3	5
2,000-2,999.....	26	8.37	.169	0	0	2	5	7	5	3	4
3,000-4,999.....	7	8.48	.184	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2
5,000 or over.....	1	6 9.87	6 .108	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	306	8.92	.124	0	12	58	114	83	26	10	3
Net losses.....	10	8.15	.123	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	1
Net incomes.....	296	8.94	.124	0	12	55	109	83	25	10	2
0-499.....	55	7.50	.111	0	4	17	19	7	5	3	0
500-999.....	86	8.33	.119	0	4	19	33	25	3	2	0
1,000-1,499.....	72	9.44	.126	0	2	12	28	21	7	1	1
1,500-1,999.....	49	9.88	.139	0	0	3	17	21	7	1	0
2,000-2,999.....	23	10.04	.130	0	2	2	8	7	2	1	1
3,000-4,999.....	10	10.67	.129	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	0
5,000 or over.....	1	6 15.67	6 .203	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Types 4 and 5.....	419	10.17	.112	0	31	131	151	71	25	6	4
Net losses.....	11	11.82	.128	0	0	2	5	1	1	2	0
Net incomes.....	408	10.12	.112	0	31	129	146	70	24	4	4
0-499.....	55	7.92	.093	0	12	23	12	5	2	1	0
500-999.....	95	8.46	.097	0	11	43	30	8	3	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	102	10.52	.113	0	5	30	40	19	7	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	71	10.92	.124	0	3	20	21	18	5	2	2
2,000-2,999.....	63	12.06	.128	0	0	10	31	15	6	0	1
3,000-4,999.....	18	13.19	.128	0	0	2	10	5	0	0	1
5,000 or over.....	4	12.05	.121	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>4</sup> per week per household	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food <sup>4</sup> per meal per unit <sup>1</sup>	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels <sup>5</sup> ) per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> of—							
				Under \$0.0829	\$0.0829–\$0.0657	\$0.0658–\$0.0936	\$0.0937–\$0.1315	\$0.1316–\$0.1644	\$0.1645–\$0.1973	\$0.1974–\$0.2302	\$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>											
All types.....	Number 2,350	Dollars 9.07	Dollars 0.105	Number 9	Number 326	Number 826	Number 660	Number 324	Number 126	Number 53	Number 26
0-499.....	279	6.01	.088	4	70	119	53	21	8	2	2
500-999.....	916	7.88	.097	5	163	351	246	101	29	13	8
1,000-1,499.....	523	9.78	.109	0	49	188	151	82	34	14	5
1,500-1,999.....	270	10.87	.115	0	18	74	104	44	17	11	2
2,000-2,999.....	222	11.23	.114	0	22	65	66	39	21	4	4
3,000-4,999.....	101	12.66	.128	0	4	21	32	27	12	2	3
5,000 or over.....	39	14.88	.150	0	0	7	8	10	5	7	2
<b>Types 1.....</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>.126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>
0-499.....	93	5.18	.108	0	6	35	33	10	5	2	2
500-999.....	155	6.20	.122	0	9	38	51	34	12	7	4
1,000-1,499.....	74	7.24	.139	0	3	14	16	18	15	4	4
1,500-1,999.....	22	7.41	.143	0	2	1	8	3	4	4	0
2,000-2,999.....	18	9.42	.155	0	0	0	5	7	3	2	1
3,000-4,999.....	13	7.82	.153	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	1
5,000 or over.....	7	13.39	.155	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0
<b>Types 2 and 3.....</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>.112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
0-499.....	79	6.04	.090	0	11	46	14	8	0	0	0
500-999.....	241	7.68	.110	0	22	74	89	38	11	5	2
1,000-1,499.....	92	8.76	.118	0	2	23	36	26	4	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	44	10.07	.129	0	0	8	17	11	6	1	1
2,000-2,999.....	33	9.96	.124	0	2	7	11	8	4	0	1
3,000-4,999.....	16	10.79	.140	0	0	3	3	6	3	1	0
5,000 or over.....	6	13.11	.159	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
<b>Types 4 and 5.....</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>.100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>
0-499.....	71	6.29	.074	3	29	29	5	3	2	0	0
500-999.....	359	8.15	.086	1	79	169	79	25	5	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	242	9.90	.104	0	28	94	70	30	12	7	1
1,500-1,999.....	146	10.64	.113	0	11	41	55	27	6	6	0
2,000-2,999.....	121	10.96	.111	0	10	47	31	19	11	1	2
3,000-4,999.....	55	13.82	.124	0	4	10	19	14	5	1	2
5,000 or over.....	24	16.01	.150	0	0	5	4	6	4	3	2
<b>Types 6 and 7.....</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>11.06</b>	<b>.088</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
0-499.....	36	7.47	.063	1	24	9	1	0	1	0	0
500-999.....	161	9.22	.078	4	53	70	27	4	1	0	2
1,000-1,499.....	115	12.04	.094	0	16	57	29	8	3	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	53	13.39	.098	0	5	24	24	3	1	0	1
2,000-2,999.....	50	13.40	.101	0	10	12	19	5	3	1	0
3,000-4,999.....	17	14.38	.108	0	0	7	7	3	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	2	11.90	.096	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>											
All types.....	873	7.14	.087	12	224	351	200	77	12	2	0
0-499.....	236	5.57	.080	9	79	89	44	14	1	0	0
500-999.....	462	7.20	.088	3	114	186	108	42	8	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	134	8.88	.094	0	22	59	35	15	3	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	46	9.55	.098	0	9	17	13	6	0	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

(1)	Households (2)	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per week per household (3)	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> (4)	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels <sup>5</sup> ) per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> of—							
				Under \$0.0829 (5)	\$0.0329–\$0.0657 (6)	\$0.0658–\$0.0986 (7)	\$0.0987–\$0.1315 (8)	\$0.1316–\$0.1644 (9)	\$0.1645–\$0.1973 (10)	\$0.1974–\$0.2302 (11)	\$0.2303 or over (12)
	Number (2)	Dollars (3)	Dollars (4)	Number (5)	Number (6)	Number (7)	Number (8)	Number (9)	Number (10)	Number (11)	Number (12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—continued</b>											
Type 1.....	140	5.45	0.108	1	16	39	49	26	3	1	0
0-499.....	53	4.79	.094	1	14	17	13	7	1	0	0
500-999.....	74	5.67	.113	0	2	21	30	16	5	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	9	6.98	.134	0	0	1	4	2	2	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	4	6.89	.146	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Types 2 and 3.....	292	6.35	.093	1	54	121	78	33	1	1	0
0-499.....	104	5.45	.083	1	29	47	21	6	0	0	0
500-999.....	144	6.64	.097	0	22	58	41	19	3	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	34	7.18	.104	0	3	13	12	5	1	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	10	8.60	.116	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	276	8.18	.082	6	70	130	53	17	0	0	0
0-499.....	51	6.17	.068	6	18	18	8	1	0	0	0
500-999.....	150	8.07	.081	0	42	72	29	7	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	53	9.75	.094	0	5	30	11	7	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	22	9.91	.089	0	5	10	5	2	0	0	0
Types 6 and 7.....	170	8.20	.068	4	84	61	20	1	0	0	0
0-499.....	28	6.29	.061	1	18	7	2	0	0	0	0
500-999.....	94	7.91	.065	3	48	35	8	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	38	9.66	.076	0	14	15	8	1	0	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	10	10.79	.078	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES<sup>7</sup></b>											
All types.....	64	5.37	.065	126	782	460	124	62	6	2	2
0-499.....	730	4.22	.060	87	379	201	47	14	1	1	0
500-999.....	657	5.97	.068	35	328	204	57	30	2	1	0
1,000-1,499.....	149	7.77	.080	4	60	49	17	15	3	0	1
1,500-1,999.....	20	8.17	.073	0	11	5	3	1	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	6	7.94	.090	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
3,000-4,999.....	1	<sup>6</sup> 10.92	<sup>6</sup> .064	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	1	<sup>6</sup> 16.84	<sup>6</sup> .293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Type 1.....	266	3.95	.086	6	78	97	49	33	2	0	1
0-499.....	172	3.41	.075	6	67	64	27	8	0	0	0
500-999.....	80	5.03	.108	0	8	29	19	22	2	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	11	4.77	.114	0	1	3	3	3	0	0	1
1,500-1,999.....	2	<sup>6</sup> 3.39	<sup>6</sup> .044	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	1	<sup>6</sup> 3.66	<sup>6</sup> .082	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3,000-4,999.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	357	4.64	.068	18	163	138	26	10	2	0	0
0-499.....	213	4.07	.062	14	109	74	11	4	1	0	0
500-999.....	121	5.02	.069	4	51	56	10	0	0	0	0
1,000-1,499.....	18	7.71	.108	0	2	8	3	4	1	0	0
1,500-1,999.....	4	8.94	.114	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
2,000-2,999.....	1	<sup>6</sup> 9.90	<sup>6</sup> .159	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3,000-4,999.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average value of food per week per household and per meal per food-expenditure unit, and distribution of households by money value of food per meal per unit, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per week per household	Average <sup>3</sup> value of food per meal per unit <sup>4</sup>	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June–August 1936 price levels <sup>5</sup> ) per meal per unit <sup>4</sup> of—							
				Under \$0.0329	\$0.0329–\$0.0657	\$0.0658–\$0.0986	\$0.0987–\$0.1315	\$0.1316–\$0.1644	\$0.1645–\$0.1973	\$0.1974–\$0.2302	\$0.2303 or over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>7</sup> —continued											
Types 4 and 5.....	Number 602	Dollars 5.93	Dollars 0.064	Number 46	Number 315	Number 178	Number 43	Number 16	Number 2	Number 1	Number 1
0–499.....	218	4.66	.055	33	121	53	9	1	0	1	0
500–999.....	290	6.26	.065	12	157	90	24	7	0	0	0
1,000–1,499.....	82	7.80	.080	1	31	32	9	7	2	0	0
1,500–1,999.....	8	7.80	.066	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999.....	3	7.89	.078	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
3,000–4,999.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	1	616.84	6.293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Types 6 and 7.....	339	6.28	.049	56	226	47	6	3	0	1	0
0–499.....	127	4.87	.043	34	82	10	0	1	0	0	0
500–999.....	166	6.62	.051	19	112	29	4	1	0	1	0
1,000–1,499.....	38	8.62	.058	3	26	6	2	1	0	0	0
1,500–1,999.....	6	9.75	.064	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
2,000–2,999.....	1	610.39	6.060	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,000–4,999.....	1	610.92	6.064	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 or over.....	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>4</sup> See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for each 3-month period adjusted to June–August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>6</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>7</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 46.—FAMILY INCOME (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average family income, by family type, 18 analysis units in 20 States, with regional combinations,<sup>1</sup> 1935–36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region and analysis unit	Average <sup>3</sup> income of families of types—				
	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
North and West <sup>4</sup> .....	Dol. 1, 418	Dol. 1, 193	Dol. 1, 351	Dol. 1, 544	Dol. 1, 630
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central (average for region).....	1, 458	1, 183	1, 393	1, 590	1, 630
Vermont.....	1, 177	1, 026	1, 188	1, 282	1, 703
New Jersey.....	1, 553	1, 242	1, 579	1, 683	1, 778
Pennsylvania–Ohio.....	1, 577	1, 196	1, 480	1, 709	1, 350
Michigan–Wisconsin.....	1, 325	1, 139	1, 327	1, 402	1, 485
Illinois–Iowa.....	1, 446	1, 238	1, 344	1, 644	1, 485

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 46.—FAMILY INCOME (12-MONTH SCHEDULE): *Average family income, by family type, 18 analysis units in 20 States, with regional combinations,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region and analysis unit  (1)	Average <sup>3</sup> income of families of types—				
	All	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific (average for region).....	<i>Dol.</i> 1,345	<i>Dol.</i> 1,224	<i>Dol.</i> 1,296	<i>Dol.</i> 1,469	<i>Dol.</i> .....
North Dakota-Kansas.....	955	835	900	1,055	.....
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	1,069	970	947	1,232	.....
Washington-Oregon.....	1,435	1,233	1,372	1,620	.....
California.....	1,820	1,619	1,838	1,951	.....
Southeast.....	1,051	875	892	1,196	1,103
White operators (average for group).....	1,403	1,182	1,229	1,567	1,436
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1,546	1,236	1,279	1,707	1,648
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	910	737	829	963	1,034
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1,418	1,294	1,356	1,652	973
White sharecroppers (average for group).....	760	633	691	805	884
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	918	751	860	1,017	983
Georgia-Mississippi.....	552	484	501	615	604
Negro families (average for group).....	591	470	502	658	658
North Carolina-South Carolina operators.....	742	651	615	797	765
Georgia-Mississippi operators.....	625	530	613	686	619
North Carolina-South Carolina sharecroppers.....	631	501	512	701	682
Georgia-Mississippi sharecroppers.....	417	326	379	485	458

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as income, family type, analysis unit.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the counties in the States studied. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. This table excludes data from the Oregon part-time analysis unit since that unit is excluded from the consumption sample that furnished food check lists (table 66). See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of families in each analysis unit. Averages for the regions or color-tenture groups in the Southeast are simple averages based on the number of families in the region or group.

<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

TABLE 47.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average household size, by family type and income, 6 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March-November 1936*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)  (1)	Average <sup>3</sup> household size				
	All family types	Family type 1	Family types 2 and 3	Family types 4 and 5	Family types 6 and 7
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NORTH AND WEST <sup>4</sup>					
All incomes.....	<i>Persons</i> 4.05	<i>Persons</i> 2.44	<i>Persons</i> 3.81	<i>Persons</i> 4.36	<i>Persons</i> 6.49
Net losses.....	3.69	2.91	3.59	4.50	7.00
Net incomes.....	4.06	2.42	3.81	4.36	6.49
0-499.....	3.29	2.38	3.46	4.00	6.17
500-999.....	3.62	2.31	3.61	4.13	6.11
1,000-1,499.....	4.15	2.56	3.85	4.34	6.35
1,500-1,999.....	4.26	2.48	3.86	4.40	6.55
2,000-2,999.....	4.62	2.53	4.13	4.55	6.83
3,000-4,999.....	4.97	2.33	4.52	5.02	7.22
5,000 or over.....	4.46	2.60	4.18	4.47	6.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 47.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Average household size, by family type and income, 6 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Con.*[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)  (1)	Average <sup>3</sup> household size				
	All family types  (2)	Family type 1  (3)	Family types 2 and 3  (4)	Family types 4 and 5  (5)	Family types 6 and 7  (6)
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL					
All incomes.....	<i>Persons</i> 4.25	<i>Persons</i> 2.50	<i>Persons</i> 3.88	<i>Persons</i> 4.39	<i>Persons</i> 6.49
0-499.....	3.36	2.54	3.41	3.90	6.17
500-999.....	3.74	2.37	3.63	4.09	6.11
1,000-1,499.....	4.25	2.55	3.87	4.33	6.35
1,500-1,999.....	4.47	2.60	3.96	4.48	6.55
2,000-2,999.....	4.87	2.70	4.21	4.60	6.83
3,000-4,999.....	5.19	2.41	4.66	5.06	7.22
5,000 or over.....	4.53	2.25	4.33	4.51	6.50
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC					
All incomes.....	3.55	2.31	3.65	4.30	-----
Net losses.....	3.63	3.14	3.38	4.52	-----
Net incomes.....	3.54	2.26	3.66	4.29	-----
0-499.....	3.23	2.19	3.48	4.10	-----
500-999.....	3.34	2.18	3.58	4.23	-----
1,000-1,499.....	3.79	2.58	3.79	4.37	-----
1,500-1,999.....	3.56	2.14	3.64	4.18	-----
2,000-2,999.....	3.79	2.25	3.87	4.40	-----
3,000-4,999.....	4.12	2.18	4.12	4.87	-----
5,000 or over.....	4.19	§ 4.00	§ 3.71	4.36	-----
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS					
All incomes.....	4.44	2.45	3.70	4.62	6.60
0-499.....	3.62	2.24	3.53	4.18	6.28
500-999.....	4.29	2.45	3.61	4.57	6.43
1,000-1,499.....	4.65	2.49	3.82	4.64	6.71
1,500-1,999.....	4.76	2.38	3.88	4.52	6.94
2,000-2,999.....	4.90	2.83	4.08	4.65	6.77
3,000-4,999.....	5.02	2.46	3.92	5.44	6.64
5,000 or over.....	4.84	4.02	4.08	5.18	§ 5.98
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS					
All incomes.....	4.35	2.37	3.64	4.80	6.49
0-499.....	3.80	2.42	3.57	4.55	5.90
500-999.....	4.38	2.33	3.67	4.76	6.45
1,000-1,499.....	4.98	2.44	3.68	4.98	6.74
1,500-1,999 §.....	5.16	2.27	3.83	5.25	7.46
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>7</sup>					
All incomes.....	4.37	2.13	3.51	4.56	6.70
0-499.....	3.86	2.12	3.44	4.25	6.26
500-999.....	4.73	2.13	3.61	4.71	6.81
1,000-1,499.....	5.13	1.95	3.66	4.78	7.50
1,500-1,999.....	5.49	§ 3.50	3.75	5.61	7.17
2,000-2,999.....	4.69	§ 2.00	§ 3.00	5.05	§ 8.00
3,000-4,999.....	§ 8.00	-----	-----	-----	§ 8.00
5,000 or over.....	§ 2.57	-----	-----	§ 2.57	-----

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, analysis unit.<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of meals served to the households in each class (table 43, column 2).<sup>4</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.<sup>5</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.<sup>6</sup> The highest income reported fell in this income class.<sup>7</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.



TABLE 48.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—										Average <sup>2</sup> quantity per household					Average <sup>3</sup> value per household					
	Households	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equiv- alent <sup>5</sup>	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>	
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Doz.	Qt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Qt.	Lb.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL—contd.																					
Types 4 and 5.....	923	871	876	53	441	458	910	16.9	0.2	0.8	2.8	20.6	4.3	0.53	1.10	0.02	0.16	0.47	0.99		
0-499.....	49	45	47	4	11	25	48	16.4	1	3	3.2	18.5	3.8	45	1.09	0.01	0.07	0.49	0.88		
500-999.....	193	180	182	9	79	93	184	13.3	2	8	2.7	17.0	3.6	45	0.87	0.02	0.14	0.44	0.82		
1,000-1,499.....	264	248	251	18	124	135	261	16.4	3	9	2.7	20.5	4.2	50	1.08	0.02	0.16	0.46	0.97		
1,500-1,999.....	183	175	177	9	94	85	183	19.1	1	8	2.2	22.5	4.5	56	1.28	(7)	0.16	0.39	1.07		
2,000-2,999.....	159	152	149	10	90	85	159	18.9	4	7	3.1	22.6	4.9	64	1.20	0.01	0.18	0.56	1.08		
3,000-4,999.....	66	62	61	3	39	28	66	17.7	2	9	2.6	21.7	5.1	60	1.16	0.02	0.20	0.50	1.18		
5,000 or over.....	9	9	9	0	4	7	9	23.7	0	6	10.7	29.3	3.8	64	1.61	0.00	0.13	0.92	0.84		
Types 6 and 7.....	478	465	464	16	206	228	475	23.3	1.1	7	2.7	26.6	4.5	60	1.44	0.01	0.16	0.46	1.00		
0-499.....	12	12	12	0	3	8	12	24.8	0	3	3.4	26.9	3.4	39	1.47	0.00	0.06	0.56	0.76		
500-999.....	88	88	88	1	32	46	89	18.4	(9)	4	3.4	20.8	3.4	57	1.16	(7)	0.10	0.54	0.84		
1,000-1,499.....	140	134	131	6	61	64	138	20.8	3	7	2.6	24.2	4.3	53	1.28	0.02	0.15	0.43	0.97		
1,500-1,999.....	111	110	110	4	44	55	111	23.8	1	8	2.4	27.3	4.5	65	1.46	0.01	0.16	0.42	1.01		
2,000-2,999.....	91	90	90	3	46	39	91	28.7	1	1.1	2.4	32.8	5.1	72	1.73	0.01	0.22	0.42	1.11		
3,000-4,999.....	29	28	29	1	17	13	29	31.7	2	1.1	3.4	36.6	5.9	68	1.92	0.01	0.26	0.59	1.40		
5,000 or over.....	5	3	4	1	3	3	5	22.6	2	5	1.0	24.7	4.5	22	1.74	0.03	0.16	0.26	1.05		
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC																					
All types.....	1,007	963	968	56	375	709	996	16.6	2	6	3.9	20.0	3.7	45	1.23	0.01	0.11	0.60	0.91		
Net losses.....	36	32	33	5	12	29	36	15.8	1	3	5.0	18.6	3.6	45	1.01	0.01	0.07	0.69	0.80		
Net incomes.....	971	931	935	51	363	680	960	16.7	2	6	3.9	20.1	3.7	45	1.25	0.01	0.11	0.60	0.91		
0-499.....	170	166	157	11	41	113	167	13.9	2	3	3.2	16.1	3.0	41	0.88	0.02	0.06	0.43	0.68		
500-999.....	272	258	262	10	94	187	267	15.2	1	4	3.5	17.8	3.2	41	1.10	0.01	0.09	0.52	0.78		
1,000-1,499.....	222	210	213	14	81	151	221	18.1	2	6	4.3	21.7	4.2	44	1.35	0.02	0.12	0.63	1.02		
1,500-1,999.....	154	148	152	8	71	111	154	17.7	2	7	3.8	21.4	4.0	53	1.41	0.02	0.12	0.65	1.02		

2,000-2,999	112	272	286	110	110	9	58	87	110	3.2	19.7	.2	1.0	4.9	24.8	4.2	.55	1.54	.02	.19	.81	1.09
3,000-4,999	35	13	4	10	15	4	23	10	15	3.0	18.1	.1	.8	5.6	22.7	4.4	.80	1.49	(7)	.15	1.05	1.07
5,000 or over	6	6	6	6	6	1	3	3	6	2.7	15.3	.3	.4	1.2	17.3	5.1	.50	1.35	.02	.12	.18	1.30
<b>Type 1</b>	282	272	286	20	98	20	98	191	279	2.4	11.5	.2	.5	3.2	14.4	3.0	.41	.89	.02	.09	.50	.75
<b>Net losses</b>	15	13	13	4	4	4	4	10	15	3.0	13.6	.2	.2	3.9	15.8	3.0	.46	.75	.02	.05	.56	.77
<b>Net incomes</b>	267	259	253	19	94	181	94	181	264	2.3	11.4	.2	.5	3.2	14.3	3.0	.40	.91	.02	.09	.50	.75
0-499	60	59	54	5	15	5	15	39	60	2.1	9.2	.2	.4	2.2	11.4	2.7	.34	.71	.02	.08	.34	.65
500-999	91	85	85	4	32	59	32	59	47	2.1	10.7	.2	.5	3.1	13.5	2.7	.36	.84	.01	.09	.44	.67
1,000-1,499	48	47	46	6	14	31	14	31	47	2.6	13.8	.4	.6	4.0	17.1	3.5	.44	1.05	.03	.08	.61	.85
1,500-1,999	34	34	34	3	17	25	17	25	34	2.6	13.2	.4	.6	3.7	15.5	3.2	.47	1.01	.01	.13	.64	.86
2,000-2,999	26	26	26	1	13	22	13	22	26	2.8	12.4	(8)	.7	3.7	16.9	3.3	.56	1.12	(7)	.15	.69	.88
3,000-4,999	7	7	7	1	2	5	2	5	7	2.1	11.6	.1	.1	3.6	13.2	3.4	.34	.83	.01	.03	.62	.81
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1.0	9.4	.0	1.0	9.0	17.2	4.0	1.17	1.40	9.00	9.22	9.00	1.03
<b>Types 2 and 3</b>	306	293	297	18	117	225	117	225	303	2.7	17.4	.2	.5	3.9	20.5	3.5	.45	1.29	.02	.10	.59	.85
<b>Net losses</b>	10	9	9	0	5	9	5	9	10	1.8	12.4	.0	.6	4.5	15.8	3.1	.28	.78	.00	.11	.65	.58
<b>Net incomes</b>	296	284	288	18	112	216	112	216	293	2.8	17.5	.2	.5	3.9	20.6	3.5	.46	1.31	.02	.10	.59	.86
0-499	55	54	53	3	12	40	12	40	55	2.9	15.9	.2	.3	3.6	18.3	2.8	.46	1.02	.02	.06	.46	.64
500-999	86	81	83	3	30	64	30	64	84	2.6	17.4	.3	.4	4.1	20.1	3.3	.45	1.35	(7)	.10	.64	.80
1,000-1,499	72	69	70	5	26	49	26	49	72	2.6	17.0	.3	.5	4.0	20.2	4.0	.41	1.25	.03	.11	.61	1.00
1,500-1,999	49	48	49	3	19	39	19	39	49	2.8	16.7	.1	.7	3.3	23.2	3.8	.40	1.60	.01	.10	.56	.97
2,000-2,999	23	22	22	2	14	17	14	17	22	3.1	19.1	.2	.8	4.5	23.4	3.4	.50	1.36	.02	.16	.68	.87
3,000-4,999	10	9	10	1	4	7	4	7	10	3.0	17.4	.2	.7	4.4	21.3	3.9	.50	1.41	.01	.18	.85	.89
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2.0	14.0	1.8	1.0	9.0	18.9	5.9	.70	1.64	1.14	1.35	1.00	1.74
<b>Types 4 and 5</b>	419	398	405	18	160	283	160	283	414	3.1	19.6	.1	.6	4.4	23.1	4.4	.49	1.40	.01	.13	.67	1.05
<b>Net losses</b>	11	10	11	0	3	10	3	10	11	3.7	21.8	.0	.2	6.9	24.8	4.7	.60	1.56	.00	.06	.92	1.04
<b>Net incomes</b>	408	388	394	18	157	283	157	283	403	3.0	19.5	.1	.6	4.4	23.0	4.4	.49	1.39	.01	.13	.67	1.05
0-499	55	53	50	3	14	34	14	34	52	2.7	17.0	.2	.2	3.8	19.1	3.5	.42	.92	.02	.04	.48	.77
500-999	95	92	94	3	26	64	26	64	94	2.7	17.5	.4	.4	3.3	19.9	3.8	.46	1.11	(7)	.08	.49	.88
1,000-1,499	102	94	97	3	41	71	41	71	102	2.8	20.9	.2	.6	4.6	24.8	4.8	.46	1.55	.01	.15	.66	1.12
1,500-1,999	71	66	69	3	35	47	35	47	71	3.6	19.0	.2	.6	4.2	22.5	4.5	.58	1.47	.02	.14	.71	1.14
2,000-2,999	63	62	62	6	31	62	31	62	62	3.5	22.6	.3	1.2	5.6	28.6	4.9	.56	1.79	.02	.22	.91	1.26
3,000-4,999	18	17	18	0	11	16	11	16	18	3.4	20.9	.0	1.1	7.0	26.8	5.1	.56	1.79	.00	.18	1.32	1.27
5,000 or over	4	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	4	3.2	16.0	.0	.1	1.8	16.9	5.1	.53	1.30	.00	.03	.27	1.25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—						Average <sup>3</sup> quantity per household						Average <sup>4</sup> value per household								
	Households	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equiv- alent <sup>6</sup>	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.																					
0-499	279	220	235	4	40	28	272	1.0	19.1	1.1	1.1	.3	19.6	4.1	1.8	(7)	.03	.05	.77	.01	
500-999	916	787	814	10	170	133	606	1.4	24.0	1.1	.2	.6	24.9	5.4	.25	1.65	.01	.12	.98	.01	
1,000-1,499	523	485	467	13	182	143	514	1.8	24.0	1.1	.4	1.1	25.7	5.6	.33	1.88	.01	.23	1.02	.01	
1,500-1,999	270	256	245	16	102	72	286	2.2	26.1	1.1	.5	1.0	28.1	6.2	.40	2.04	.01	.13	1.14	.01	
2,000-2,999	222	204	200	5	113	74	222	2.4	23.1	(6)	.7	1.2	27.7	6.0	.42	2.02	(7)	.15	.24	1.06	
3,000-4,999	101	93	92	4	51	37	100	2.4	22.9	1.1	.7	1.2	23.6	6.8	.44	1.92	.01	.16	.25	1.23	
5,000 or over	30	37	34	3	34	19	39	3.1	25.6	.3	1.1	1.1	29.8	6.8	.56	2.03	.04	.28	.21	1.28	
Type 1.....	352	340	337	10	106	88	373	1.4	15.6	1.1	.3	.6	16.2	4.1	.25	1.08	.01	.06	.13	.76	
0-499	93	79	84	0	15	12	91	.9	15.5	.0	.2	.3	16.2	3.6	.17	1.01	.00	.04	.07	.69	
500-999	155	138	134	5	37	28	151	1.3	15.9	.2	.2	.3	16.9	4.0	.24	1.05	.01	.05	.12	.73	
1,000-1,499	74	70	66	2	25	23	71	1.7	14.8	(9)	.5	.3	19.1	4.0	.31	1.18	(7)	.08	.19	.75	
1,500-1,999	22	18	21	0	10	5	22	1.4	17.4	.0	.7	.7	18.4	5.2	.26	1.20	.00	.11	.07	.89	
2,000-2,999	18	16	16	0	9	8	18	2.1	15.9	.0	.4	1.0	12.0	4.6	.36	1.16	.00	.16	.16	.93	
3,000-4,999	13	13	10	2	5	4	13	1.8	10.2	.2	.4	1.2	25.2	6.6	.40	1.42	.06	.17	.21	.91	
5,000 or over	7	6	6	1	5	4	7	2.2	22.6	.3	.6	1.2	25.2	6.6	.40	1.42	.06	.17	.21	1.22	
Type 2 and 3.....	511	437	441	17	134	108	504	1.5	21.6	1.1	.3	.7	22.9	5.1	.27	1.62	.01	.07	.14	.91	
0-499	79	63	63	1	10	10	77	.9	19.4	(9)	.1	.5	19.9	4.1	.16	1.20	(7)	.03	.09	.75	
500-999	241	200	210	5	38	41	240	1.4	22.6	(9)	.2	.6	23.4	5.1	.21	1.68	(7)	.04	.12	.93	
1,000-1,499	92	86	83	3	29	24	91	1.7	20.6	(9)	.4	.9	24.2	5.5	.31	1.65	(7)	.08	.18	.94	
1,500-1,999	44	41	37	4	19	13	41	1.9	22.0	.2	.6	.8	24.4	5.6	.36	1.65	.02	.14	.17	1.04	
2,000-2,999	33	29	30	2	21	11	33	2.5	22.3	1.1	.8	.9	25.3	4.5	.45	1.87	.01	.18	.19	.86	
3,000-4,999	16	12	12	2	12	7	16	1.5	17.1	.6	.9	.9	20.8	4.9	.26	1.39	.05	.22	.19	.87	
5,000 or over	6	6	6	0	5	2	6	2.7	33.7	.0	1.2	.5	37.7	5.0	.54	3.39	.00	.32	.13	.87	

	1,018	916	909	25	332	210	1,006	2.0	25.1	.1	.4	.9	25.8	5.9	.35	1.81	.01	.10	.17	1.09
Types 4 and 5																				
0-499	71	50	68	11	5	5	68	1.1	21.0	.5	.2	.2	22.2	4.4	.18	1.26	.01	.03	.04	.85
500-999	359	313	327	7	42	42	356	1.6	26.3	(8)	.2	.1	27.1	5.7	.27	1.74	(7)	.05	.00	1.09
1,000-1,499	242	224	211	7	67	62	238	2.0	24.7	1	.5	1.1	26.8	5.6	.35	1.86	.01	.11	.22	1.03
1,500-1,999	146	144	131	4	59	38	145	2.4	23.4	(8)	.6	1.2	27.8	6.2	.45	1.96	.01	.13	.24	1.13
2,000-2,999	121	111	108	2	57	33	121	2.6	23.8	(8)	.6	1.4	28.1	6.2	.41	1.83	(7)	.13	.24	1.12
3,000-4,999	155	51	54	0	29	18	54	2.8	23.8	0	.7	1.2	28.5	7.5	.51	2.88	.00	.17	.28	1.39
5,000 or over	24	23	20	2	22	12	24	3.5	26.0	.4	1.1	1.1	30.3	7.4	.64	2.02	.04	.30	.23	1.42
Types 6 and 7																				
0-499	36	28	30	0	4	1	36	.9	24.3	(8)	.4	1.1	31.8	6.6	.30	2.33	(7)	.09	.22	1.14
500-999	161	136	143	2	22	22	169	1.4	28.7	(8)	.1	.9	29.6	6.6	.25	1.94	(7)	.05	.17	.83
1,000-1,499	115	105	107	1	41	31	114	1.7	31.0	(8)	.5	1.5	33.1	6.6	.30	2.56	(7)	.12	.32	1.25
1,500-1,999	58	53	56	2	16	58	58	2.0	34.7	1	.5	1.1	36.8	7.2	.37	2.87	.01	.11	.24	1.31
2,000-2,999	50	48	46	1	20	22	50	2.2	33.6	(8)	.6	1.4	36.3	6.6	.41	2.87	(7)	.16	.27	1.10
3,000-4,999	17	17	16	0	5	4	17	2.5	25.4	0	.7	1.2	27.7	7.7	.44	2.45	.00	.14	.24	1.32
5,000 or over	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	9.1	8.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	11.6	9.6	.27	9.53	9.00	.27	.21	9.96
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																				
All types	878	727	651	45	178	85	873	1.2	17.5	.1	.2	.2	18.3	4.8	.22	1.22	.01	.06	.05	.87
0-499	236	181	188	4	23	14	235	.8	17.0	(8)	.1	.2	17.4	4.0	.15	1.05	(7)	.02	.04	.75
500-999	462	384	343	27	85	39	458	1.2	18.3	1	.2	.2	19.1	5.0	.23	1.27	.01	.05	.04	.92
1,000-1,499	134	118	89	11	53	25	134	1.6	15.8	1	.6	.5	18.0	5.1	.28	1.27	.02	.13	.10	.87
1,500-1,999	46	44	31	3	17	7	46	2.2	16.3	1	.5	.2	18.1	5.6	.40	1.21	.01	.12	.04	.97
Type 1	140	125	92	9	30	15	140	1.1	11.8	.1	.2	.2	12.6	4.0	.21	.77	.01	.05	.04	.67
0-499	63	44	38	1	9	1	53	.7	13.5	(8)	.2	(8)	14.2	3.7	.13	.85	(7)	.04	(7)	.65
500-999	74	68	46	8	16	4	74	1.4	11.4	1	.3	.2	12.5	4.0	.23	.76	.02	.06	.05	.66
1,000-1,499	9	9	6	0	4	4	9	1.6	4.7	0	.6	.9	6.9	5.4	.29	.63	.00	.12	.22	.70
1,500-1,999	4	4	2	0	1	1	4	1.4	13.4	0	.2	.3	14.1	4.1	.25	.82	.00	.06	.05	.84
Types 2 and 3	292	241	219	20	51	31	292	1.1	14.0	.1	.2	.3	14.8	4.1	.21	.98	.02	.04	.06	.74
0-499	104	76	88	3	9	10	104	.8	16.4	(8)	.1	.4	16.9	3.7	.15	1.05	(7)	.02	.07	.68
500-999	144	125	108	12	24	13	144	1.3	14.1	1	.2	.2	15.0	4.4	.24	1.00	.02	.04	.04	.80
1,000-1,499	34	30	17	3	14	5	34	1.5	7.8	2	.5	.5	9.8	3.9	.27	.65	.03	.11	.09	.67
1,500-1,999	10	10	6	2	4	3	10	1.7	10.3	3	.4	.3	12.0	4.4	.31	1.09	.04	.08	.07	.78
Types 4 and 5	276	224	221	6	56	28	273	1.4	21.7	(8)	.2	.2	22.5	5.6	.26	1.52	(7)	.06	.05	1.03
0-499	51	39	42	0	29	1	50	1.0	19.7	(8)	.0	(8)	20.0	5.1	.18	1.14	.00	.02	(7)	.97
500-999	150	118	122	2	5	13	148	1.3	23.3	(8)	.2	.2	24.0	5.8	.24	1.65	(7)	.05	.04	1.08
1,000-1,499	53	46	41	4	17	11	53	1.6	20.1	1	.5	.6	22.0	5.6	.30	1.64	.01	.11	.12	.96
1,500-1,999	22	21	16	0	5	3	22	3.0	19.0	0	.3	.2	20.0	5.8	.53	1.31	.00	.07	.05	.99

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND FATS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming eggs, dairy products, and fats, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—										Average quantity per household						Average value per household					
	Households	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Milk equiv-ent <sup>5</sup>	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Eggs	Fluid milk	Other milk <sup>3</sup>	Cheese	Cream, ice cream	Fats <sup>4</sup>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARCKOPPERS—continued																						
Types 6 and 7																						
No.	170	137	119	10	41	11	108	No.	21.2	0.2	0.4	Lb.	22.7	5.4	Dol.	1.48	0.01	Dol.	0.02	Dol.		
0-499	28	22	20	0	0	2	28	.7	21.1	.0	.0	.1	21.1	4.2	1.13	1.31	.00	.00	.02	.80		
500-999	94	73	67	5	16	4	92	.9	22.4	.2	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	23.2	5.7	.16	1.32	.01	.05	.01	1.06		
1,000-1,499	38	33	25	4	18	5	38	1.5	19.4	.1	.7	.3	21.8	5.5	.27	1.56	.02	.18	.06	.99		
1,500-1,999	10	9	7	1	7	0	10	1.4	17.4	.3	1.2	.0	21.5	6.7	.26	1.20	.03	.29	.00	1.17		
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>10</sup>																						
All types																						
No.	1,554	1,039	1,017	33	311	72	1,528	.8	11.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	.1	12.3	3.9	.14	.72	( <sup>7</sup> )	.05	.03	.68		
0-499	730	419	478	12	119	19	708	.6	9.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	.2	9.9	3.3	.11	.55	( <sup>7</sup> )	.04	.01	.55		
500-999	657	468	428	15	134	35	645	.8	12.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	.2	13.3	4.3	.16	.75	( <sup>7</sup> )	.06	.04	.77		
1,000-1,499	149	125	106	6	47	2	147	1.2	16.0	.1	.4	.4	17.5	5.0	.11	1.14	.01	.09	.08	.87		
1,500-1,999	20	19	17	0	2	0	20	1.3	22.1	.0	.6	.4	24.2	5.4	.23	1.45	.00	.14	.08	.96		
2,000-2,999	6	6	6	0	3	0	6	1.5	22.2	.0	.8	.0	24.8	4.8	.32	1.70	.00	.18	.00	.88		
3,000-4,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	9.0	21.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.00		
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.00		
Type 1																						
No.	266	181	183	13	41	18	257	.7	8.0	.1	.2	.1	8.8	3.1	.13	.47	.01	.03	.03	.53		
0-499	172	104	118	6	21	6	167	.6	7.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	.1	7.7	3.0	.12	.30	.02	.03	.02	.50		
500-999	80	63	59	5	16	10	77	.8	9.9	.1	.2	.3	10.7	3.3	.15	.41	.01	.05	.06	.58		
1,000-1,499	31	31	7	2	4	2	19	1.3	5.4	.6	.4	.1	7.3	2.9	.28	.41	.06	.08	.00	.45		
1,500-1,999	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	.16	.00	.00	.00	3.52		
2,000-2,999	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.5	3.6	.28	.00	.00	.00	2.50		
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Types 2 and 3																						
No.	357	226	234	5	67	21	353	.6	9.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	.1	10.5	3.6	.12	.59	( <sup>7</sup> )	.04	.02	.61		

0-499	213	124	137	4	355	7	212	.5	8.6	(8)	.2	(8)	9.2	3.4	.10	.48	(7)	.04	.01	.57
500-999	121	81	77	1	22	4	118	.7	9.4	(8)	.4	(8)	10.1	3.7	.13	.59	(7)	.05	.64	
1,000-1,499	18	16	15	0	8	4	18	1.4	20.0	(8)	.4	(7)	21.3	4.4	.20	1.51	(7)	.10	.77	
1,500-1,999	4	4	4	0	1	2	4	1.4	32.4	(8)	.2	(7)	33.7	5.2	.25	1.72	(7)	.06	.92	
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	9.5	42.0	(8)	9.0	(7)	45.2	9.0	9.09	9.36	(7)	9.00	9.10	
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Types 4 and 5	602	419	409	13	144	20	590	.9	13.0	(8)	.3	(8)	14.0	4.3	.16	.80	(7)	.06	.04	.76
0-499	218	120	145	1	46	5	209	.6	10.8	(8)	.2	(8)	11.4	3.5	.11	.64	(7)	.04	.01	.58
500-999	290	221	193	8	69	9	288	1.0	13.4	(8)	.3	(8)	14.4	4.7	.18	.77	(7)	.06	.04	.84
1,000-1,499	82	67	59	4	25	6	81	1.1	15.8	(8)	.4	(7)	17.2	5.1	.21	1.15	(7)	.10	.11	.91
1,500-1,999	8	7	8	0	3	0	8	1.8	22.6	(8)	.5	(7)	24.2	6.1	.15	1.55	(7)	.12	.00	1.18
2,000-2,999	3	3	3	0	1	0	3	1.7	23.3	(8)	.7	(7)	25.5	4.8	.40	1.72	(7)	.14	.00	1.93
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	48.0	(8)	9.0	(7)	48.0	9.0	9.00	9.80	(7)	9.00	9.00	9.89
5,000 or over	1	1	1	0	0	0	1													
Types 6 and 7	339	213	211	2	59	13	328	.7	13.7	(8)	.2	(8)	14.4	4.2	.14	.88	(7)	.05	.02	.74
0-499	127	71	78	1	17	1	120	.6	10.9	(8)	.1	(8)	11.2	3.2	.11	.73	(7)	.03	(7)	.56
500-999	166	103	102	1	27	8	162	.7	14.7	(8)	.2	(7)	15.4	4.6	.14	.92	(7)	.04	.02	.83
1,000-1,499	38	31	25	0	10	4	38	1.1	17.7	(8)	.3	(7)	18.7	5.5	.19	1.16	(7)	.07	.03	.95
1,500-1,999	6	6	4	0	4	0	6	1.8	20.5	(8)	1.3	(7)	24.7	5.3	.34	1.55	(7)	.27	.00	.86
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1.5	14.0	(8)	1.5	(7)	18.8	6.0	9.27	1.40	(7)	9.00	9.00	9.02
3,000-4,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.0	21.0	(8)	9.0	(7)	21.0	4.0	9.18	2.10	(7)	9.00	9.00	9.60
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.  
 2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.  
 3 Includes dried, evaporated, and condensed milk.

4 Does not include bacon and salt pork.  
 5 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).  
 6 Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products except butter (columns 10-13) are equivalent in minerals and protein.  
 7 \$0.0050 or less.  
 8 0.050 or less.  
 9 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.  
 10 Negro operators and sharecroppers.



2,000-2,999	71	923	906	513	36	14	50	41	28	12.7	1.4	.6	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	.9	2.61	.34	.12	.70	.61	.69	.15
3,000-4,999	27		26	17	3	9	19	13	10	15.5	2.8	1.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	.8	3.30	.69	.24	.98	.62	.63	.14
5,000 or over	3		3	3		1	2	1	1	13.1	4.6	.7	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5	.4	3.52	1.24	.18	1.05	.55	.45	.05
Types 4 and 5	923		906	513	216	583	351	351	355	11.8	2.2	.8	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.46	.51	.17	.71	.51	.41	.15
0-499	49		48	27	11	21	16	60	12	9.9	2.1	.7	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	.5	2.02	.45	.15	.58	.44	.31	.09
500-999	193		186	96	41	104	60	62	62	8.5	1.7	.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	.7	1.67	.33	.14	.42	.37	.31	.10
1,000-1,499	264		259	148	60	124	114	97	97	11.4	2.2	.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	.9	2.46	.50	.18	.67	.45	.47	.13
1,500-1,999	183		181	106	40	124	62	72	72	12.2	2.3	1.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.16	.54	.14	.73	.54	.37	.14
2,000-2,999	169		159	87	44	122	62	75	75	15.1	2.3	1.0	3.0	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.16	.59	.20	1.00	.71	.43	.23
3,000-4,999	66		65	44	17	52	32	31	31	13.1	2.3	.8	4.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	3.38	.73	.20	1.06	.57	.56	.37
5,000 or over	9		8	5	3	6	5	6	6	16.4	2.2	.4	3.6	1.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.0	3.30	.63	.10	1.17	.40	.81	.20
Types 6 and 7	478		468	271	86	312	187	169	169	13.4	2.3	.6	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	.8	2.74	.53	.14	.83	.63	.48	.13
0-499	12		12	6	3	7	10	2	2	11.5	1.9	.7	2.9	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	.7	2.34	.42	.14	.63	.26	.76	.13
500-999	90		87	49	15	49	34	30	30	10.3	1.9	.5	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	.5	2.03	.39	.11	.52	.50	.43	.08
1,000-1,499	140		137	69	24	89	50	53	53	13.0	1.8	.6	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	.9	2.57	.39	.13	.88	.57	.47	.13
1,500-1,999	111		109	64	14	78	39	41	41	13.6	2.5	.4	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.80	.58	.09	.85	.69	.46	.13
2,000-2,999	91		89	60	18	62	39	28	28	15.4	3.1	.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	.8	3.21	.69	.20	.91	.80	.48	.13
3,000-4,999	29		29	21	10	24	13	13	13	18.3	3.4	1.3	5.3	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	3.97	.97	.26	1.33	.64	.56	.21
5,000 or over	5		5	2	2	3	2	2	2	14.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	3.13	.56	.53	.40	.88	.57	.19
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC	1,007		998	672	223	661	550	425	425	10.8	2.8	.6	1.6	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	.8	2.06	.51	.12	.46	.20	.64	.13
All types	36		36	17	7	24	25	15	15	14.1	2.4	.4	2.8	1.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	.6	2.40	.41	.08	.69	.25	.87	.10
Net losses	971		962	655	216	637	525	410	410	10.7	2.8	.6	1.6	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	.8	2.04	.51	.12	.45	.19	.64	.13
Net incomes	170		167	89	28	91	94	58	58	9.2	1.6	.4	1.5	1.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	.7	1.65	.31	.07	.40	.18	.60	.09
0-499	272		269	164	53	164	149	101	101	9.4	2.1	.4	1.4	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	.7	1.74	.37	.09	.36	.21	.60	.11
500-999	222		220	168	53	157	123	98	98	11.0	3.2	.8	1.5	1.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	.9	2.27	.56	.15	.46	.18	.76	.16
1,000-1,499	164		153	122	33	113	76	73	73	11.2	3.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	.9	2.38	.69	.11	.58	.19	.55	.16
1,500-1,999	112		112	93	33	82	55	58	58	11.5	3.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.30	.73	.20	.48	.19	.53	.17
2,000-2,999	35		35	27	12	25	23	17	17	14.4	3.8	1.2	2.1	1.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.0	2.92	.71	.20	.63	.26	.96	.17
3,000-4,999	6		6	6	4	5	5	5	5	15.6	5.1	1.2	2.1	1.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.7	3.87	1.04	.37	.82	.23	1.03	.33
5,000 or over	282		278	182	53	178	141	112	112	9.0	2.2	.5	1.3	1.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	.6	1.72	.40	.09	.38	.18	.56	.11
Type 1	15		15	8	4	11	10	8	8	12.3	2.9	.8	1.6	.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	.8	2.07	.55	.14	.37	.13	.75	.13
Net losses	267		263	174	49	167	131	104	104	8.8	2.2	.4	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	.6	1.69	.39	.09	.38	.18	.55	.11
Net incomes	60		57	32	7	31	29	29	29	7.9	1.6	.2	1.4	.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	.5	1.51	.31	.05	.38	.13	.56	.08
0-499	90		90	51	16	56	53	29	29	8.6	1.6	.4	1.3	1.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	.6	1.63	.28	.09	.35	.19	.63	.09
500-999	1,000-1,499		48	35	12	32	21	22	22	10.4	2.8	.7	1.2	1.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	.8	1.93	.45	.13	.38	.21	.61	.15
1,500-1,999	34		34	28	6	27	14	15	15	9.4	3.3	.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	.6	1.93	.60	.10	.51	.21	.40	.11
2,000-2,999	26		26	22	4	15	11	13	13	7.8	3.1	.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	.9	1.55	.59	.03	.27	.22	.29	.15
3,000-4,999	7		7	5	4	5	2	4	4	9.7	2.4	1.3	2.1	.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	.9	2.00	.43	.28	.71	.11	.33	.14
5,000 or over	1		1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13.0	5.0	.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.73	.80	.00	6.35	6.50	6.88	6.20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysts units in 20 States, March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born †]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—										Average <sup>4</sup> quantity per household						Average <sup>4</sup> value per household					
		Any meat or poultry (fish not included)		Beef		Pork		Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat, <sup>3</sup> poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat <sup>3</sup>	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat, <sup>3</sup> poultry, and fish	Beef	Pork		Other meat <sup>3</sup>	Poultry	Fish and other sea food
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					No.	No.						Fresh	Cured <sup>3</sup>			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC—continued																							
Types 2 and 3.																							
Net losses	10	10	4	1	6	6	4	9.0	1.7	.1	2.2	1.8	3.5	.4	1.50	0.51	0.13	0.41	0.59	0.15			
Net incomes	296	293	203	78	195	164	138	10.3	2.7	.6	1.4	1.1	3.5	.9	2.00	.52	.14	.40	.60	.15			
0-499	55	55	28	10	30	32	16	8.5	1.4	.4	1.6	1.1	3.5	.4	1.58	.28	.07	.43	.55	.08			
500-999	86	84	53	25	50	46	35	9.1	2.4	.9	1.1	1.1	3.1	.8	1.71	.44	.13	.20	.18	.54			
1,000-1,499	72	71	53	20	53	44	36	12.0	3.4	.9	1.5	1.1	4.8	.9	2.26	.56	.18	.16	.75	.17			
1,500-1,999	49	49	40	9	36	25	29	10.3	3.4	.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1	2.16	.67	.10	.48	.22	.50			
2,000-2,999	23	23	20	7	18	11	14	11.6	3.2	.9	1.5	1.4	3.4	1.2	2.29	.68	.18	.43	.24	.58			
3,000-4,999	10	10	8	6	7	5	7	14.4	4.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	3.5	1.9	2.98	.96	.29	.59	.24	.58			
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16.5	6.0	4.0	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.06	6.23	6.70	6.150	6.32	.23			
Types 4 and 5.	419	417	283	91	282	239	171	12.5	3.3	.6	2.0	1.3	4.4	.9	2.35	.58	.13	.55	.74	.14			
Net losses	11	11	5	2	7	9	3	21.1	2.4	.2	5.1	2.8	10.3	.3	3.68	.41	.05	1.28	.40	.06			
Net incomes	408	406	278	89	275	230	168	12.2	3.3	.0	1.9	1.2	4.3	.9	2.31	.58	.13	.53	.20	.73			
0-499	55	55	29	11	30	33	22	11.3	2.0	.5	1.6	1.4	4.7	1.1	1.87	.34	.08	.38	.23	.72			
500-999	95	95	56	12	58	50	37	10.5	2.4	.3	1.7	1.7	3.7	.7	1.86	.41	.05	.43	.25	.60			
1,000-1,499	102	101	70	21	72	58	40	12.7	3.5	.7	1.8	1.1	4.6	1.0	2.43	.61	.13	.52	.19	.83			
1,500-1,999	71	70	54	18	50	37	29	12.7	4.0	.5	2.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	2.54	.74	.12	.69	.17	.66			
2,000-2,999	63	63	51	22	49	33	31	13.1	4.1	1.3	2.2	.9	3.5	1.1	2.61	.79	.27	.39	.17	.62			
3,000-4,999	18	18	14	2	13	16	6	16.3	3.8	.6	2.4	1.5	7.4	.6	3.24	.69	.13	.64	.29	.69			
5,000 or over	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	16.1	5.3	.9	2.8	.7	4.4	2.0	3.86	1.06	.26	1.09	.12	.94			

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS		2,350	2,307	875	489	2,137	1,557	1,052	11.8	1.3	.6	4.8	.5	3.2	1.4	2.18	.27	.12	.90	.09	.64	.16
All types.....		279	260	49	29	232	151	96	6.9	.5	.2	3.1	.2	2.0	.9	1.21	.09	.04	.53	.04	.41	.16
0-499.....		916	896	234	138	829	557	380	9.4	.8	.4	4.0	.4	2.6	1.2	1.69	.15	.07	.74	.07	.53	.13
500-999.....		523	520	147	73	487	368	250	12.7	1.4	.7	5.2	.4	3.4	1.6	2.85	.27	.15	.98	.17	.67	.20
1,000-1,499.....		270	269	206	107	255	199	135	15.2	1.8	.7	6.1	.8	4.0	1.8	3.55	.37	.15	1.19	.13	.81	.19
1,500-1,999.....		222	222	136	70	203	170	129	16.2	2.2	1.2	6.0	.6	4.1	2.1	3.78	.67	.24	1.19	.11	.83	.22
2,000-2,999.....		101	101	69	30	96	83	48	18.6	2.9	1.1	7.2	.6	5.0	1.8	3.73	.48	.23	1.47	.14	1.00	.23
3,000-4,999.....		39	39	34	14	36	29	14	13.2	5.3	1.4	5.6	.9	4.9	1.1	4.35	1.31	.29	1.28	.21	1.05	.21
5,000 or over.....		382	373	144	77	334	252	122	9.1	1.1	.5	3.4	.4	2.8	.9	1.73	.23	.09	.65	.09	.57	.10
Type 1.....		93	86	16	12	75	52	26	6.2	.4	.2	2.6	.3	2.0	.7	1.12	.08	.04	.48	.06	.39	.07
0-499.....		155	153	48	28	140	102	48	8.6	.7	.4	3.5	.5	2.8	.8	1.62	.14	.08	.67	.07	.56	.10
500-999.....		74	74	43	22	65	51	33	10.2	1.6	.5	3.2	.4	2.9	1.5	1.95	.35	.10	.66	.08	.59	.17
1,000-1,499.....		22	22	12	4	19	15	6	11.3	2.1	.4	4.6	.5	3.3	4.4	2.17	.46	.10	.77	.11	.69	.04
1,500-1,999.....		18	18	12	6	15	16	7	15.7	2.2	1.8	4.8	.8	4.8	1.3	3.09	.48	.32	.98	.16	.98	.17
2,000-2,999.....		13	13	6	2	13	11	2	10.7	1.4	.2	3.8	.5	4.5	.0	2.31	.40	.03	.77	.17	.94	.00
3,000-4,999.....		7	7	7	3	5	5	0	17.1	4.9	1.9	4.4	.7	4.5	.7	3.97	1.28	.40	.97	.15	.96	.21
5,000 or over.....		511	502	175	104	464	335	226	10.2	1.0	.5	4.1	.4	2.9	1.3	1.89	.21	.10	.78	.06	.60	.14
Types 2 and 3.....		79	75	11	4	72	43	26	7.0	.3	.1	3.6	.1	2.1	.8	1.24	.05	.02	.64	.02	.43	.08
0-499.....		241	237	61	41	223	148	104	9.4	.7	.3	4.2	.4	2.6	1.2	1.69	.14	.07	.77	.06	.52	.13
500-999.....		92	91	38	27	83	70	39	10.9	1.3	.7	3.9	.3	3.4	1.3	2.04	.26	.15	.74	.05	.67	.17
1,000-1,499.....		44	44	26	13	40	32	27	14.1	1.9	.6	5.3	.8	3.7	1.8	2.75	.38	.14	1.04	.14	.82	.23
1,500-1,999.....		33	33	21	11	26	27	20	13.8	1.7	1.1	4.1	.9	4.7	1.8	2.68	.38	.20	.83	.05	1.01	.21
2,000-2,999.....		16	16	12	6	15	12	10	14.8	2.8	.7	4.8	.4	4.6	1.5	3.23	.74	.15	1.16	.08	.94	.16
3,000-4,999.....		6	6	6	2	9	3	0	11.5	4.6	2.8	2.4	.0	1.7	.0	2.78	1.17	.54	.70	.00	.37	.00
5,000 or over.....		1,018	1,002	390	195	937	674	484	12.5	1.4	.5	5.2	.5	3.3	1.6	2.31	.29	.10	.99	.10	.66	.17
Types 4 and 5.....		71	65	15	8	55	38	31	6.9	.5	.2	2.8	.2	2.0	1.2	1.18	.11	.03	.46	.03	.41	.14
0-499.....		369	350	79	37	322	213	180	9.2	.8	.2	4.0	.5	3.3	1.2	1.66	.14	.04	.74	.09	.32	.13
500-999.....		242	241	87	52	232	160	121	13.0	1.1	.6	5.8	.4	3.6	1.8	2.38	.22	.13	1.11	.07	.65	.20
1,000-1,499.....		146	146	80	42	141	107	73	14.9	1.6	.7	6.0	.8	4.0	1.8	2.75	.34	.14	1.16	.14	.78	.19
1,500-1,999.....		121	121	74	36	115	90	69	15.7	2.4	.9	6.0	.6	3.8	2.0	2.98	.51	.20	1.18	.11	.77	.21
2,000-2,999.....		55	55	35	12	50	47	29	20.5	2.8	1.0	8.5	.8	5.2	2.2	4.03	.66	.22	1.67	.19	1.04	.25
3,000-4,999.....		24	24	20	8	22	19	11	21.4	5.8	.9	6.5	1.2	5.7	1.3	4.87	1.42	.18	1.50	.30	1.23	.24
5,000 or over.....		439	430	166	113	402	296	220	14.1	1.7	1.0	5.7	.4	3.4	1.9	2.54	.32	.20	1.06	.07	.68	.21
Types 6 and 7.....		36	34	7	5	30	18	13	8.6	1.1	.7	3.5	.2	2.0	1.1	1.43	.17	.13	.59	.03	.40	.11
0-499.....		161	156	46	32	144	94	78	10.7	1.1	.6	4.4	.3	2.5	1.8	1.81	.20	.12	.75	.05	.51	.18
500-999.....		115	114	38	34	107	87	57	14.5	1.9	1.1	6.0	.4	3.8	1.7	2.68	.31	.21	1.52	.09	.76	.19
1,000-1,499.....		58	57	29	14	55	45	29	18.5	2.1	.9	7.7	.9	4.0	2.2	3.46	.41	.19	1.52	.16	.76	.25
1,500-1,999.....		50	50	29	17	47	37	33	18.9	2.8	1.8	7.5	.6	4.2	2.5	3.60	.49	.34	1.10	.30	.83	.30
2,000-2,999.....		17	17	16	10	17	13	9	22.8	4.3	2.6	8.2	.2	5.0	2.5	4.32	.83	.52	1.58	.04	1.02	.33
3,000-4,999.....		2	2	1	1	2	2	1	21.0	6.2	2.0	7.8	.0	6.2	3.0	4.15	.50	.60	1.44	.00	1.26	.45
5,000 or over.....																						

See footnotes at end of table.



Types 6 and 7.	170	165	49	38	153	105	102	11.5	1.1	.7	4.7	.3	2.5	2.2	1.88	.19	.14	.77	.05	.50	.23
0-499	28	25	6	1	22	13	12	6.4	.8	.2	2.5	1	1.6	1.2	.94	.09	.02	.36	.02	.33	.12
500-999	94	92	19	14	85	57	56	10.1	.7	4.5	4.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.65	.12	.08	.70	.06	.47	.22
1,000-1,499	38	38	18	15	36	28	27	17.0	2.0	1.5	6.2	4	3.5	3.4	2.82	.36	.33	1.05	.07	.69	.32
1,500-1,999	10	10	6	8	10	7	7	17.7	2.3	1.9	7.4	3	2.6	3.2	3.24	.49	.42	1.34	.11	.52	.36
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>7</sup>																					
All types.	1,564	1,514	467	318	1,360	706	888	9.0	1.0	.4	3.6	.4	1.7	1.9	1.43	.16	.09	.60	.06	.34	.18
0-499	730	693	169	107	609	280	384	6.7	.7	.3	2.8	.3	1.1	1.5	1.01	.10	.05	.45	.05	.22	.14
500-999	657	646	213	156	593	352	395	10.2	1.0	.5	4.1	.4	2.0	2.2	1.65	.18	.10	.71	.06	.40	.20
1,000-1,499	149	147	75	43	131	86	92	13.7	1.8	1.1	4.9	.5	2.6	2.8	2.30	.34	.22	.87	.09	.52	.26
1,500-1,999	20	20	8	9	19	14	12	14.8	1.7	1.0	5.5	.9	3.1	2.6	2.49	.82	.19	.93	.16	.62	.27
2,000-2,999	6	6	1	1	6	3	4	12.5	1.0	.3	5.3	.8	2.9	2.2	2.06	.18	.07	.94	.10	.57	.20
3,000-4,999	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	18.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.20	6.00	6.40	1.30	6.00	6.35	6.00
5,000 or over.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	24.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.78	6.20	6.120	6.88	6.00	6.50	6.00
Type 1.																					
0-499	172	162	29	22	150	56	80	5.2	.4	.2	2.2	.2	.9	1.3	.81	.10	.08	.43	.04	.30	.13
500-999	80	80	29	30	73	54	47	9.5	.9	.6	3.2	.5	2.6	1.7	1.60	.16	.13	.57	.08	.50	.16
1,000-1,499	11	10	3	4	10	7	5	8.2	4	1.1	2.4	2	3.3	3.8	1.60	.11	.21	.47	.04	.68	.09
1,500-1,999	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.01	6.25	6.08	6.42	6.08	6.00	6.18
2,000-2,999	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3.5	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.67	6.00	6.40	6.27	6.00	6.00	6.00
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
5,000 or over.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Types 2 and 3.																					
0-499	213	200	59	39	168	64	119	6.7	.8	.3	2.5	.4	1.0	1.7	1.01	.12	.05	.42	.06	.21	.15
500-999	121	119	38	30	103	55	79	8.8	.8	.4	3.4	.6	1.4	2.2	1.43	.16	.08	.62	.09	.28	.20
1,000-1,499	18	18	10	9	17	10	12	12.5	1.9	1.2	3.9	.5	2.0	3.0	2.13	.35	.26	.77	.08	.37	.30
1,500-1,999	4	4	1	2	4	3	1	14.0	.5	1.2	4.7	1.0	4.8	1.8	2.50	.18	.18	.88	.15	1.01	.18
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.29	6.05	6.00	6.72	6.20	6.22	6.10
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
5,000 or over.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Types 4 and 5.																					
0-499	602	579	182	126	520	290	359	9.9	1.0	.6	3.8	.4	1.9	2.2	1.60	.18	.11	.66	.07	.38	.20
500-999	218	205	51	35	173	83	125	7.4	.8	.4	2.9	.3	1.4	1.6	1.13	.12	.06	.47	.05	.27	.16
1,000-1,499	290	281	87	66	265	151	175	10.5	.9	.6	4.3	.3	2.1	2.3	1.72	.17	.12	.75	.05	.42	.21
1,500-1,999	82	81	40	20	77	49	52	13.9	1.7	1.0	4.8	.7	2.7	3.0	2.31	.33	.19	.85	.12	.55	.27
2,000-2,999	8	8	3	4	7	5	5	13.5	2.0	1.4	4.4	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.37	.41	.28	.74	.27	.48	.19
3,000-4,999	3	3	0	0	3	1	2	14.0	.0	.0	6.3	1.3	2.7	3.7	2.09	.00	.00	1.23	.13	.46	.27
5,000 or over.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.78	6.20	6.120	6.88	6.00	6.50	6.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming meat, poultry, and fish, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936*—Continued  
[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—				Average 4 quantity per household				Average 4 value per household												
	Households	Any meat or poultry (fish not included)	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat, 3 and fish	Beef	Fresh Cured 3	Other meat 5	Poultry	Fish and other sea food	All meat, 3 and fish	Beef	Fresh Cured 3	Other meat 5	Poultry	Fish and other sea food			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO FAMILIES—continued																					
Types 6 and 7.....	N <sup>o</sup> . 339	N <sup>o</sup> . 338	N <sup>o</sup> . 114	N <sup>o</sup> . 54	N <sup>o</sup> . 311	N <sup>o</sup> . 166	N <sup>o</sup> . 183	Lb. 10.5	Lb. 1.3	Lb. 0.4	Lb. 4.7	Lb. 0.3	Lb. 1.8	Lb. 2.0	Dol. 1.63	Dol. 0.18	Dol. 0.08	Dol. 0.75	Dol. 0.05	Dol. 0.38	Dol. 0.19
0-999.....	127	126	30	11	118	47	60	7.6	.8	.2	4.0	.2	1.1	1.3	1.09	.08	.60	.02	.23	.13	
500-999.....	166	166	59	30	152	92	94	11.2	1.4	.3	4.8	.4	2.1	2.2	1.74	.20	.76	.07	.43	.21	
1,000-1,499.....	38	38	22	10	33	20	23	15.6	2.5	1.2	6.4	.1	2.5	2.9	2.60	.40	.26	1.10	.03	.53	
1,500-1,999.....	6	6	3	2	6	6	4	19.9	2.2	.5	8.7	.3	3.9	4.3	3.14	.38	.11	1.36	.05	.77	
2,000-2,999.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	16.3	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.308	6.00	6.00	6.98	6.00	6.1.83	
3,000-4,999.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	18.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2.05	6.00	6.40	6.1.30	6.00	6.35	
5,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.  
2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.  
3 Includes bacon and salt pork.  
4 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).  
5 Includes veal, lamb, mutton, and miscellaneous meat products.  
6 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.  
7 Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 50.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): *Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936*

House- holds	Households consuming—						Average <sup>6</sup> quantity per household						Average <sup>6</sup> value per household					
	Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves			Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves			Grain products			Sugar, sirups, preserves		
	Baked goods <sup>3</sup>	Flour, meals, cereals	Sirups, pre-serves <sup>4</sup>	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves <sup>4</sup>	Flour, meals, cereals	Baked goods <sup>3</sup>	Flour, meals, cereals	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves <sup>4</sup>	All	Baked goods <sup>3</sup>	Flour, meals, cereals	All	Sugar	Sirups, pre-serves <sup>4</sup>		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL																		
All types.....																		
0-499	164	130	159	609	424	12.2	5.7	8.4	5.6	1.6	1.07	.57	.50	.55	.30	.25		
500-999	625	517	629	735	561	12.6	5.9	8.7	5.6	1.9	1.11	.59	.52	.57	.30	.27		
1,000-1,499	757	629	735	750	561	14.3	6.7	9.8	6.3	2.4	1.28	.69	.59	.71	.35	.36		
1,500-1,999	493	428	486	488	384	16.0	8.0	10.6	6.6	2.7	1.46	.82	.64	.79	.36	.43		
2,000-2,999	362	321	361	360	297	16.3	8.6	10.5	7.4	3.3	1.57	.88	.69	.90	.41	.49		
3,000-4,999	135	121	134	135	118	17.6	10.5	10.6	7.3	3.4	1.76	1.05	.71	.94	.40	.54		
5,000 or over	21	18	21	21	17	13.6	8.9	7.6	6.5	2.6	1.46	.93	.85	.85	.37	.48		
Type 1.....																		
0-499	74	60	72	184	46	10.1	4.7	7.0	4.1	1.4	.87	.47	.40	.43	.24	.19		
500-999	191	171	184	190	116	9.2	5.4	5.6	4.2	1.6	.90	.55	.35	.48	.23	.25		
1,000-1,499	135	119	127	132	91	10.1	5.5	6.4	4.0	1.6	.98	.59	.39	.51	.27	.24		
1,500-1,999	95	87	93	92	68	10.3	6.6	5.9	4.7	2.1	1.05	.65	.40	.61	.26	.35		
2,000-2,999	41	38	40	40	32	12.0	6.5	7.6	4.9	2.1	1.14	.65	.49	.60	.27	.33		
3,000-4,999	13	11	13	13	10	11.2	3.0	7.9	3.5	2.0	1.06	.35	.51	.62	.29	.33		
5,000 or over	4	3	4	4	3	7.4	3.4	5.1	3.0	1.1	.72	.32	.40	.48	.29	.19		
Types 2 and 3.....																		
0-499	29	24	28	29	21	13.1	7.0	8.4	6.0	2.4	1.26	.72	.54	.70	.33	.37		
500-999	151	129	147	151	106	11.9	4.8	8.7	5.4	2.3	1.03	.63	.49	.64	.29	.35		
1,000-1,499	218	191	212	216	162	12.7	6.9	8.1	6.0	2.3	1.22	.71	.51	.70	.34	.28		
1,500-1,999	104	94	101	104	81	13.9	8.2	8.4	6.2	2.5	1.39	.84	.55	.76	.34	.42		
2,000-2,999	71	64	71	71	64	14.5	7.6	9.3	6.6	3.1	1.42	.78	.45	.85	.36	.49		
3,000-4,999	27	24	27	27	24	14.7	8.1	9.4	6.0	3.1	1.58	.91	.67	.82	.33	.49		
5,000 or over	3	2	3	3	3	16.6	5.7	12.8	6.3	3.1	1.31	.53	.78	.89	.36	.53		

See footnotes at end of table.



1,000-1,499	151	219	222	143	14.2	4.6	11.2	5.0	1.7	1.07	.46	.61	.55	.28	.27
1,500-1,999	109	150	152	108	13.0	5.0	9.7	4.7	2.0	1.05	.52	.53	.59	.27	.32
2,000-2,999	112	86	112	86	13.9	5.6	10.1	5.8	2.1	1.14	.58	.56	.68	.33	.35
3,000-4,999	35	31	34	28	13.1	6.7	8.6	5.7	2.1	1.18	.71	.47	.69	.32	.37
5,000 or over	6	6	6	6	13.0	4.5	10.0	5.3	2.8	1.06	.52	.54	.77	.32	.45
Type 1	206	274	278	159	9.5	3.8	7.0	3.9	1.2	.78	.40	.38	.41	.22	.19
Net losses	15	15	15	7	15.3	2.6	13.5	6.7	1.0	.82	.29	.53	.51	.36	.15
Net incomes	267	197	259	152	9.2	3.9	6.6	3.8	1.2	.78	.41	.37	.42	.22	.20
0-499	60	44	58	36	8.7	3.1	6.6	3.6	1.2	.73	.37	.36	.41	.21	.20
500-999	91	66	88	53	8.8	3.3	6.6	3.7	1.1	.70	.34	.40	.40	.21	.19
1,000-1,499	33	33	47	48	10.4	4.6	7.3	4.2	1.0	.85	.43	.42	.39	.23	.23
1,500-1,999	34	26	33	19	9.6	4.7	6.4	3.4	1.1	.89	.53	.36	.35	.19	.16
2,000-2,999	26	20	25	19	9.1	4.7	6.0	3.7	1.8	.84	.49	.35	.53	.23	.30
3,000-4,999	7	7	7	6	8.0	5.7	4.2	5.4	2.0	1.06	.74	.32	.61	.30	.31
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	11.6	16.0	7.6	7.0	7.9	1.07	1.64	1.43	1.67	1.42	1.23
Types 2 and 3	306	216	300	231	12.1	4.5	9.1	4.8	1.6	.99	.48	.51	.53	.27	.26
Net losses	10	7	10	10	13.4	5.3	9.8	5.7	2.9	1.14	.60	.54	.77	.31	.46
Net incomes	296	209	290	221	12.1	4.5	9.1	4.7	1.6	.98	.47	.51	.51	.26	.25
0-499	55	38	53	39	10.4	4.0	7.7	4.7	1.4	.88	.44	.44	.48	.27	.21
500-999	86	56	85	61	12.0	3.7	9.5	4.5	1.5	.90	.38	.52	.48	.27	.21
1,000-1,499	72	50	70	55	13.0	4.4	10.1	4.8	1.6	1.03	.47	.56	.53	.27	.26
1,500-1,999	49	35	49	39	12.8	5.4	9.2	5.0	2.0	1.06	.55	.51	.63	.29	.34
2,000-2,999	23	19	23	19	12.5	6.1	8.1	5.3	1.8	1.13	.62	.51	.55	.29	.26
3,000-4,999	10	10	9	7	12.6	6.7	8.4	3.9	1.6	1.14	.68	.46	.50	.31	.29
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	9.1	17.0	7.4	7.0	7.1	1.08	1.70	1.38	1.58	1.23	1.35
Types 4 and 5	419	265	412	286	15.1	4.4	12.2	5.7	2.1	1.08	.45	.63	.65	.33	.32
Net losses	11	5	11	8	13.8	3.3	11.6	5.5	2.2	.98	.32	.66	.60	.32	.28
Net incomes	408	260	401	278	15.1	4.4	12.2	5.7	2.0	1.09	.46	.63	.65	.33	.32
0-499	55	30	54	34	13.6	3.4	11.3	5.6	1.4	.92	.35	.57	.52	.32	.20
500-999	95	55	94	57	13.7	3.2	11.5	5.4	1.6	.91	.43	.68	.56	.32	.24
1,000-1,499	102	68	102	70	16.9	4.6	13.8	5.5	2.2	1.10	.47	.72	.66	.32	.34
1,500-1,999	71	48	69	50	14.8	4.8	11.5	5.2	2.5	1.11	.40	.62	.68	.30	.38
2,000-2,999	63	41	61	48	16.3	7.1	12.4	6.8	2.4	1.20	.60	.60	.77	.38	.39
3,000-4,999	13	14	13	15	15.4	7.1	10.6	6.7	2.4	1.23	.73	.52	.82	.38	.44
5,000 or over	4	4	4	4	14.3	3.5	12.0	5.2	3.1	1.05	.45	.60	.84	.32	.32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 50.—GRAIN PRODUCTS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming grain products and sugars, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2)																
	Households consuming—					Average 3 quantity per household					Average 3 value per household						
	Households		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves		Grain products		Sugar, sirups, preserves
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
All types.....	2,350	1,141	2,342	2,350	1,612	29.7	1.4	28.7	3.1	2.6	1.21	0.15	1.06	0.59	0.29	0.30	
0-499.....	279	83	279	277	168	26.0	.5	25.7	3.7	1.8	.95	.06	.89	.40	.21	.19	
500-999.....	916	303	916	903	636	29.3	.7	28.8	4.7	2.5	1.10	.07	1.03	.53	.26	.27	
1,000-1,499.....	523	300	516	521	385	31.5	1.7	30.4	5.4	3.1	1.33	.18	1.12	.66	.30	.36	
1,500-1,999.....	270	173	270	267	200	31.7	1.8	30.5	5.5	2.8	1.33	.19	1.14	.63	.31	.32	
2,000-2,999.....	222	165	221	222	148	30.0	2.4	28.4	5.8	2.2	1.39	.26	1.13	.62	.33	.29	
3,000-4,999.....	101	79	101	101	78	28.3	3.3	26.1	6.5	2.8	1.42	.34	1.08	.74	.38	.36	
5,000 or over.....	39	38	39	39	27	28.7	5.7	24.9	6.8	2.9	1.79	.58	1.21	.84	.40	.44	
Type 1.....	382	187	379	377	237	20.0	1.1	19.3	3.9	1.5	.84	.12	.72	.42	.22	.20	
0-499.....	93	34	93	93	52	21.1	.6	20.7	3.1	1.3	.79	.07	.72	.33	.17	.16	
500-999.....	68	155	150	150	97	20.4	.8	19.9	3.8	1.5	.81	.08	.73	.41	.22	.19	
1,000-1,499.....	74	38	71	74	50	19.8	1.5	18.8	3.9	1.7	.91	.16	.75	.43	.23	.20	
1,500-1,999.....	22	15	22	22	12	17.6	2.1	16.2	4.9	1.6	.81	.17	.64	.49	.28	.20	
2,000-2,999.....	18	16	18	18	11	17.4	2.4	15.8	5.3	1.3	.89	.28	.61	.51	.31	.20	
3,000-4,999.....	13	9	13	13	8	15.3	2.2	13.8	4.3	1.3	.80	.24	.65	.42	.25	.17	
5,000 or over.....	7	7	7	7	7	23.3	4.2	20.5	5.2	4.4	1.51	.46	1.05	1.10	.31	.79	
Type 2 and 3.....	511	268	510	510	373	24.7	1.5	23.7	4.6	2.2	1.07	.16	.91	.53	.26	.27	
0-499.....	79	22	79	79	54	24.7	.4	24.4	4.1	1.9	.90	.04	.86	.44	.24	.20	
500-999.....	241	95	241	240	170	25.0	.8	24.5	4.5	2.1	1.02	.09	.93	.51	.25	.26	
1,000-1,499.....	92	62	91	92	75	24.9	2.6	23.2	4.9	2.7	1.13	.23	.90	.60	.27	.33	
1,500-1,999.....	44	39	44	44	39	22.9	2.8	21.0	5.1	2.3	1.19	.33	.86	.63	.29	.34	
2,000-2,999.....	33	28	33	33	21	24.8	2.9	22.9	5.1	1.7	1.22	.29	.93	.53	.30	.23	
3,000-4,999.....	16	16	16	16	11	24.3	4.6	21.2	5.0	1.7	1.42	.46	.96	.56	.30	.26	
5,000 or over.....	6	6	6	6	3	21.0	5.9	17.0	6.3	1.5	1.47	.58	.89	.64	.38	.16	

Types 4 and 5	1, 018	491	1, 015	1, 009	712	31.2	1.4	30.3	5.4	2.7	1.26	.16	1.10	.62	.31	.31
0-499	71	19	71	71	39	28.8	.6	28.4	3.9	1.9	1.03	.06	.97	.43	.22	.21
500-999	359	92	359	354	260	31.5	.5	31.2	5.0	2.8	1.14	.06	1.08	.58	.28	.30
1,000-1,499	242	139	240	240	169	32.6	1.6	31.5	5.8	3.0	1.34	.19	1.15	.68	.33	.35
1,500-1,999	146	87	146	144	101	32.0	1.5	31.0	5.4	2.7	1.31	.17	1.14	.62	.31	.31
2,000-2,999	121	90	120	121	85	28.6	2.2	27.1	5.7	2.2	1.35	.26	1.09	.63	.33	.30
3,000-4,999	55	43	55	55	43	29.8	3.3	27.6	7.4	3.1	1.46	.34	1.12	.81	.42	.39
5,000 or over	24	23	24	24	15	31.3	5.9	27.3	7.4	2.8	1.90	.60	1.30	.86	.44	.42
Types 6 and 7	439	195	438	434	320	40.1	1.2	39.3	5.8	3.7	1.56	.14	1.42	.69	.32	.37
0-499	36	8	36	34	23	36.2	.4	35.9	4.0	2.5	1.30	.05	1.25	.44	.23	.21
500-999	161	48	161	159	109	38.7	.6	38.3	5.2	3.7	1.41	.07	1.34	.62	.30	.32
1,000-1,499	115	61	114	115	91	42.1	1.4	41.2	6.1	4.4	1.65	.15	1.50	.81	.34	.47
1,500-1,999	58	32	58	57	48	42.6	1.4	41.7	6.5	3.6	1.69	.15	1.54	.72	.36	.36
2,000-2,999	31	31	50	50	31	41.3	2.4	39.7	6.8	3.0	1.73	.25	1.54	.73	.39	.34
3,000-4,999	17	13	17	17	16	37.0	2.7	35.2	6.5	4.1	1.70	.30	1.40	.89	.38	.51
5,000 or over	2	2	2	2	2	740.4	7.8	735.2	7.5	7.5	7.47	7.80	1.67	7.71	7.41	7.30
SOUTHEAST-WHITE SHARECROPPERS																
All types	878	356	877	867	548	27.7	.8	27.2	4.4	2.0	1.08	.09	.99	.47	.25	.22
0-499	236	68	235	231	139	25.6	.4	25.3	3.9	1.7	.95	.05	.90	.41	.23	.18
500-999	462	173	462	456	297	28.6	.7	28.1	4.3	2.1	1.09	.08	1.01	.49	.25	.24
1,000-1,499	134	80	134	134	81	28.1	1.4	27.2	4.9	2.3	1.22	.17	1.05	.51	.29	.22
1,500-1,999	46	35	46	46	31	29.6	1.9	28.3	5.4	2.3	1.33	.23	1.10	.58	.32	.26
Type 1	140	52	140	137	81	18.3	.6	17.9	3.4	1.3	.74	.07	.67	.37	.20	.17
0-499	53	17	53	52	30	20.7	.4	20.4	3.3	1.1	.77	.04	.73	.32	.20	.12
500-999	74	29	74	72	44	17.0	.3	16.5	3.3	1.5	.72	.08	.64	.41	.20	.21
1,000-1,499	9	3	9	9	5	15.1	.3	14.9	4.4	1.0	.73	.06	.67	.44	.27	.17
1,500-1,999	4	3	4	4	2	17.4	1.5	16.4	3.2	.8	.75	.16	.59	.24	.18	.06
Types 2 and 3	292	128	291	290	185	22.0	.8	21.5	4.0	1.8	.90	.09	.81	.43	.23	.20
0-499	104	32	103	104	59	23.0	.5	22.7	3.9	1.7	.87	.06	.81	.40	.21	.19
500-999	144	68	144	142	101	22.0	.8	21.5	4.2	2.1	.91	.09	.82	.47	.25	.22
1,000-1,499	34	20	34	34	18	19.2	1.3	18.3	4.1	1.3	.92	.15	.77	.39	.25	.14
1,500-1,999	10	8	10	10	7	22.0	1.6	20.9	4.1	1.4	1.11	.20	.91	.41	.24	.17
Types 4 and 5	276	103	276	273	167	32.3	.8	31.8	5.0	2.2	1.24	.10	1.14	.51	.28	.23
0-499	51	13	51	49	32	31.2	.3	31.0	4.5	1.8	1.11	.04	1.07	.45	.26	.19
500-999	150	82	150	149	91	33.9	.6	33.3	4.8	2.2	1.24	.06	1.18	.52	.27	.25
1,000-1,499	53	33	53	53	30	30.0	1.8	28.8	5.4	2.5	1.51	.21	1.10	.51	.31	.20
1,500-1,999	22	15	22	22	14	30.3	1.8	29.1	6.2	2.4	1.38	.22	1.16	.61	.35	.26

See footnotes at end of table.



Types 2 and 3	357	81	357	350	199	22.2	.4	21.9	3.4	2.1	.83	.04	.79	.33	.19	.14
0-499	213	41	213	208	111	22.1	.3	21.9	3.1	1.8	.83	.04	.79	.29	.18	.11
500-999	121	28	121	119	69	22.1	.4	21.8	3.8	2.3	.84	.04	.80	.37	.21	.16
1,000-1,499	18	9	18	18	14	23.0	1.3	24.1	4.0	3.8	.92	.08	.84	.52	.23	.29
1,500-1,999	4	2	4	4	4	19.0	.8	18.5	3.5	5.1	1.74	.07	.67	.71	.20	.51
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	1	1	7 21.0	7 3.0	19.0	7 4.0	7 4.5	7 7.2	7 3.0	7 6.2	7 6.5	7 2.0	7 4.5
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0											
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											
<b>Types 4 and 5</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>.39</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>.16</b>
0-499	218	44	218	204	117	28.3	.3	28.1	3.3	2.5	1.01	.04	.97	.32	.20	.12
500-999	290	65	288	288	166	30.2	.5	29.9	4.4	2.6	1.10	.05	1.05	.43	.26	.17
1,000-1,499	82	29	82	81	47	30.1	.9	29.5	4.2	2.4	1.18	.10	1.08	.44	.24	.20
1,500-1,999	8	3	8	8	4	26.0	.6	25.6	4.2	1.7	1.04	.06	.98	.35	.24	.11
2,000-2,999	3	2	3	3	1	23.5	1.1	22.8	4.0	1.2	.94	.15	.79	.28	.25	.03
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0											
5,000 or over	1	0	1	1	1	7 28.1	7 0	7 28.1	7 5.0	7 2.0	7 1.20	7 0.0	7 1.20	7 5.0	7 2.5	7 2.5
<b>Types 6 and 7</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>.17</b>
0-499	127	18	127	119	51	34.7	.3	34.5	3.3	1.5	1.20	.02	1.18	.29	.18	.11
500-999	166	31	166	162	83	41.3	.3	40.9	4.2	2.2	1.39	.03	1.36	.42	.24	.18
1,000-1,499	38	10	38	38	22	39.3	.5	39.0	3.0	2.6	1.48	.05	1.43	.57	.30	.27
1,500-1,999	6	2	6	6	4	43.3	1.4	43.0	5.5	2.6	1.49	.05	1.44	.50	.31	.19
2,000-2,999	1	1	1	1	1	7 49.0	7 1.2	7 48.2	7 10.0	7 3.0	7 1.99	7 0.5	7 1.84	7 1.20	7 0.60	7 0.60
3,000-4,999	1	1	1	1	1	7 75.0	7 0	7 75.0	7 7.0	7 0	7 2.83	7 0.0	7 2.83	7 4.2	7 4.2	7 0.0
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0											

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

3 Includes breads, cakes, and pastries not baked at home.

4 Includes molasses, jams, jellies, candies.

5 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

6 Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, cereals.

7 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

8 Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 51.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—										Average 4 quantity per household						Average 4 value per household					
	Households (2)	Any vegetables, fruit, nuts 4			Potatoes, sweet-potatoes			Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (8)	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts 3 (12)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (13)			Other vegetables			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		DoI.	DoI.	DoI.		DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.	DoI.
(1)	2,557	2,554	2,466	2,163	1,687	972	22.9	9.0	3.4	0.7	1.80	0.32	0.38	0.25	0.05							
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL																						
All types.....	164	163	154	129	92	59	19.1	7.6	2.2	0.6	1.32	.28	.29	.16	.04							
0-499.....	625	625	601	500	388	198	18.5	7.0	3.0	0.6	1.43	.27	.30	.20	.04							
500-999.....	757	755	731	651	499	301	23.1	8.2	3.4	0.8	1.74	.33	.35	.25	.05							
1,000-1,499.....	493	493	476	423	345	185	23.0	9.0	3.6	0.7	1.97	.33	.41	.27	.05							
1,500-1,999.....	362	362	351	320	249	153	27.8	12.5	3.9	0.8	2.24	.38	.50	.28	.06							
2,000-2,999.....	135	135	132	121	99	66	32.4	14.8	4.4	0.9	2.60	.45	.62	.32	.07							
3,000-4,999.....	21	21	19	15	10	10	31.5	7.7	4.5	0.8	2.40	.38	.37	.38	.07							
5,000 or over.....	553	551	522	440	354	166	14.0	5.9	2.7	0.5	1.33	.22	.26	.19	.03							
Type 1.....																						
0-499.....	74	73	70	55	45	10	13.4	4.8	2.6	0.4	1.10	.21	.20	.18	.03							
500-999.....	191	191	181	149	114	43	13.3	3.0	2.4	0.4	1.15	.21	.23	.16	.03							
1,000-1,499.....	135	134	127	114	91	47	14.5	6.2	2.9	0.6	1.48	.24	.28	.21	.04							
1,500-1,999.....	95	95	87	77	66	34	14.2	6.4	2.9	0.4	1.54	.20	.28	.24	.04							
2,000-2,999.....	41	41	41	33	25	17	16.4	9.4	2.6	0.6	1.60	.26	.39	.20	.05							
3,000-4,999.....	13	13	12	9	10	5	14.2	7.7	3.5	0.6	1.71	.26	.31	.19	.03							
5,000 or over.....	4	4	4	3	3	1	9.1	3.3	2.2	0.2	1.49	.21	.43	.13	.01							
Type 2 and 3.....																						
0-499.....	603	603	587	503	411	221	20.9	8.6	3.5	0.6	1.76	.31	.36	.25	.04							
500-999.....	29	29	29	25	20	15	21.2	9.6	2.4	0.8	1.59	.30	.33	.18	.05							
1,000-1,499.....	151	151	147	121	100	51	18.3	7.5	3.2	0.5	1.51	.27	.30	.22	.04							
1,500-1,999.....	218	218	212	182	142	81	20.7	7.8	3.6	0.7	1.72	.32	.34	.26	.05							
2,000-2,999.....	104	104	100	85	76	31	21.2	9.0	3.7	0.5	1.93	.30	.37	.27	.04							
3,000-4,999.....	71	71	70	63	52	30	24.4	10.6	3.7	0.8	1.95	.33	.42	.26	.06							
5,000 or over.....	27	27	26	24	18	11	26.8	14.2	3.2	0.6	2.52	.42	.50	.25	.05							
5,000 or over.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	26.7	5.5	9.8	1.3	2.77	.48	.41	.98	.11							

Types 4 and 5	923	922	884	798	597	359	24.8	9.8	3.3	.7	1.93	.34	.44	.24	.06
0-499	49	49	43	39	26	19	25.0	8.8	2.0	.7	1.42	.37	.33	.16	.05
500-999	193	193	187	155	114	67	19.8	7.5	2.9	.6	1.47	.29	.33	.20	.04
1,000-1,499	264	263	253	237	171	102	25.3	8.7	3.4	.8	1.88	.34	.39	.24	.06
1,500-1,999	183	183	178	159	130	66	22.8	9.0	3.7	.7	2.03	.32	.45	.27	.05
2,000-2,999	159	159	149	140	109	68	27.7	12.7	3.5	.7	2.31	.26	.52	.06	.06
3,000-4,999	66	66	65	60	43	34	33.6	16.3	4.2	.8	2.67	.47	.71	.31	.07
5,000 or over	9	9	9	8	4	3	40.6	12.0	2.3	.7	2.67	.37	.43	.20	.06
Types 6 and 7	478	478	473	422	325	226	32.0	11.3	4.3	1.0	2.16	.43	.46	.29	.07
0-499	12	12	12	10	1	6	24.5	15.6	.7	.8	1.63	.31	.51	.05	.05
500-999	90	90	86	75	60	37	27.8	9.1	4.2	1.0	1.77	.24	.36	.24	.07
1,000-1,499	140	140	139	118	95	71	30.8	9.6	3.6	1.0	1.84	.40	.39	.26	.07
1,500-1,999	111	111	111	102	73	54	32.2	11.0	4.1	.9	2.28	.49	.49	.29	.07
2,000-2,999	91	91	91	84	63	38	33.6	15.0	5.4	1.0	2.72	.48	.58	.36	.08
3,000-4,999	29	29	29	28	28	17	43.2	13.0	6.3	1.6	3.00	.52	.62	.46	.11
5,000 or over	5	5	5	5	5	3	36.0	4.8	7.2	1.0	2.43	.49	.19	.54	.09
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC															
All types	1,007	1,004	966	882	696	323	12.4	7.6	2.9	.6	1.64	.25	.34	.25	.03
Net losses	36	36	36	31	32	16	13.1	4.5	4.5	.4	1.73	.29	.26	.38	.02
Net incomes	971	968	930	851	664	307	12.3	7.7	2.9	.6	1.63	.24	.34	.25	.04
0-499	170	170	158	137	119	68	11.4	4.6	2.8	.7	1.43	.25	.23	.23	.04
500-999	272	271	261	232	84	84	11.4	6.3	2.9	.5	1.48	.23	.28	.24	.03
1,000-1,499	222	221	214	198	155	62	13.2	8.4	3.0	.6	1.68	.25	.37	.26	.04
1,500-1,999	154	153	150	140	100	46	12.8	9.8	2.6	.6	1.76	.24	.39	.24	.04
2,000-2,999	112	112	106	105	77	34	12.8	10.5	3.0	.5	1.96	.25	.44	.26	.03
3,000-4,999	35	35	35	33	28	3	15.4	9.9	3.2	.6	1.89	.29	.41	.28	.04
5,000 or over	6	6	6	6	3	0	10.5	15.0	1.2	.8	2.24	.30	.72	.08	.05
Type 1	282	282	269	257	177	66	9.2	6.4	2.3	.4	1.35	.18	.29	.20	.02
Net losses	15	15	15	14	13	4	13.1	4.4	4.0	.2	1.54	.25	.23	.34	.01
Net incomes	267	267	254	243	164	62	8.9	6.5	2.2	.4	1.33	.18	.30	.19	.02
0-499	60	60	54	54	34	22	8.6	5.2	2.1	.6	1.30	.17	.26	.17	.04
500-999	91	91	85	78	37	19	8.5	5.6	2.5	.3	1.25	.17	.26	.21	.02
1,000-1,499	48	48	47	45	8	8	9.2	7.5	2.1	.3	1.42	.18	.33	.19	.02
1,500-1,999	34	34	34	33	20	2	9.2	8.0	1.7	.1	1.32	.16	.37	.16	.01
2,000-2,999	26	26	26	25	16	9	11.0	8.5	2.0	.5	1.54	.17	.33	.17	.03
3,000-4,999	7	7	7	7	1	1	6.3	7.1	3.2	.1	1.67	.19	.37	.34	.01
5,000 or over	1	1	1	1	0	1	12.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	2.01	1.13	1.33	1.00	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming--										Average <sup>4</sup> quantity per household						Average <sup>4</sup> value per household			
	Households (2)	Any vegetables, fruit, nuts <sup>3</sup>			Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (8)	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts <sup>3</sup> (12)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (13)	Other vegetables		Dried (16)				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Fresh (5)	Canned (6)	Dried (7)			Fresh (9)	Canned (10)		Dried (11)	Fresh (14)	Canned (15)	
PLAINS, MOUNTAINS, AND PACIFIC—con.																				
Types 2 and 3.....	10	306	10	295	9	261	231	105	12.0	7.0	3.1	0.6	1.66	0.24	0.32	0.27				
Net losses.....	296		10	285	252	221	100	5	13.8	4.9	4.8	.4	1.89	.38	.25	.41				.02
Net incomes.....			294						12.0	7.1	3.0	.6	1.65	.24	.32	.26				.04
0-499.....	55		55	54	40	45	16	16	11.5	4.0	3.3	.5	1.50	.26	.21	.29				.03
500-999.....	86		86	83	70	61	28	11.8	11.8	6.3	3.0	.4	1.49	.22	.28	.25				.03
1,000-1,499.....	72		71	70	66	58	21	12.5	12.5	8.6	3.2	.5	1.74	.26	.41	.28				.03
1,500-1,999.....	49		48	46	45	32	22	12.1	12.1	8.9	2.6	.9	1.75	.22	.35	.23				.06
2,000-2,999.....	23		23	21	21	18	8	8	11.4	7.1	3.5	.5	2.07	.20	.40	.30				.03
3,000-4,999.....	10		10	10	9	6	4	14.2	14.2	9.4	2.1	1.1	1.71	.24	.39	.14				.08
5,000 or over.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	2.2	2.2	1.0	3.14	.30	1.23	.20				1.0
Types 4 and 5.....	419		418	402	364	288	152	14.9	14.9	8.9	3.3	.7	1.83	.29	.37	.28				.04
Net losses.....	11		11	8	9	7	7	18.9	18.9	4.2	4.8	.7	1.85	.27	.30	.41				.04
Net incomes.....	408		407	391	356	279	145	14.8	14.8	9.0	3.2	.7	1.82	.29	.38	.27				.04
0-499.....	55		55	50	43	40	30	14.3	14.3	4.6	3.0	.9	1.52	.32	.23	.24				.06
500-999.....	95		94	93	84	64	37	14.0	14.0	7.0	3.3	.6	1.72	.30	.31	.27				.04
1,000-1,499.....	102		102	97	87	67	33	15.6	15.6	8.8	3.3	.7	1.77	.28	.37	.27				.05
1,500-1,999.....	71		71	70	62	48	22	15.0	15.0	11.3	3.1	.7	1.98	.29	.44	.29				.04
2,000-2,999.....	63		63	59	59	43	17	14.0	14.0	12.5	3.3	.6	2.10	.27	.51	.29				.03
3,000-4,999.....	18		18	17	15	15	5	19.7	19.7	11.4	3.8	.6	2.06	.35	.44	.32				.04
5,000 or over.....	4		4	4	4	2	1	11.2	11.2	15.5	1.2	.5	2.06	.34	.68	.08				.02

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>5</sup>]

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS

All types	2, 350	2, 320	1, 734	2, 155	675	419	8.8	13.6	1.3	.5	1.43	.23	.61	.10	.03
0-499	270	267	153	243	44	35	4.4	11.1	.6	.3	.95	.10	.50	.05	.02
500-999	916	900	623	815	217	149	7.3	12.8	1.0	.4	1.22	.29	.57	.07	.03
1,000-1,499	523	522	422	492	167	117	11.0	13.9	1.0	.6	1.55	.39	.60	.12	.04
1,500-1,999	270	269	214	256	95	53	11.3	13.6	1.7	.5	1.71	.31	.71	.13	.04
2,000-2,999	222	222	191	214	81	37	10.0	16.3	1.9	.4	1.76	.27	.71	.16	.02
3,000-4,999	101	101	93	98	50	22	11.7	16.2	2.3	.5	2.19	.32	.73	.19	.04
5,000 or over	39	39	37	37	21	6	13.2	11.0	2.9	.5	2.60	.41	.64	.28	.03
Type 1	382	372	269	338	105	57	4.8	9.0	1.0	.3	.99	.13	.41	.09	.02
0-499	93	90	52	79	16	11	3.2	7.1	.7	.3	.73	.08	.32	.06	.02
500-999	155	148	107	133	46	18	4.3	10.0	1.0	.2	.90	.11	.44	.08	.01
1,000-1,499	74	74	58	69	21	11	6.1	8.5	1.2	.5	1.10	.17	.41	.10	.03
1,500-1,999	22	22	17	20	6	4	5.8	7.5	1.2	.3	1.02	.20	.35	.10	.02
2,000-2,999	18	18	17	17	6	2	7.8	13.5	2.4	.1	1.72	.20	.60	.23	.01
3,000-4,999	13	13	11	13	6	2	4.7	9.7	.9	.3	1.43	.14	.43	.08	.02
5,000 or over	7	7	7	7	4	2	14.7	9.7	2.0	1.4	2.07	.43	.60	.19	.08
Types 2 and 3	511	506	380	466	122	96	7.3	12.8	1.1	.4	1.29	.19	.56	.08	.02
0-499	79	76	44	69	11	13	5.7	12.7	.5	.3	.99	.12	.57	.04	.02
500-999	241	240	174	217	40	39	7.0	12.8	.7	.3	1.19	.18	.55	.05	.02
1,000-1,499	92	91	75	89	33	26	8.7	12.6	1.5	.6	1.43	.24	.63	.11	.04
1,500-1,999	44	44	36	41	17	11	7.9	14.2	2.1	.7	1.64	.23	.63	.15	.04
2,000-2,999	33	33	31	32	17	4	7.3	14.8	1.9	.2	1.53	.18	.68	.14	.01
3,000-4,999	16	16	15	14	7	3	7.3	9.0	2.0	.2	1.95	.22	.48	.17	.01
5,000 or over	6	6	5	4	3	0	10.2	8.1	1.5	.0	2.21	.42	.49	.23	.00
Types 4 and 5	1,018	1,007	766	937	329	179	8.6	14.3	1.6	.5	1.51	.22	.65	.13	.03
0-499	71	66	41	62	13	7	4.3	12.1	.9	.2	1.02	.12	.55	.07	.02
500-999	359	354	239	319	93	62	7.2	12.8	1.1	.5	1.23	.18	.57	.09	.03
1,000-1,499	242	242	198	222	46	46	10.4	13.9	1.9	.6	1.55	.27	.61	.15	.04
1,500-1,999	146	145	109	141	55	29	9.5	15.8	1.7	.6	1.63	.25	.73	.14	.04
2,000-2,999	121	121	104	115	39	19	11.8	17.5	1.5	.4	1.74	.24	.76	.13	.02
3,000-4,999	55	55	52	54	30	12	11.1	19.1	2.9	.6	2.40	.30	.88	.24	.04
5,000 or over	24	24	23	24	14	4	13.0	12.2	3.7	.4	2.94	.39	.72	.35	.02
Types 6 and 7	439	435	319	414	119	87	14.4	16.9	1.3	.6	1.84	.40	.74	.10	.04
0-499	36	35	16	33	4	4	5.0	15.7	.3	.3	1.31	.14	.71	.03	.03
500-999	161	158	104	146	38	30	10.7	15.6	.9	.7	1.60	.30	.71	.07	.05
1,000-1,499	115	115	91	112	28	27	17.4	18.4	1.4	.6	1.99	.47	.78	.10	.04
1,500-1,999	58	58	52	54	17	9	20.4	19.2	1.5	.4	2.21	.56	.83	.11	.04
2,000-2,999	50	50	39	50	25	12	15.8	15.3	2.8	.5	2.02	.44	.64	.21	.04
3,000-4,999	17	17	15	17	7	5	23.3	18.8	2.0	.9	2.34	.64	.71	.16	.07
5,000 or over	2	2	2	2	0	0	18.3	18.8	1.0	.0	1.58	.54	.44	.10	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysts units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—						Average <sup>4</sup> quantity per household			Average <sup>4</sup> value per household				
		Any vegetables, fruit, nuts <sup>3</sup>	Pota- tocs, sweet- pota- tocs	Other vegetables		Pota- tocs, sweet- pota- tocs	Other vegetables		All vege- tables, fruit, nuts <sup>3</sup>	Pota- tocs, sweet- pota- tocs	Other vegetables				
(1)	(2)	No.	No.	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Lb.	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Dol.	Fresh	Canned	Dried	
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS															
All types.....	878	866	616	799	167	139	7.0	12.5	0.7	0.5	1.09	0.19	0.54	0.05	0.03
0-499.....	236	232	135	214	37	26	4.1	10.9	.4	.3	.90	.11	.50	.04	.02
500-999.....	462	455	330	415	89	81	7.2	12.5	.8	.5	1.10	.20	.55	.05	.04
1,000-1,499.....	134	133	109	127	30	25	9.4	14.2	.8	.5	1.30	.26	.58	.06	.04
1,500-1,999.....	46	46	42	43	11	7	13.2	15.8	1.1	.4	1.35	.35	.58	.08	.03
Type 1.....	140	136	95	130	28	14	4.9	9.9	.7	.2	.86	.13	.44	.06	.01
0-499.....	53	52	34	50	9	3	3.1	9.6	.6	.2	.85	.08	.47	.05	.01
500-999.....	74	71	53	67	17	9	5.9	9.4	.8	.3	.83	.16	.40	.06	.02
1,000-1,499.....	9	9	6	9	1	1	6.7	14.6	.1	.2	1.02	.17	.58	.01	.01
1,500-1,999.....	4	4	2	4	1	1	8.0	12.0	1.0	.7	1.31	.20	.58	.11	.05
Type 2 and 3.....	292	291	206	265	58	46	5.6	12.1	.6	.4	1.02	.15	.52	.05	.03
0-499.....	104	104	59	91	18	17	4.0	11.2	.4	.4	.90	.11	.50	.03	.03
500-999.....	144	144	108	131	27	25	7.2	12.7	.7	.4	1.10	.16	.57	.05	.03
1,000-1,499.....	34	33	20	31	13	4	7.3	11.6	1.1	.4	1.03	.19	.45	.09	.02
1,500-1,999.....	10	10	10	9	0	0	10.3	15.4	.0	.0	1.08	.25	.60	.00	.00
Type 4 and 5.....	276	271	199	249	44	49	7.6	14.2	.6	.6	1.19	.20	.60	.05	.04
0-499.....	51	48	28	45	7	6	4.3	9.6	.3	.5	.81	.12	.44	.03	.03
500-999.....	160	148	107	133	27	28	7.7	13.9	.7	.6	1.18	.21	.60	.06	.04
1,000-1,499.....	53	53	43	51	7	10	9.6	17.8	.6	.5	1.53	.25	.75	.05	.03
1,500-1,999.....	22	22	21	20	3	5	10.0	18.6	.6	.5	1.36	.27	.66	.03	.04

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

	170	168	116	155	37	30	10.2	12.6	1.0	.6	1.24	.28	.54	.06	.04
Types 6 and 7.....															
0-499.....	28	28	14	25	3	0	5.8	14.7	.4	.0	1.13	.18	.63	.03	.00
500-999.....	94	92	62	84	18	19	9.3	12.5	.9	.7	1.21	.25	.54	.05	.05
1,000-1,499.....	38	38	31	36	9	10	11.8	11.7	1.0	.8	1.27	.33	.47	.07	.06
1,500-1,999.....	10	10	9	10	7	1	24.9	11.7	3.5	.4	1.61	.70	.40	.24	.02
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>6</sup>															
All types.....	1,564	1,485	813	1,352	186	264	5.1	10.0	.3	.5	.77	.14	.39	.03	.03
0-499.....	730	677	294	603	77	97	2.9	8.5	.3	.4	.62	.08	.35	.02	.02
500-999.....	657	632	276	582	84	114	6.0	10.9	.4	.5	.84	.10	.42	.03	.06
1,000-1,499.....	149	148	120	141	21	45	10.8	13.2	1.4	1.0	.30	.30	.50	.04	.06
1,500-1,999.....	20	20	16	18	4	7	10.6	9.9	1.1	1.0	1.01	.32	.38	.07	.06
2,000-2,999.....	6	6	6	6	0	1	12.2	8.6	.0	.5	.93	.38	.35	.00	.05
3,000-4,999.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	5.0	41.5	5.0	5.0	2.60	5.00	2.40	5.00	5.00
5,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	5.0	51.0	5.0	5.0	3.64	5.15	2.29	5.00	5.00
Type 1.....	266	254	132	224	34	39	3.1	7.6	.3	.3	.56	.08	.31	.03	.02
0-499.....	172	162	65	142	14	18	1.9	6.7	.2	.2	.49	.05	.29	.02	.01
500-999.....	80	78	55	69	19	17	5.3	9.4	.6	.4	.72	.13	.35	.05	.03
1,000-1,499.....	11	11	10	11	1	2	5.4	8.7	.1	.3	.61	.14	.35	.01	.02
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	1	1	0	2	1.0	5.5	.0	2.0	5.19	5.03	5.02	5.00	5.14
2,000-2,999.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	7.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.47	5.21	5.26	5.00	5.00
3,000-4,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0									
5,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 2 and 3.....	357	333	184	310	41	64	4.0	8.8	.4	.4	.69	.11	.36	.03	.03
0-499.....	213	199	91	178	21	36	3.0	8.5	.2	.4	.60	.08	.33	.02	.02
500-999.....	121	111	73	110	15	20	4.6	8.7	.4	.4	.72	.13	.36	.03	.02
1,000-1,499.....	18	18	16	17	2	7	11.7	13.1	.5	1.2	1.30	.30	.54	.02	.06
1,500-1,999.....	4	4	3	4	3	0	6.8	9.5	4.7	3.0	1.38	.22	.45	.32	.00
2,000-2,999.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	14.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	1.00	5.40	5.15	5.00	5.30
3,000-4,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0									
5,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 4 and 5.....	602	582	321	530	73	105	5.4	11.1	.3	.6	.85	.15	.44	.03	.03
0-499.....	218	205	90	187	29	28	3.1	9.1	.3	.3	.66	.08	.37	.03	.02
500-999.....	290	284	160	255	30	49	5.7	11.8	.3	.7	.90	.16	.46	.02	.04
1,000-1,499.....	82	81	61	77	14	25	9.7	13.6	.6	1.0	1.12	.27	.50	.05	.06
1,500-1,999.....	8	8	6	6	0	3	8.8	9.6	.0	.9	.82	.31	.31	.00	.05
2,000-2,999.....	3	3	3	3	0	0	9.3	13.5	.0	.0	1.08	.34	.50	.00	.00
3,000-4,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0									
5,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	5.0	51.0	5.0	5.0	3.64	5.15	2.29	5.00	5.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming potatoes and other vegetables, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—										Average <sup>4</sup> quantity per household						Average <sup>4</sup> value per household								
	Households (2)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes			Other vegetables			Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (8)	Other vegetables			All vegetables, fruit, nuts <sup>3</sup> (12)	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes (13)	Other vegetables											
		No.	No.	No.	Fresh (5)	Canned (6)	Dried (7)		Fresh (9)	Canned (10)	Dried (11)			Fresh (14)	Canned (15)	Dried (16)									
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>6</sup> —CON.																									
Types 6 and 7.....	No.	316	176	288	38	56	Lb.	7.3	Lb.	11.2	Lb.	0.7	Dol.	0.90	Dol.	0.20	Dol.	0.44	Dol.	0.02	Dol.	0.04			
0-499.....	127	111	48	96	13	15	3.7	9.9	3	8	.10	.40	.73	.10	.40	.22	.44	.40	.02	.02	.02	.02			
500-999.....	166	159	88	148	20	28	7.8	11.4	.4	.5	.92	.44	.92	.22	.44	.43	.50	.44	.03	.03	.03	.03			
1,000-1,499.....	38	38	6	36	4	11	14.4	13.6	.2	1.4	1.31	.43	1.31	.43	.50	.50	.50	.50	.02	.02	.02	.08			
1,500-1,999.....	6	6	1	6	1	2	19.0	13.5	.4	1.5	1.28	.54	1.28	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.02	.02	.02	.09			
2,000-2,999.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	\$24.0	\$4.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
3,000-4,999.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$0	\$41.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
5,000 or over.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2.86	\$0	\$2.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> For fruit and nuts, see table 52.

<sup>4</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>5</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>6</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 52.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(1)	Households consuming—										Average <sup>3</sup> quantity per household				Average <sup>4</sup> value per household			
		Households			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter		Miscellaneous foods		Fruit		Fruit		Nuts, nut butter		Miscellaneous foods	
		No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Coffee, tea, cocoa <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL																			
All types.....	2,557	2,171	1,398	778	619	2,398	2,487	10.5	2.3	0.6	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
0-499.....	164	116	81	44	27	154	160	8.8	2.0	.4	.34	.13	.05	.34	.13	.05	.23	.21	
500-999.....	625	499	302	154	107	581	604	7.7	1.9	.4	.40	.14	.05	.40	.14	.05	.22	.20	
1,000-1,499.....	757	634	400	231	186	709	739	9.6	2.1	.5	.51	.15	.06	.51	.15	.06	.25	.24	
1,500-1,999.....	493	446	293	162	146	469	479	11.5	2.6	.6	.60	.19	.07	.60	.19	.07	.27	.29	
2,000-2,999.....	362	330	223	118	99	340	353	14.4	2.7	.7	.69	.20	.08	.69	.20	.08	.29	.32	
3,000-4,999.....	135	125	86	58	45	125	131	16.8	3.0	.9	.75	.22	.11	.75	.22	.11	.30	.27	
5,000 or over.....	21	21	13	11	9	20	21	12.6	3.3	1.3	.75	.25	.12	.75	.25	.12	.31	.28	
Type 1.....	553	453	287	146	80	501	527	7.8	1.9	.4	.42	.14	.05	.42	.14	.05	.22	.19	
0-499.....	74	51	37	21	8	68	72	6.5	1.6	.4	.30	.12	.05	.30	.12	.05	.21	.16	
500-999.....	191	149	90	34	24	168	182	6.5	1.9	.3	.36	.12	.08	.36	.12	.08	.20	.17	
1,000-1,499.....	135	111	72	44	23	124	130	7.6	2.3	.5	.46	.15	.06	.46	.15	.06	.24	.21	
1,500-1,999.....	95	89	59	29	21	89	88	9.9	2.3	.5	.51	.18	.06	.51	.18	.06	.22	.20	
2,000-2,999.....	41	41	38	18	12	36	39	10.1	1.6	.5	.52	.12	.06	.52	.12	.06	.26	.21	
3,000-4,999.....	13	11	9	4	2	12	12	14.1	2.3	.6	.65	.19	.06	.65	.19	.06	.22	.14	
5,000 or over.....	4	4	2	2	1	4	4	5.5	2.1	.5	.41	.24	.04	.41	.24	.04	.26	.17	

See footnotes at end of table.



PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC

1,007	882	507	228	227	958	949	11.0	2.1	.4	.51	.18	.04	.04	.27	.20
36	28	18	11	6	32	34	9.8	2.7	.4	.45	.23	.05	.05	.25	.26
971	854	489	217	221	926	915	11.0	2.1	.4	.51	.17	.04	.04	.27	.20
170	138	79	42	22	160	159	8.9	2.2	.4	.42	.19	.05	.02	.24	.18
500-999	233	128	64	52	258	257	10.1	1.7	.5	.47	.15	.05	.08	.23	.17
1,000-1,499	272	114	50	58	214	207	11.1	2.1	.4	.50	.17	.04	.05	.28	.20
1,500-1,999	154	86	35	41	148	150	11.0	2.4	.4	.56	.20	.04	.05	.30	.23
2,000-2,999	112	58	19	32	107	103	15.7	2.3	.2	.68	.19	.03	.08	.29	.22
3,000-4,999	35	19	5	12	33	33	11.8	2.3	.4	.53	.20	.04	.10	.31	.29
5,000 or over	6	5	2	4	6	6	12.7	4.0	.3	.67	.25	.04	.13	.42	.47
Type 1	282	128	49	39	271	260	10.1	1.5	.3	.47	.13	.04	.02	.27	.17
Net losses	15	6	6	2	13	14	6.2	2.0	.6	.43	.19	.07	.02	.28	.25
Net incomes	267	122	43	37	258	246	10.3	1.4	.3	.47	.12	.03	.02	.25	.17
0-499	60	25	11	3	58	55	12.0	1.5	.3	.47	.14	.04	.01	.25	.15
500-999	91	41	16	11	88	84	7.9	1.3	.4	.41	.12	.03	.04	.24	.16
1,000-1,499	48	42	7	8	45	42	10.5	1.7	.3	.48	.15	.04	.04	.24	.15
1,500-1,999	34	30	3	6	34	33	9.0	1.5	.2	.46	.11	.03	.02	.27	.18
2,000-2,999	26	10	5	7	25	24	16.0	1.1	.2	.59	.09	.03	.06	.28	.23
3,000-4,999	7	5	1	2	7	7	8.6	2.0	.1	.48	.21	.01	.06	.26	.24
5,000 or over	1	0	0	0	1	1	27.0	7.0	7.0	7.45	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.41	7.16
Types 2 and 3	306	170	78	88	290	288	11.3	2.2	.4	.52	.18	.04	.05	.24	.22
Net losses	10	6	2	2	10	10	6.1	4.1	.3	.43	.32	.02	.06	.22	.23
Net incomes	296	164	76	86	280	278	11.5	2.1	.4	.52	.17	.05	.05	.24	.22
0-499	55	30	15	11	52	52	8.1	2.5	.5	.42	.20	.05	.04	.21	.19
500-999	86	41	22	22	81	82	12.4	1.7	.4	.48	.14	.04	.04	.22	.21
1,000-1,499	72	45	20	23	69	66	11.3	2.1	.4	.49	.17	.04	.06	.26	.19
1,500-1,999	49	25	14	17	46	48	11.7	2.3	.6	.59	.19	.05	.06	.25	.30
2,000-2,999	23	17	3	6	23	21	16.0	2.7	.2	.81	.25	.02	.06	.23	.18
3,000-4,999	10	5	2	3	8	8	12.4	1.9	.8	1.50	.14	.10	.12	.29	.18
5,000 or over	1	1	0	1	1	1	16.0	7.9	7.0	7.03	7.18	7.00	7.10	7.48	7.86
Types 4 and 5	419	209	101	100	397	401	11.3	2.5	.5	.53	.21	.05	.06	.30	.21
Net losses	11	6	3	2	9	10	17.9	2.5	.4	.50	.22	.04	.07	.24	.29
Net incomes	408	203	98	98	388	391	11.1	2.5	.5	.53	.21	.05	.05	.30	.21
0-499	55	24	16	8	50	52	6.5	2.6	.5	.36	.22	.07	.02	.25	.19
500-999	95	46	26	16	80	91	10.3	2.2	.6	.51	.18	.05	.06	.30	.22
1,000-1,499	102	95	46	27	100	99	11.4	2.3	.5	.51	.25	.04	.06	.35	.20
1,500-1,999	71	59	43	18	68	69	11.4	2.8	.4	.67	.21	.03	.09	.32	.24
2,000-2,999	63	59	31	19	59	58	13.7	2.0	.3	.67	.21	.03	.09	.32	.24
3,000-4,999	18	17	9	7	18	18	12.7	2.0	.3	.58	.23	.02	.11	.39	.31
5,000 or over	4	4	2	3	4	4	8.3	5.5	.5	.38	.32	.06	.18	.40	.46

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March—November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households consuming—										Average quantity per household				Average value per household					
	Households			Fruit			Nuts, nut butter			Miscellaneous foods			Fruit		Nuts, nut butter		Miscellaneous foods			
	No.	No.	No.	Fresh	Canned	Dried	No.	No.	No.	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Other 4	Coffee, tea, cocoa 3	Other 4	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Other 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All types	No. 2,350	No. 1,558	No. 577	No. 251	No. 257	No. 2,213	No. 2,221	Lb. 13.4	Lb. 1.0	Lb. 0.2	Dol. 0.35	Dol. 0.06	Dol. 0.03	Dol. 0.02	Dol. 0.22	Dol. 0.14				
0-499	279	139	41	19	11	262	257	10.9	.6	.1	.22	.03	.02	.01	.16	.08				
500-999	916	514	160	76	54	867	836	12.3	1.3	.2	.20	.04	.02	.01	.19	.10				
1,000-1,499	523	370	157	57	63	487	492	13.9	1.3	.2	.36	.06	.03	.02	.22	.15				
1,500-1,999	270	200	79	28	46	258	259	13.1	1.3	.2	.40	.07	.02	.03	.25	.17				
2,000-2,999	222	176	73	30	45	207	214	13.9	1.2	.3	.44	.09	.03	.04	.27	.22				
3,000-4,999	101	82	43	24	19	96	96	23.8	1.5	.4	.70	.12	.05	.04	.31	.26				
5,000 or over	39	38	24	17	18	39	37	14.9	1.8	1.0	.81	.17	.12	.14	.41	.47				
Type 1	382	242	83	36	21	359	357	9.6	.8	.2	.25	.05	.02	.01	.19	.12				
0-499	93	47	17	6	3	88	85	9.1	.8	.1	.18	.05	.01	.01	.15	.08				
500-999	155	93	26	17	6	147	147	7.8	.7	.2	.27	.05	.02	.01	.17	.09				
1,000-1,499	74	52	21	7	6	66	68	9.3	.8	.1	.29	.07	.02	.01	.21	.13				
1,500-1,999	22	17	5	0	1	22	21	8.8	.9	.0	.33	.05	.00	.01	.22	.17				
2,000-2,999	18	15	5	1	3	16	18	25.2	.6	.1	.55	.07	.02	.04	.24	.17				
3,000-4,999	13	11	5	4	4	13	11	18.2	1.0	.5	.58	.11	.05	.02	.32	.21				
5,000 or over	7	7	4	2	1	7	7	8.4	1.8	.4	.57	.16	.03	.01	.35	.88				
Type 2 and 3	511	367	122	56	66	473	481	11.9	.8	.2	.34	.05	.02	.03	.19	.14				
0-499	79	44	12	7	4	72	77	9.1	.4	.1	.19	.03	.01	.01	.15	.09				
500-999	241	158	44	20	21	220	224	11.3	.6	.2	.31	.04	.02	.02	.21	.10				
1,000-1,499	92	80	26	11	10	84	88	12.1	1.4	.2	.38	.08	.03	.02	.21	.19				
1,500-1,999	44	38	16	6	15	43	41	9.6	1.2	.3	.41	.08	.04	.06	.25	.23				
2,000-2,999	33	29	11	2	10	32	30	7.7	.7	.1	.39	.06	.01	.06	.25	.19				

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

3,000-4,999	16	13	7	5	3	16	16	47.3	1.1	.4	.90	.10	.05	.02	.33	.32
5,000 or over	6	5	3	5	3	6	5	17.5	.7	1.8	.71	.11	.14	.11	.48	.38
<b>Types 4 and 5</b>	1,018	652	290	119	110	972	959	13.0	1.2	.2	.35	.08	.03	.02	.24	.14
0-499	71	32	9	7	3	68	62	8.7	.5	.2	.21	.02	.03	(e)	.19	.07
500-999	359	199	71	34	3	345	341	12.3	.9	.2	.28	.05	.02	.01	.21	.09
1,000-1,499	242	161	83	230	29	230	224	12.0	1.7	.3	.31	.02	.03	.02	.26	.14
1,500-1,999	146	101	44	12	20	139	141	12.1	1.2	.1	.35	.08	.02	.02	.23	.15
2,000-2,999	121	91	42	11	19	114	116	14.0	1.4	.3	.42	.10	.03	.04	.24	.24
3,000-4,999	55	44	24	17	11	52	52	27.9	1.8	.3	.72	.14	.04	.04	.34	.25
5,000 or over	24	24	17	10	14	24	23	15.7	2.3	1.0	.92	.20	.15	.19	.42	.37
<b>Types 6 and 7</b>	439	297	82	40	60	412	424	19.3	.8	.3	.46	.04	.03	.03	.21	.14
0-499	36	16	3	5	1	34	33	23.6	.4	.0	.38	.02	.00	(e)	.18	.06
500-999	161	94	19	8	8	155	154	18.4	.5	.1	.41	.03	.02	.01	.19	.10
1,000-1,499	115	86	24	11	18	107	112	22.5	1.0	.3	.47	.06	.04	.04	.22	.14
1,500-1,999	58	44	14	10	10	54	56	20.0	1.0	.5	.52	.08	.05	.04	.23	.17
2,000-2,999	50	41	15	10	14	45	50	13.6	1.5	.5	.60	.08	.05	.06	.27	.18
3,000-4,999	17	14	7	4	9	15	17	10.8	1.6	.6	.62	.08	.06	.10	.23	.31
5,000 or over	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	19.8	1.0	1.0	.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.32	1.43
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>																
<b>All types</b>	878	464	116	58	70	797	826	8.5	.4	.1	.22	.03	.01	.02	.18	.12
0-499	236	105	23	17	15	216	213	8.6	.4	.1	.18	.02	.01	.02	.16	.07
500-999	462	244	65	28	33	417	438	8.4	.5	.1	.21	.03	.01	.01	.17	.11
1,000-1,499	134	86	19	7	13	122	131	9.9	.5	.1	.28	.04	.01	.03	.21	.19
1,500-1,999	46	29	9	6	9	42	44	5.0	.6	.2	.21	.04	.02	.04	.24	.25
<b>Type 1</b>	140	73	17	8	9	125	126	4.8	.4	(e)	.17	.02	.01	.02	.15	.10
0-499	53	24	5	2	5	51	45	4.9	.3	(e)	.18	.02	.01	.03	.15	.09
500-999	74	38	10	5	3	64	68	4.4	.4	(e)	.16	.02	.01	(e)	.16	.10
1,000-1,499	9	7	1	0	0	7	4	8.1	.1	.0	.22	.03	.00	.00	.15	.17
1,500-1,999	4	4	1	1	1	3	4	4.3	.2	.2	.25	.06	.04	.02	.08	.13
<b>Types 2 and 3</b>	292	175	43	24	18	261	275	8.5	.5	.1	.21	.03	.02	.01	.16	.12
0-499	104	54	12	8	7	93	95	9.4	.5	.1	.19	.02	.01	.01	.15	.08
500-999	144	90	25	12	8	128	136	8.0	.5	.1	.23	.03	.02	.01	.16	.11
1,000-1,499	34	24	5	3	2	31	34	7.8	.6	.1	.22	.04	.02	(e)	.19	.21
1,500-1,999	10	7	1	1	1	9	10	10.1	.1	.3	.20	(e)	.02	.01	.27	.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—FRUIT, NUTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming fruit, nuts, and miscellaneous foods, and average quantities and average values per household, by family type and income, 5 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households consuming—										Average <sup>5</sup> quantity per household				Average <sup>5</sup> value per household																		
		Fruit				Nuts, nut butter		Miscellaneous foods				Fruit		Nuts, nut butter		Miscellaneous foods																		
		Fresh		Canned		Dried		Fresh		Canned		Dried		Fresh		Canned		Dried																
		No.	(3)	No.	(4)	No.	(5)	No.	(6)	No.	(7)	No.	(8)	Lb.	(9)	Lb.	(10)	Lb.	(11)	Dol.	(12)	Dol.	(13)	Dol.	(14)	Dol.	(15)	Dol.	(16)	Dol.	(17)			
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—CON.																																		
Types 4 and 5																																		
0-499	276	135	37	16	19	2	4	2	253	261	10.5	0.5	0.1	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
500-999	51	15	4	4	2	47	9	2	46	46	10.5	0.5	0.1	.15	.02	.02	.02	.02	.19	.05	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01			
1,000-1,499	150	75	19	7	9	139	144	5	139	144	9.8	3	1	.22	.03	.03	.03	.03	.20	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
1,500-1,999	53	32	8	3	4	47	3	4	20	20	15.0	4	1	.36	.04	.04	.04	.04	.23	.20	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04		
3,000-4,999	22	13	6	2	4	20	2	4	20	20	4.2	1.1	1	.25	.07	.07	.07	.07	.29	.26	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
5,000 or over	170	81	19	10	24	158	164	4	158	164	8.4	4	2	.24	.03	.02	.02	.02	.16	.11	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
Types 6 and 7																																		
0-499	28	12	2	3	1	25	27	3	25	27	9.1	3	2	.23	.01	.03	.03	.03	.18	.07	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02		
500-999	94	41	11	4	13	86	90	4	86	90	10.2	4	1	.25	.03	.03	.03	.03	.17	.09	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
1,000-1,499	38	23	5	2	7	37	37	6	37	37	4.9	6	1	.12	.04	.04	.04	.04	.22	.17	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	
1,500-1,999	10	5	1	2	3	10	10	2	10	10	2.0	2	4	.25	.01	.04	.04	.04	.22	.27	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>9</sup>																																		
All types	1,564	528	126	96	37	1,089	1,409	3	1,089	1,409	7.6	3	1	.15	.02	.01	.01	.01	.10	.07	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	
0-499	730	212	26	49	15	464	648	1	464	648	7.3	1	1	.13	.01	.01	.01	.01	.09	.05	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	
500-999	657	239	67	32	14	480	597	4	480	597	8.6	4	1	.16	.02	.01	.01	.01	.09	.05	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
1,000-1,499	149	65	25	12	7	120	137	7	120	137	5.5	6	2	.18	.03	.02	.02	.02	.14	.13	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
1,500-1,999	20	7	6	3	0	18	19	1	18	19	1.4	7	2	.10	.04	.03	.03	.03	.11	.11	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
2,000-2,999	6	4	1	1	0	6	6	0	6	6	2.2	3	0	.12	.03	.02	.02	.02	.14	.14	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
3,000-4,999	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	7.0	0	0	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
5,000 or over	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719.0	7.0	0	71.20	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Type 1	266	388	28	19	3	174	236	4.3	.3	.1	.10	.01	.01	( <sup>g</sup> )	.09	.05
0-499	172	51	9	16	2	106	149	4.4	.1	.2	.09	.01	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.07	.04
500-999	80	35	15	3	1	56	74	4.8	.5	.1	.13	.02	.01	( <sup>g</sup> )	.11	.07
1,000-1,499	11	2	4	0	0	9	10	4.9	.8	.0	.05	.04	.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	.13	.11
1,500-1,999	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.23	7.11
2,000-2,999	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.10	7.07
3,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 2 and 3																
0-499	357	112	26	28	10	241	314	6.8	.2	.1	.13	.01	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.10	.07
500-999	213	60	5	12	7	133	186	7.2	( <sup>g</sup> )	.1	.13	.01	.01	( <sup>g</sup> )	.09	.05
1,000-1,499	121	40	12	10	1	92	107	6.8	.4	.1	.14	.02	.05	( <sup>g</sup> )	.13	.07
1,500-1,999	18	8	6	4	1	11	16	3.7	1.0	.5	.17	.06	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.12	.18
2,000-2,999	4	3	3	2	0	4	4	2.0	1.6	8	.15	.08	.11	( <sup>g</sup> )	.17	.11
3,000-4,999	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	7.15	7.0	7.0	7.15	7.00	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.20	7.04
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Types 4 and 5																
0-499	602	222	46	42	13	440	543	8.7	.2	.1	.17	.01	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.12	.08
500-999	218	69	6	16	3	145	196	8.3	.1	.1	.14	.02	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.10	.05
1,000-1,499	290	104	25	18	7	215	263	9.2	.3	.1	.18	.02	.01	( <sup>g</sup> )	.12	.10
1,500-1,999	82	42	12	8	3	70	73	6.4	.4	.2	.18	.03	.03	( <sup>g</sup> )	.16	.11
2,000-2,999	8	3	2	0	0	7	7	1.0	.8	.0	.15	.04	.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	.15	.07
3,000-4,999	3	3	1	0	0	3	3	3.9	.5	.0	.19	.05	.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	.11	.20
5,000 or over	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7.19.0	7.0	7.0	7.1.20	7.00	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.00	7.03
Types 6 and 7																
0-499	339	106	26	7	11	234	316	9.1	.4	( <sup>g</sup> )	.17	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.01	.10	.08
500-999	127	32	6	5	3	80	117	9.8	.3	( <sup>g</sup> )	.16	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.08	.05	.05
1,000-1,499	166	60	15	1	5	117	153	9.6	.4	( <sup>g</sup> )	.17	.02	( <sup>g</sup> )	.10	.10	.10
1,500-1,999	38	13	3	0	3	30	38	5.9	.6	.0	.23	.03	.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	.12	.14
2,000-2,999	6	1	1	1	0	8	6	8	.4	.3	.04	.03	.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	.15	.17
3,000-4,999	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.08	7.11
5,000 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.0	7.4.1	7.0	7.00	7.20	7.00	( <sup>g</sup> )	7.13	7.01

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.  
 2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the South, where special studies of white sharecropper and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

3 Includes chocolate.  
 4 Includes leavening agents, seasonings, bottled beverages, and food mixtures not elsewhere specified.  
 5 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).  
 6 \$0.0050 or less.  
 7 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.  
 8 0.050 or less.  
 9 Negro operators and sharecroppers.



SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS		2,350	2,082	2,026	.305	1.72	.107	57	37	.030	.30	.113	1,821	1,780	1,267	12.54	.110	1,512	1,470	.406	9.91	.109
All types.....		279	220	210	.175	.97	.082	4	1	.011	.12	.068	197	192	.728	7.16	.097	189	186	.438	10.92	.095
\$0-\$499.....		916	787	771	2.53	1.45	1.00	17	13	.016	.15	.107	709	689	1.113	11.05	.102	643	628	.485	11.83	.101
\$500-\$999.....		523	485	473	3.29	1.82	1.11	15	10	.052	.51	.116	401	397	1.436	14.01	.113	315	305	.349	8.45	.114
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		270	256	248	4.03	2.19	1.15	5	2	.016	.16	.116	223	217	1.593	15.98	.119	160	153	.374	8.88	.121
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		222	204	198	4.15	2.43	1.15	11	7	.090	.87	.143	174	170	1.604	15.98	.117	119	113	.288	7.11	.122
\$3,000-\$4,999.....		101	93	91	4.40	2.39	1.29	5	4	.019	.19	.091	86	84	1.588	15.04	.131	61	60	.282	6.99	.135
\$5,000 or over.....		39	37	35	.564	3.06	.148	0	0	.000	.00	---	31	31	1.695	16.79	.153	25	25	.304	7.59	.149
Type 1.....		382	340	332	.256	1.36	.128	11	7	.024	.23	.138	281	272	.712	7.01	.133	257	248	.325	7.99	.132
Types 2 and 3.....		511	457	424	.270	1.53	.116	17	13	.047	.46	.127	393	381	1.216	12.26	.119	310	303	.318	7.99	.118
Types 4 and 5.....		1,018	916	894	.348	1.93	.102	19	13	.021	.21	.101	787	773	1.279	12.66	.106	680	664	.462	11.12	.090
Types 6 and 7.....		439	359	376	.299	1.64	.089	10	4	.038	.37	.084	360	354	1.783	17.37	.092	265	255	.450	11.00	.094
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																						
All types.....		878	727	703	.223	1.22	.090	20	7	.012	.12	.104	533	518	.822	8.16	.092	442	424	.353	8.64	.091
\$0-\$499.....		236	181	170	.148	.80	.082	4	2	.007	.07	.104	156	150	.596	5.98	.086	148	141	.435	10.62	.085
\$500-\$999.....		462	384	373	.226	1.23	.091	10	3	.069	.08	.096	277	277	.871	8.63	.093	232	223	.371	9.04	.092
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		134	118	116	.282	1.56	.096	5	2	.035	.33	.118	72	68	1.030	10.23	.099	46	45	.185	4.57	.100
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		46	44	44	.400	2.22	.099	1	0	.015	.15	.113	23	23	.892	8.53	.106	16	15	.248	6.35	.104
Type 1.....		140	125	120	.208	1.13	.112	7	4	.023	.22	.116	68	64	.466	4.67	.118	63	58	.273	6.73	.110
Types 2 and 3.....		292	241	230	.210	1.14	.096	10	3	.024	.23	.110	175	170	.650	6.39	.098	155	146	.291	7.00	.098
Types 4 and 5.....		276	224	219	.265	1.45	.085	1	0	.001	.01	.077	190	184	1.056	10.44	.087	149	148	.424	10.36	.086
Types 6 and 7.....		170	137	134	.188	1.05	.070	2	0	.004	.04	.046	100	100	1.034	10.35	.075	75	72	.412	10.22	.071
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																						
All types <sup>3</sup> .....		1,564	1,039	973	.141	.77	.070	38	26	.069	.09	.076	597	574	.382	3.74	.078	737	695	.304	7.35	.075
\$0-\$499.....		730	419	381	.107	.59	.064	24	15	.010	.11	.070	234	226	.268	2.63	.068	345	318	.262	6.32	.068
\$500-\$999.....		657	468	444	.158	.84	.070	11	10	.007	.07	.080	257	244	.382	3.67	.079	306	294	.347	8.41	.075
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		149	125	123	.208	1.16	.084	3	1	.010	.09	.104	86	85	.803	8.19	.097	70	68	.306	7.30	.107
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		20	19	19	.233	1.28	.073	0	0	.000	.00	---	13	13	.892	8.92	.080	11	11	.418	9.75	.084
Type 1.....		296	181	167	.134	.73	.082	7	4	.005	.05	.097	98	94	.210	2.13	.101	141	132	.234	5.57	.095
Types 2 and 3.....		357	226	219	.116	.65	.072	11	6	.009	.09	.063	126	122	.309	3.07	.080	165	156	.234	6.24	.075
Types 4 and 5.....		602	419	399	.162	.88	.068	13	9	.011	.12	.084	237	225	.426	4.15	.079	304	286	.344	8.40	.074
Types 6 and 7.....		339	213	202	.137	.72	.053	7	7	.008	.08	.060	136	133	.514	5.01	.086	127	122	.342	8.05	.060

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit—March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit <sup>3</sup>																		
		No.	(3)				(4)	(5)				(6)	(7)				No.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
MILK, SKIMMED																																		
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																																		
All types-----	3,583	100	96	0.010	0.36	0.121	7.124	163	7	0.089	0.12	0.132	1,551	17	180	0.134	0.63	0.125	559	8	0.082	0.34	0.135	1,551	17	180	0.134	0.63	0.125	559	8	0.082	0.34	0.135
Net losses-----	55	1	1	0.011	0.36	0.120	7.124	7	0	0.089	0.12	0.132	1,534	1	179	0.135	0.64	0.125	551	8	0.082	0.34	0.135	1,534	1	179	0.135	0.64	0.125	551	8	0.082	0.34	0.135
Net incomes-----	3,528	99	95	0.011	0.36	0.120	7.124	156	7	0.011	0.12	0.132	1,534	1	179	0.135	0.64	0.125	551	8	0.082	0.34	0.135	1,534	1	179	0.135	0.64	0.125	551	8	0.082	0.34	0.135
\$0-\$499-----	334	14	13	0.015	0.68	0.104	6.8	27	0	0.020	0.22	0.109	92	0	15	0.071	0.33	0.122	28	3	0.088	0.14	0.124	92	0	15	0.071	0.33	0.122	28	3	0.088	0.14	0.124
\$500-\$999-----	897	18	17	0.008	0.29	0.120	34	11	0	0.010	0.11	0.111	337	47	104	0.49	0.33	0.114	123	16	0.062	0.25	0.121	337	47	104	0.49	0.33	0.114	123	16	0.062	0.25	0.121
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	979	28	28	0.009	0.33	0.101	38	0	0	0.011	0.12	0.129	421	40	138	0.67	0.49	0.125	158	20	0.091	0.36	0.134	421	40	138	0.67	0.49	0.125	158	20	0.091	0.36	0.134
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	647	22	21	0.018	0.48	0.129	25	13	0	0.008	0.08	0.176	319	32	153	0.74	0.74	0.131	106	7	0.095	0.33	0.140	319	32	153	0.74	0.74	0.131	106	7	0.095	0.33	0.140
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	474	13	12	0.009	0.28	0.153	22	0	0	0.010	0.11	0.133	255	29	187	0.85	0.85	0.132	92	12	0.129	0.50	0.148	255	29	187	0.85	0.85	0.132	92	12	0.129	0.50	0.148
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	170	3	3	0.003	0.10	0.181	8	0	0	0.012	0.13	0.151	94	14	14	1.02	1.02	0.145	37	4	0.194	0.68	0.146	94	14	14	1.02	1.02	0.145	37	4	0.194	0.68	0.146
\$5,000 or over-----	27	1	1	0.004	0.07	0.124	7.124	2	0	0.011	0.10	0.175	16	2	2	1.68	1.68	0.145	7	0	0.186	0.67	0.151	16	2	2	1.68	1.68	0.145	7	0	0.186	0.67	0.151
Type 1-----	841	15	15	0.004	0.12	0.176	62	0	0	0.013	0.08	0.143	340	38	38	1.04	1.04	0.151	115	11	0.060	0.21	0.158	340	38	38	1.04	1.04	0.151	115	11	0.060	0.21	0.158
Type 2 and 3-----	914	25	22	0.008	0.29	0.119	32	0	0	0.008	0.15	0.147	402	38	38	1.27	1.27	0.173	13	13	0.099	0.36	0.141	402	38	38	1.27	1.27	0.173	13	13	0.099	0.36	0.141
Type 4 and 5-----	1,349	43	43	0.015	0.49	0.111	64	1	0	0.014	0.14	0.124	603	77	148	0.72	0.72	0.119	206	33	0.102	0.42	0.125	603	77	148	0.72	0.72	0.119	206	33	0.102	0.42	0.125
Type 6 and 7-----	479	17	16	0.014	0.53	0.098	15	0	0	0.008	0.08	0.110	206	27	27	1.61	1.61	0.098	65	5	0.088	0.31	0.112	206	27	27	1.61	1.61	0.098	65	5	0.088	0.31	0.112
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																																		
All types-----	2,350	198	194	0.042	0.99	0.102	99	51	0	0.006	0.05	0.101	699	10	10	0.84	0.84	0.115	89	37	0.025	0.12	0.133	699	10	10	0.84	0.84	0.115	89	37	0.025	0.12	0.133
\$0-\$499-----	270	21	18	0.044	0.94	0.098	94	3	0	0.001	0.01	0.085	40	0	0	0.32	0.32	0.096	2	1	0.001	0.01	0.127	40	0	0	0.32	0.32	0.096	2	1	0.001	0.01	0.127
\$500-\$999-----	916	66	65	0.038	0.93	0.087	87	16	0	0.005	0.04	0.104	170	5	5	0.46	0.46	0.103	24	13	0.002	0.12	0.117	170	5	5	0.46	0.46	0.103	24	13	0.002	0.12	0.117
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	523	42	42	0.043	0.98	0.102	102	12	0	0.007	0.06	0.101	182	5	5	1.00	1.00	0.114	23	9	0.024	0.11	0.119	182	5	5	1.00	1.00	0.114	23	9	0.024	0.11	0.119
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	270	33	33	0.050	1.23	0.110	110	9	0	0.008	0.08	0.098	109	1	1	1.26	1.26	0.118	21	7	0.049	0.23	0.143	109	1	1	1.26	1.26	0.118	21	7	0.049	0.23	0.143

	MILK, DRY, SKIM				MILK, OTHER <sup>12</sup>				COD-LIVER OIL				SALAD AND COOKING OIL				
	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	23	1.17	1.23	0	0	.003	.02	.092	113	1	.152	.67	119	4	.035	.14
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	9	.67	1.04	4	0	.013	.11	.150	51	1	.162	.139	7	3	.045	.19
\$5,000 or over.....	39	4	1.23	.194	2	0	.026	.27	7.091	34	1	.278	1.06	0	0	.000	.00
Type 1.....	382	21	.36	.118	8	0	.007	.07	.119	106	1	.065	.27	11	4	.010	.04
Types 2 and 3.....	511	38	.90	.114	15	0	.007	.06	.114	133	2	.071	.30	24	6	.027	.13
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	96	1.14	.010	22	0	.006	.05	.088	332	7	.090	.42	111	19	.082	.16
Types 6 and 7.....	439	43	1.31	.090	5	0	.003	.03	.096	127	0	.091	.40	.097	5	.019	.10
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																	
All types.....	878	45	.56	.098	37	0	.008	.07	.098	178	1	.058	.25	.096	23	.012	.05
Type 1.....	140	7	.22	.126	8	0	.006	.04	.111	30	0	.055	.23	.128	2	.019	.08
Types 2 and 3.....	282	12	.42	.113	17	0	.015	.13	.104	51	0	.044	.19	.080	6	.014	.07
Types 4 and 5.....	276	19	.86	.065	5	0	.003	.02	.103	56	1	.060	.25	.087	1	.008	.03
Types 6 and 7.....	170	7	.61	.082	7	0	.008	.07	.067	41	0	.084	.36	.073	0	.004	.01
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																	
All types.....	1,564	91	.40	.067	27	0	.002	.02	.077	311	1	.051	.22	.073	9	.009	.04
Type 1.....	266	13	.23	.090	10	0	.004	.03	.096	41	0	.035	.15	.101	2	.011	.05
Types 2 and 3.....	357	21	.42	.076	5	0	.003	.03	.071	67	1	.044	.19	.080	4	.014	.07
Types 4 and 5.....	602	33	.34	.062	10	0	.002	.02	.060	144	1	.063	.27	.069	2	.007	.03
Types 6 and 7.....	339	24	.59	.055	2	0	.010	.07	7.087	59	0	.048	.21	.054	1	.004	.01
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																	
All types.....	3,583	11	0.002	0.03	2	1	.010	.00	7.0.130	31	0	.002	.01	.128	2	0.003	0.140
Type 1.....	841	1	.03	.089	1	0	.010	.02	7.138	4	0	.001	.01	.108	1	.004	.02
Types 2 and 3.....	914	5	.03	.111	0	0	.000	.00	7.145	13	0	.009	.01	.145	0	.004	.02
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349	4	.05	.140	1	1	.010	.00	7.121	8	0	.002	.01	.118	0	.003	.02
Types 6 and 7.....	479	1	.04	.099	0	0	.000	.00	7.065	6	0	.004	.01	.119	1	.003	.02
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
All types.....	2,350	3	.02	.076	4	0	.010	.02	.107	6	0	.001	.00	.140	2	.005	.02
Type 1.....	382	0	.00	.00	2	0	.001	.02	7.152	3	0	.000	.00	.141	1	.006	.04
Types 2 and 3.....	511	0	.00	.00	1	0	.001	.01	7.088	0	0	.001	.01	.141	0	.003	.01
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	3	.03	.076	0	0	.000	.00	7.143	2	0	.001	.01	.143	0	.005	.02
Types 6 and 7.....	439	0	.00	.00	1	0	.010	.01	7.065	1	0	.002	.01	7.134	1	.016	.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>										
		With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any di-rect ex-pen-diture				With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any di-rect ex-pen-diture													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
HOUSEHOLDS OF NONRELIEF FARM FAMILIES THAT INCLUDE A HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE-BORN <sup>2</sup>																					
MILK, DRY, SKIM																					
MILK, OTHER <sup>13</sup>																					
COD-LIVER OIL																					
SALAD AND COOKING OIL																					
MILK, DRY, SKIM																					
MILK, OTHER <sup>13</sup>																					
COD-LIVER OIL																					
SALAD AND COOKING OIL																					
BUTTER																					
LARD																					
FAT COMPOUNDS																					
CREAM																					
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																					
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																					

\$0-\$499	334	173	168	366	2.66	1.22	286	(13)	.488	1.60	.113	257	154	.165	1.18	.114	20	.014	.08	.110
\$500-\$999	897	415	404	360	2.43	1.17	766	(13)	.518	1.67	.112	710	481	.173	1.26	.109	49	.013	.09	.105
\$1,000-\$1,499	979	452	438	402	2.68	1.26	870	(13)	.629	1.97	.121	823	557	.211	1.56	.119	39	.010	.07	.119
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	295	285	383	2.42	1.32	577	(13)	.665	2.03	.127	512	368	.196	1.47	.125	36	.014	.10	.124
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	207	201	424	2.70	1.35	399	(13)	.697	2.20	.128	399	307	.239	1.82	.126	12	.007	.05	.145
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	74	71	486	2.98	1.43	153	(13)	.786	2.37	.130	143	119	.232	1.81	.127	2	.012	.07	.124
\$5,000 or over	27	15	15	.553	4.98	1.42	25	(13)	.629	1.93	.138	22	15	.220	1.61	.136	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 1	841	407	390	.355	2.32	1.52	760	(13)	.473	1.47	.142	641	400	.151	1.09	.141	48	.012	.08	.138
Types 2 and 3	914	437	424	.392	2.64	1.28	799	(13)	.580	1.82	.124	728	536	.181	1.35	.122	44	.012	.08	.125
Types 4 and 5	1,349	636	623	.430	2.87	1.17	201	(13)	.694	2.18	.114	1,099	745	.217	1.60	.113	70	.014	.10	.108
Types 6 and 7	479	186	180	.372	2.44	.098	398	(13)	.671	2.12	.096	1,445	350	.268	2.04	.095	6	.004	.03	.104
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
All types	2,350	436	426	.139	.70	.130	1,830	13(1,723)	.551	2.10	.110	1,866	1,218	.354	2.64	.106	43	.054	.39	.101
\$0-\$499	279	27	26	.059	.30	1.25	193	(13)	.429	1.70	.097	205	108	.256	1.85	.090	46	.060	.42	.087
\$500-\$999	916	111	106	.095	.49	1.22	709	(13)	.565	2.25	.102	700	438	.318	2.40	.098	17	.051	.42	.065
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	124	121	.203	1.02	1.30	404	(13)	.521	2.07	.115	420	283	.365	2.73	.109	55	.053	.36	.100
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	67	56	.165	.82	1.25	223	(13)	.580	2.29	.118	219	162	.388	2.95	.116	35	.070	.48	.115
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	66	66	.201	1.03	1.32	181	(13)	.488	1.79	.118	197	146	.461	3.40	.115	15	.074	.30	.115
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	32	32	.202	1.03	1.47	87	(13)	.565	2.24	.131	94	66	.499	3.72	.126	5	.029	.19	.165
\$5,000 or over	39	19	19	.213	1.06	1.68	33	(13)	.551	2.12	.150	31	17	.446	3.28	.149	6	.060	.44	.165
Type 1	382	79	78	.114	.58	1.52	298	(13)	.404	1.60	.133	304	221	.271	2.01	.127	40	.034	.24	.126
Types 2 and 3	511	91	87	.111	.57	1.36	395	(13)	.463	1.83	.118	408	244	.329	2.52	.113	54	.044	.31	.110
Types 4 and 5	1,018	176	173	.137	.70	1.27	816	(13)	.589	2.33	.105	820	549	.375	2.75	.101	114	.051	.35	.100
Types 6 and 7	439	90	88	.199	.98	.111	321	(13)	.584	2.31	.091	334	204	.404	3.07	.089	8	.088	.72	.082
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																				
All types	878	64	58	.034	.17	.112	576	13(477)	.438	1.73	.092	699	324	.338	2.44	.089	146	.073	.51	.081
\$0-\$499	236	9	9	.024	.12	1.00	159	(13)	.407	1.63	.083	160	55	.243	1.73	.082	59	.090	.64	.076
\$500-\$999	462	28	25	.026	.13	.111	298	(13)	.487	1.92	.094	377	168	.343	2.47	.089	69	.073	.51	.084
\$1,000-\$1,499	134	21	20	.080	.40	.115	91	(13)	.348	1.35	.100	121	75	.446	3.23	.085	13	.045	.34	.082
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	6	5	.037	.17	1.23	28	(13)	.368	1.41	.108	41	26	.475	3.39	.098	5	.065	.43	.094
Type 1	140	9	7	.023	.11	1.28	87	(13)	.306	1.20	.115	114	61	.278	2.20	.111	22	.056	.40	.098
Types 2 and 3	292	21	19	.030	.20	1.11	189	(13)	.359	1.40	.099	225	111	.281	2.01	.066	46	.074	.51	.086
Types 4 and 5	276	25	24	.044	.22	1.14	198	(13)	.554	2.21	.087	225	104	.387	2.77	.084	10	.069	.51	.077
Types 6 and 7	170	9	8	.020	.10	.093	102	(13)	.494	1.94	.072	138	48	.409	2.81	.069	2	.091	.63	.063

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—			Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—			Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—			Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>								
		No.	Dol.	Lb.		No.	Dol.	Lb.		No.	Dol.	Lb.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
CREAM																					
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>6</sup>																					
All types <sup>9</sup> -----																					
	1,564	40	35	0.020	0.10	0.088	862	13(760)	0.285	1.12	0.074	978	288	0.261	1.83	0.069	457	14	0.119	0.84	0.062
	730	7	6	.005	.03	.096	358	(13)	.217	.86	.069	398	77	.196	1.39	.061	252	8	.126	.92	.059
	657	20	17	.026	.13	.078	383	(13)	.336	.95	.078	452	154	.307	2.14	.070	165	6	.109	.75	.060
	149	12	11	.062	.31	.097	101	(13)	.361	1.42	.089	108	46	.354	2.51	.087	33	0	.130	.86	.082
	20	1	1	.063	.32	.122	14	(13)	.438	1.75	.080	15	7	.395	2.74	.060	0	0	.085	.65	.106
Type 1-----																					
	266	8	7	.020	.10	.115	150	(13)	.222	.87	.098	161	61	.186	1.34	.089	82	1	.102	.72	.082
	357	9	8	.012	.06	.089	186	(13)	.241	.95	.078	217	63	.227	1.62	.068	110	3	.119	.84	.065
	602	13	11	.029	.14	.093	354	(13)	.326	1.27	.071	306	116	.289	2.08	.069	159	4	.117	.84	.058
	339	10	9	.013	.07	.069	172	(13)	.307	1.21	.067	204	48	.287	1.99	.065	106	6	.136	.92	.048
TABLE FATS, OTHER THAN BUTTER																					
VEGETABLE SHORTENING																					
MAYONNAISE (PURCHASED ONLY)																					
BEEF, STEAK, ROUND																					
All types-----																					
	3,583	147	19	0.013	0.08	0.106	206	2	0.013	0.08	0.135	608	58	0.036	0.18	0.136	630	86	0.103	0.42	0.129
	55	1	1	.003	.02	.095	4	0	.012	.09	.138	8	2	.029	.15	.121	10	2	.127	.63	.137
	3,528	146	18	.013	.08	.106	202	2	.013	.08	.135	600	56	.036	.18	.136	620	84	.102	.42	.129
	334	16	4	.009	.06	.096	17	0	.008	.05	.098	31	4	.017	.08	.124	47	4	.085	.36	.124
	897	41	1	.014	.08	.096	42	1	.009	.05	.135	103	12	.021	.10	.122	130	20	.076	.31	.116

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

\$1,000-\$1,499	979	38	2	.014	.09	.131	162	15	.033	.17	.134	173	21	.095	.40
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	29	5	.017	.09	.114	41	51	.107	.09	.114	41	51	.117	.48
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	18	6	.011	.06	.124	31	41	.124	.06	.124	31	41	.134	.56
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	4	0	.012	.06	.110	15	15	.110	.06	.110	15	15	.151	.62
\$5,000 or over	27	0	0	.000	.00	-----	5	5	-----	.00	-----	8	0	.245	.87
Type 1	841	27	4	.009	.05	.110	55	55	.110	.05	.110	55	55	.092	.37
Types 2 and 3	914	24	5	.006	.03	.122	62	62	.122	.03	.122	62	62	.111	.46
Types 4 and 5	1,349	73	9	.016	.10	.106	82	82	.106	.10	.106	82	82	.115	.49
Types 6 and 7	479	23	1	.028	.14	.087	7	7	.087	.14	.106	51	8	.068	.27
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS															
All types	2,350	10	3	.001	.01	.098	108	8	.020	.14	.105	537	23	.138	.60
\$0-\$499	279	1	0	.001	.01	.060	8	8	.008	.06	.108	18	0	.043	.21
\$500-\$999	916	3	0	.001	(1)	.090	55	5	.026	.19	.098	121	7	.070	.32
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	2	1	.001	.01	.120	30	2	.029	.19	.117	135	6	.148	.68
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	2	1	.003	.01	.100	8	8	.016	.10	.101	100	1	.208	.91
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	1	1	(10)	.01	.066	5	0	.007	.05	.111	92	1	.230	.95
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	1	.001	.01	.085	51	2	.375	1.48
\$5,000 or over	39	1	0	.020	.10	.150	1	1	.007	.04	.162	20	2	.640	2.41
Type 1	382	2	1	.002	.01	.141	11	11	.011	.07	.126	70	7	.114	.49
Types 2 and 3	511	0	0	.000	.00	-----	29	29	.026	.17	.115	125	5	.123	.55
Types 4 and 5	1,018	7	2	.002	.01	.089	50	6	.021	.15	.104	248	7	.150	.64
Types 6 and 7	439	1	0	.001	(1)	.082	18	0	.021	.13	.080	94	4	.147	.66
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHABROPPERS															
All types	878	4	0	.001	.01	.072	6	6	.003	.02	.074	96	3	.088	.36
Type 1	140	2	0	.004	.03	.068	1	1	.002	.01	.075	19	0	.081	.34
Types 2 and 3	292	2	0	.002	.02	.077	3	3	.004	.03	.079	36	3	.095	.38
Types 4 and 5	276	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.004	.03	.068	28	0	.084	.33
Types 6 and 7	170	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	.000	13	0	.090	.37
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 8															
All types	1,564	7	1	.001	.01	.076	51	0	.014	.10	.068	22	0	.057	.27
Type 1	266	1	1	.001	.01	.129	9	0	.014	.10	.084	4	0	.039	.20
Types 2 and 3	357	1	1	.001	.01	.122	19	0	.020	.14	.071	4	0	.056	.25
Types 4 and 5	602	2	0	.001	(1)	.067	19	0	.016	.11	.063	9	0	.074	.35
Types 6 and 7	339	3	0	.002	.01	.049	4	0	.006	.04	.044	5	0	.042	.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value of all food per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Any ree-t ex-pen-di-ture	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.
		With-out di-pen-di-ture	Any ree-t ex-pen-di-ture				With-out di-pen-di-ture	Any ree-t ex-pen-di-ture																									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)												
<b>BEEF, STEAK, SIRLOIN</b>																																	
<b>BEEF, STEAK, OTHER THAN ROUND OR SIRLOIN</b>																																	
<b>BEEF, POT ROAST, RUMP</b>																																	
<b>BEEF, POT ROAST, CHUCK</b>																																	
<b>NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup></b>																																	
All types.....	3, 583	141	19	0.022	0.08	0.136	59	7	0.010	0.04	0.132	59	7	0.011	0.04	0.132	59	7	0.011	0.04	0.132	385	73	0.081	0.39	0.131	170	26	0.035	0.17	0.124		
Net losses.....	55	4	2	.024	.08	.136	0	0	.000	.00	.138	0	0	.000	.00	.138	0	0	.000	.00	.138	8	3	.111	.58	.137	3	1	.045	.25	.102		
Net incomes.....	3, 528	137	17	.022	.08	.136	59	7	.011	.04	.132	59	7	.011	.04	.132	59	7	.011	.04	.132	377	70	.080	.39	.130	167	25	.035	.17	.124		
\$0-\$499.....	334	4	1	.007	.03	.159	5	1	.011	.04	.148	5	1	.011	.04	.148	5	1	.011	.04	.148	23	3	.039	.19	.118	12	0	.029	.14	.133		
\$500-\$999.....	897	19	2	.010	.04	.111	13	2	.007	.04	.122	81	15	.062	.32	.122	81	15	.062	.32	.122	22	4	.018	.09	.118	22	4	.018	.09	.118		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	42	6	.023	.09	.130	17	2	.013	.06	.103	100	14	.080	.39	.131	100	14	.080	.39	.131	87	12	.107	.50	.129	41	11	.047	.23	.125		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	30	2	.028	.10	.155	11	0	.009	.03	.147	87	12	.107	.50	.129	41	11	.047	.23	.125	33	5	.057	.26	.126	33	5	.057	.26	.126		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	28	5	.032	.12	.136	9	2	.013	.05	.171	60	17	.100	.49	.145	60	17	.100	.49	.145	24	9	.106	.60	.139	14	2	.071	.34	.114		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	14	1	.067	.21	.145	4	0	.018	.06	.119	24	0	.009	.33	.154	2	0	.009	.33	.154	2	0	.009	.33	.154	0	0	.060	.30	.114		
\$5,000 or over.....	27	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	2	0	.009	.33	.154	0	0	.060	.30	.114		
Type 1.....	841	60	5	.027	.10	.158	14	1	.006	.02	.143	106	20	.084	.40	.152	106	20	.084	.40	.152	106	20	.084	.40	.152	33	2	.024	.12	.154		
Types 2 and 3.....	914	32	5	.020	.08	.152	0	1	.005	.02	.137	86	15	.067	.32	.132	41	6	.032	.15	.127	33	4	.029	.15	.127	33	4	.029	.15	.127		
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 349	45	5	.020	.08	.151	28	3	.017	.07	.134	131	30	.088	.44	.123	68	11	.041	.20	.113	68	11	.041	.20	.113	68	11	.041	.20	.113		
Types 6 and 7.....	1, 479	14	4	.022	.08	.151	8	2	.010	.04	.114	42	8	.080	.37	.101	28	7	.044	.23	.101	28	7	.044	.23	.101	28	7	.044	.23	.101		

	BEEF, POT ROAST, LOWER ROUND										BEEF, ROAST, LOIN										BEEF, ROAST, RIB										BEEF, ROAST, OTHER THAN LOIN AND RIB									
	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.											
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>																																								
All types.....	2,350	52	2	.014	.05	.133	21	1	.005	.02	.118	93	12	.027	.15	.110	24	3	.006	.03	.130																			
Type 1.....	382	13	0	.018	.07	.179	1	0	.001	(U)	7.215	14	2	.020	.11	.111	4	1	.008	.03	.186																			
Type 2 and 3.....	511	11	0	.013	.05	.140	8	1	.006	.03	7.113	12	1	.014	.07	.125	6	0	.005	.03	.129																			
Type 4 and 5.....	1,018	19	1	.012	.05	.112	8	0	.005	.02	7.134	57	8	.040	.23	.108	11	2	.006	.04	.107																			
Type 6 and 7.....	439	9	1	.015	.07	.104	4	0	.005	.03	7.070	10	1	.020	.12	.098	3	0	.006	.03	.140																			
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>																																								
All types.....	878	15	0	.010	.04	.100	4	0	.002	.01	.114	21	0	.014	.08	.084	6	0	.004	.02	.088																			
Type 1.....	140	5	0	.021	.07	.115	1	0	.005	.04	7.132	2	0	.005	.03	7.094	2	0	.005	.04	7.091																			
Type 2 and 3.....	292	5	0	.009	.04	.107	2	0	.002	.01	7.121	8	0	.017	.07	.089	1	0	.002	.01	7.074																			
Type 4 and 5.....	276	4	0	.010	.04	.082	1	0	.002	.01	7.084	10	0	.024	.16	.081	2	0	.004	.03	7.098																			
Type 6 and 7.....	170	1	0	.004	.02	7.065	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	0	.002	.01	7.045	1	0	.004	.02	7.077																			
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES</b>																																								
All types.....	1,564	11	0	.003	.01	.071	22	1	.005	.05	.079	34	1	.012	.07	.077	15	0	.005	.03	.072																			
Type 1.....	266	1	0	.001	(U)	7.075	5	0	.007	.04	7.091	4	0	.010	.05	.140	1	0	.001	.01	7.150																			
Type 2 and 3.....	357	2	0	.002	.01	7.085	5	0	.003	.02	7.071	10	0	.012	.07	.070	4	0	.006	.03	.069																			
Type 4 and 5.....	602	7	0	.006	.02	7.071	5	0	.004	.03	7.086	12	0	.011	.06	.082	7	0	.007	.03	.072																			
Type 6 and 7.....	339	1	0	.003	.01	7.040	7	1	.007	.12	7.069	8	1	.015	.09	.047	3	0	.004	.03	.052																			
<b>NORTH AND WEST</b>																																								
All types.....	3,583	32	3	0.008	0.03	0.135	112	27	0.022	0.11	0.126	101	30	0.021	0.10	0.132	12	3	0.002	0.01	0.143																			
Type 1.....	841	8	1	.008	.03	.146	28	7	.015	.08	.161	29	12	.023	.13	.164	5	2	.003	.02	.158																			
Type 2 and 3.....	914	7	0	.006	.03	.166	30	7	.024	.12	.122	20	9	.017	.08	.126	2	0	.002	.01	7.164																			
Type 4 and 5.....	1,349	15	1	.010	.04	.120	44	12	.024	.13	.114	44	6	.025	.12	.118	5	1	.004	.01	.120																			
Type 6 and 7.....	479	2	1	.004	.02	7.096	10	1	.023	.10	.088	8	3	.013	.06	.104	0	0	.000	.00	-----																			
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>																																								
All types.....	2,350	13	2	.004	.02	.122	48	2	.015	.08	.109	35	5	.009	.05	.117	6	1	.002	.01	.088																			
Type 1.....	382	3	1	.003	.02	.138	9	1	.015	.08	.111	6	0	.005	.03	.139	1	0	.002	.01	7.118																			
Type 2 and 3.....	511	1	0	.001	(U)	7.152	8	0	.011	.05	7.168	6	1	.006	.03	.136	2	0	.002	.01	7.099																			
Type 4 and 5.....	1,018	8	1	.006	.03	.120	16	0	.013	.06	.120	13	1	.009	.05	.117	1	0	.003	(U)	7.066																			
Type 6 and 7.....	439	1	0	.001	.01	7.060	15	1	.026	.10	.085	10	3	.016	.11	.093	2	1	.003	.02	7.071																			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

(1)	(2)	Households consuming—		Average value per household (3)	Average quantity per household (4)	Average value per food unit-meal (5)	Households consuming—		Average value per household (6)	Average quantity per household (7)	Average value per food unit-meal (8)	Households consuming—		Average value per household (9)	Average quantity per household (10)	Average value per food unit-meal (11)	Households consuming—		Average value per household (12)	Average quantity per household (13)	Average value per food unit-meal (14)	Households consuming—		Average value per household (15)	Average quantity per household (16)	Average value per food unit-meal (17)	Average value per household (18)	Average quantity per household (19)	Average value per food unit-meal (20)	Average value per household (21)	Average value per food unit-meal (22)							
		Any	With-out direct expenditure				Any	With-out direct expenditure				Any	With-out direct expenditure				Any	With-out direct expenditure				Any	With-out direct expenditure									Any	With-out direct expenditure	Any	With-out direct expenditure	Any	With-out direct expenditure	
Analysis unit, family type, and income class		No.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)																
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS		878																																				
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 3		1,564	1	0	(9)	(1)	7.082	6	0	.002	.01	.076	34	1	.009	.06	.081	3	1	.001	.01	.056																

BEEF, ROAST, LOIN AND RIB

BEEF, ROAST, RIB

BEEF, ROAST, LOIN

BEEF, POT ROAST, LOWER ROUND

	BEEF, CORNED						BEEF, GROUND						BEEF, LIVER						BEEF, BOILING, PLATE						
	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																									
All types.....	3, 553	15	0.005	0.03	7.117	0.129	588	31	0.063	.31	0.130	171	19	0.014	0.08	0.133	283	61	0.038	0.26	0.093	24	0.116		
Net losses.....	55	14	0.005	.03	1.129		582	31	0.063	.36	0.122	170	19	0.014	.08	0.133	289	61	0.038	.26	0.093	24	0.116		
Net incomes.....	3, 628	51																							
\$0-\$499.....	334	3	2	(1)	.081		50	1	.058	.32	0.109	17	3	0.012	.07	0.106	97	5	.034	.23	0.110	23	0.110		
\$500-\$999.....	897	12	0.003	.02	0.116		133	6	0.053	.31	0.120	34	4	0.010	.06	0.135	78	12	.086	.25	0.102	26	0.102		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	18	0.008	.04	0.145		173	13	0.089	.40	0.130	41	5	0.011	.06	0.135	83	15	.039	.23	0.123	23	0.123		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	5	0.009	.05	0.130		123	4	.075	.41	0.129	39	2	0.017	.12	0.138	45	9	.035	.26	0.123	26	0.123		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	3	0.002	.01	0.139		66	5	.064	.31	0.138	29	4	0.022	.11	0.140	46	15	.050	.31	0.122	31	0.122		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	2	0.005	.02	7.124		28	1	.078	.43	0.143	9	0	0.018	.09	0.138	10	5	.027	.18	0.116	18	0.116		
\$5,000 or over.....	27	0	0.000	.00			6	1	.097	.54	0.121	1	1	0.011	.07	0.200	0	6	.020	.10	0.116	10	0.116		
Type 1.....	841	3	0.006	.03	1.140		119	9	.042	.25	0.146	48	6	0.014	.08	0.156	63	8	.028	.19	0.134	19	0.134		
Types 2 and 3.....	914	11	0.004	.02	0.139		170	9	.073	.40	0.127	42	5	0.013	.07	0.140	77	15	.038	.23	0.121	23	0.121		
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 349	19	0.005	.02	1.121		224	9	0.067	.39	0.115	67	7	0.015	.09	0.117	99	24	.038	.27	0.112	27	0.112		
Types 6 and 7.....	479	6	0.007	.03	1.109		75	4	.073	.41	0.096	14	1	0.010	.05	0.112	54	14	.054	.37	0.092	37	0.092		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																									
All types.....	2, 350	10	0.001	.01	1.123		54	0	.007	.04	0.122	88	16	0.013	.07	0.113	71	28	.014	.08	0.117	08	0.117		
Type 1.....	382	1	0.001	.01	7.152		7	0	.005	.03	0.140	11	3	0.008	.04	0.122	16	9	.017	.11	0.140	11	0.140		
Types 2 and 3.....	511	5	0.002	.01	1.111		14	0	.007	.04	0.157	16	3	0.008	.04	0.120	9	4	.005	.04	0.130	4	0.130		
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 018	3	0.001	(1)	1.144		26	0	.009	.05	0.112	42	7	0.014	.08	0.111	28	11	.013	.07	0.121	7	0.121		
Types 6 and 7.....	439	1	0.010	(1)	7.092		7	0	.006	.03	0.072	19	3	0.020	.11	0.105	18	4	.022	.14	0.084	14	0.084		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																									
All types.....	878	7	0.002	.01	1.113		22	0	.010	.06	0.098	33	7	0.012	.06	0.099	21	4	.012	.08	0.076	08	0.076		
Type 1.....	140	0	0.000	.00			3	0	.006	.04	0.098	8	1	0.019	.11	0.110	2	1	.003	.02	0.147	02	0.147		
Types 2 and 3.....	292	1	0.001	(1)	7.143		9	0	.013	.07	0.114	13	1	0.012	.06	0.111	7	2	.012	.08	0.086	08	0.086		
Types 4 and 5.....	276	6	0.006	.04	1.108		5	0	.008	.05	0.089	7	2	0.010	.05	0.088	8	1	.014	.11	0.061	11	0.061		
Types 6 and 7.....	170	0	0.000	.00			5	0	.002	.08	0.079	5	3	0.008	.05	0.069	4	0	.015	.08	0.053	08	0.053		
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>8</sup>																									
All types.....	1, 564	3	0.010	(1)	1.109		27	1	.006	.03	0.090	41	0	0.009	.05	0.079	78	12	.024	.16	0.067	16	0.067		
Type 1.....	266	1	0.000	(1)	7.142		5	0	.007	.05	0.146	5	0	0.006	.03	0.116	9	2	.008	.07	0.104	07	0.104		
Types 2 and 3.....	357	1	0.010	(1)	7.104		9	1	.005	.04	0.142	12	0	0.010	.06	0.146	21	4	.027	.17	0.067	17	0.067		
Types 4 and 5.....	602	0	0.000	.00			10	0	.006	.04	0.078	18	0	0.011	.06	0.076	26	3	.026	.17	0.071	17	0.071		
Types 6 and 7.....	339	1	0.001	.01	7.082		3	0	.004	.02	0.062	6	0	0.008	.05	0.046	22	3	.031	.23	0.048	23	0.048		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value of all food per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value of all food per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value of all food per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>								
		No.	Type			No.	Type			No.	Type			No.	Type						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
BEEF, BOILING, OTHER																					
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																					
All types.....																					
Type 1.....	3,583	57	7	0.007	0.04	0.106	484	166	0.049	0.12	0.123	9	1	0.002	0.01	0.122	79	42	0.012	0.06	0.123
Type 2 and 3.....		17	3	.007	.04	.110	94	19	.025	.06	.143	1	1	.001	(1)	7.194	19	9	.013	.06	.134
Type 4 and 5.....		10	1	.004	.03	.128	104	36	.038	.10	.132	3	0	.003	(1)	.164	30	11	.009	.05	.124
Type 6 and 7.....		4	3	.011	.06	.089	189	50	.030	.12	.120	4	0	.002	(1)	.087	34	17	.015	.07	.118
		479	4	.005	.03	.083	37	61	.111	.26	.101	1	0	.001	.01	7.066	6	5	.007	.04	.108
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.....																					
Type 1.....	2,350	53	4	.011	.08	.096	8	3	.002	.01	.161	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.121	40	35	.016	.09	.127
Type 2 and 3.....		5	0	.004	.03	.135	3	2	.006	.02	.207	0	0	.000	.00	-----	8	7	.016	.10	.173
Type 4 and 5.....		12	1	.009	.07	.097	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	-----	7	6	.010	.06	.132
Type 6 and 7.....		1,018	19	.008	.06	.100	2	1	.002	(1)	.199	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.121	15	8	.009	.05	.120
		439	17	.026	.20	.079	3	0	.003	(1)	.091	0	0	.000	.00	-----	10	14	.039	.23	.104
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....																					
Type 1.....	878	36	0	.019	.15	.087	1	0	.001	(1)	7.122	0	0	.000	.00	-----	13	8	.010	.06	.098
Type 2 and 3.....		140	5	.016	.11	.135	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	3	3	.019	.11	.131
Type 4 and 5.....		292	7	.008	.06	.084	1	0	.004	.01	7.122	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.004	.02	7.090
Type 6 and 7.....		276	10	.016	.14	.082	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	3	.007	.04	.067
		170	14	.044	.37	.074	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	2	.018	.12	.077

PORK, FRESH, OTHER THAN PORK CHOPS, LOIN ROAST, AND SAUSAGE

BEEF, OTHER<sup>14</sup>

BEEF, DRIED

SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 4		NORTH AND WEST 5		SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS			
PORK CHOPS		PORK LOIN ROAST		PORK SAUSAGE		BACON, SLICED	
No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
1,564	.17	.060	1	.001	(1)	7	.088
79	.022	.048	2	0	(2)	1	.001
266	.07	.073	0	0	(3)	0	.001
357	.09	.079	1	0	(4)	1	.001
602	.15	.084	0	0	(5)	0	.001
339	.39	.048	1	1	(6)	0	.000
All types.....							
Type 1.....							
Types 2 and 3.....							
Types 4 and 5.....							
Types 6 and 7.....							
Net losses.....							
Net incomes.....							
3,583							
55	.08	.136	1	.009		3	.186
3,528	.048	.21	128	.027		409	1.131
334	.033	.14	11	.013		26	.141
897	.038	.15	23	.013		94	.109
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	.049	.22	46	.039		35	.136
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	.20	.137	19	.12		12	.022
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.28	.143	21	.035		18	.134
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	.34	.152	9	.050		5	.23
\$5,000 or over.....	.31	.165	1	.044		7	.134
841	.047	.20	25	.018		85	.165
914	.048	.21	34	.022		106	.134
1,349	.051	.22	57	.036		161	.121
479	.041	.16	13	.024		60	.109
All types.....							
Type 1.....							
Types 2 and 3.....							
Types 4 and 5.....							
Types 6 and 7.....							
2,350	.12	.118	19	.006		377	.104
279	.007	.074	1	.001	(1)	20	.072
\$0-\$499.....	.010	.05	4	.004		105	.102
\$500-\$999.....	.027	.13	7	.008		40	.100
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	.17	.133	3	.010		55	.092
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	.26	.106	3	.008		16	.131
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.41	.110	1	.010		7	.130
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	.23	.140	0	.000		12	.000
\$5,000 or over.....	.09	.150	2	.003		59	.144
382	.026	.12	2	.003		80	.102
511	.024	.11	9	.006		147	.098
445	.16	.098	6	.010		91	.100
439							
All types.....							
Type 1.....							
Types 2 and 3.....							
Types 4 and 5.....							
Types 6 and 7.....							
279	.007	.074	1	.001	(1)	20	.072
916	.010	.05	4	.004		105	.102
523	.027	.13	7	.008		40	.100
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	.17	.133	3	.010		55	.092
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	.26	.106	3	.008		16	.131
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	.41	.110	1	.010		7	.130
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	.23	.140	0	.000		12	.000
\$5,000 or over.....	.09	.150	2	.003		59	.144
382	.026	.12	2	.003		80	.102
511	.024	.11	9	.006		147	.098
445	.16	.098	6	.010		91	.100
439							
All types.....							
Type 1.....							
Types 2 and 3.....							
Types 4 and 5.....							
Types 6 and 7.....							

See footnotes at end of table.



	BACON, STRIP				SALT SIDE, DRY CURED				HAM, SLICED				HAM, WHOLE OR HALF				
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																	
All types.....	3,583	0.128	0.23	0.062	199	0.025	0.14	0.121	878	0.218	0.82	0.123	323	0.147	0.59	0.129	
Net losses.....	55	.110	.35	.087	4	.022	.12	.140	11	.128	.52	.138	7	.307	.29	.114	
Net incomes.....	3,528	.128	.23	.062	194	.025	.14	.120	867	.219	.83	.123	316	.145	.58	.130	
\$0-\$499.....	334	.118	.19	.053	19	.021	.12	.119	42	.087	.35	.125	24	.152	.61	.134	
\$500-\$999.....	897	.118	.17	.047	63	.033	.18	.118	162	.127	.49	.109	63	.082	.63	.126	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	.126	.20	.054	48	.027	.15	.121	236	.230	.86	.125	90	.161	.63	.127	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	.136	.25	.072	30	.019	.10	.116	192	.104	.91	.128	63	.162	.62	.138	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	.134	.31	.084	20	.016	.09	.126	168	.140	1.31	.124	51	.171	.72	.129	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	.138	.32	.086	7	.017	.09	1.126	68	.346	1.72	.128	21	.220	.90	.121	
\$5,000 or over.....	27	.136	.72	.138	1	.053	.44	1.126	9	.318	.94	.157	4	.206	.85	.151	
Type 1.....	841	.155	.17	.048	41	.014	.08	.141	175	.141	.53	.145	62	.114	.44	.150	
Types 2 and 3.....	914	.128	.25	.070	56	.025	.14	.124	208	.172	.69	.130	71	.115	.45	.130	
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349	.102	.25	.068	121	.029	.15	.116	326	.281	.88	.120	137	.169	.68	.127	
Types 6 and 7.....	479	.103	.22	.059	28	.032	.17	.096	169	.377	1.45	.098	53	.205	.85	.109	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
All types.....	2,350	.113	.28	.060	1,443	.300	2.07	.103	879	.283	1.25	.111	225	.130	.57	.120	
\$0-\$499.....	279	.110	.10	.023	174	.259	1.80	.088	75	.169	.74	.096	8	.016	.08	.126	
\$500-\$999.....	916	.103	.22	.044	590	.300	2.06	.097	292	.217	.96	.106	75	.080	.36	.109	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	523	.116	.41	.089	312	.321	2.17	.106	204	.206	1.33	.111	62	.162	.72	.116	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	.122	.30	.090	114	.266	2.24	.112	193	.374	1.66	.114	35	.220	1.00	.133	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	.108	.27	.082	89	.266	1.83	.114	117	.440	1.97	.114	21	.192	.81	.135	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	.111	.37	.082	59	.342	2.37	.128	49	.513	2.21	.135	17	.261	1.18	.112	
\$5,000 or over.....	39	.175	.23	.051	24	.272	1.76	.145	19	.348	1.40	.143	7	.355	1.28	.175	
Type 1.....	382	.142	.21	.047	161	.195	1.37	.123	160	.239	1.06	.130	32	.069	.30	.140	
Types 2 and 3.....	511	.121	.25	.053	221	.279	1.91	.112	198	.275	1.20	.114	34	.077	.35	.139	
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	.105	.28	.068	629	.315	2.17	.099	382	.297	1.33	.107	117	.156	.69	.114	
Types 6 and 7.....	439	.108	.28	.063	288	.379	2.61	.087	139	.297	1.33	.093	42	.181	.79	.108	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit—meat in households consuming specified items, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March—November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>					
		(3)	(4)				(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)				(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]																					
BACON, STRIP																					
SALT SIDE, DRY CURED																					
HAM, SLICED																					
HAM, WHOLE OR HALF																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....	878	70	44	0.058	0.30	0.094	599	276	0.379	2.51	0.086	225	206	0.170	0.75	0.098	36	33	0.042	0.19	0.106
\$0-\$199.....	286	11	4	.048	.11	.073	166	67	.301	2.06	.080	37	36	.081	.37	.063	6	6	.010	.05	.110
\$200-\$399.....	462	41	26	.066	.34	.096	322	148	.890	2.58	.087	115	106	.156	.70	.094	21	19	.048	.23	.100
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	13	9	.077	.43	.107	85	45	.476	3.16	.089	50	45	.284	1.23	.104	6	5	.048	.21	.120
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	5	5	.124	.57	.102	26	16	.380	2.33	.092	23	19	.422	1.85	.108	3	3	.129	.59	.114
Type 1.....	140	6	5	.035	.16	.107	89	41	.256	1.69	.104	38	34	.176	.78	.119	7	7	.045	.20	.127
Type 2 and 3.....	292	30	21	.068	.33	.106	201	102	.330	2.19	.092	80	85	.183	.80	.101	12	11	.030	.13	.118
Type 4 and 5.....	276	22	14	.071	.37	.085	191	85	.428	2.81	.081	72	64	.187	.83	.089	11	10	.053	.25	.086
Type 6 and 7.....	170	12	4	.040	.25	.074	118	48	.484	3.28	.067	26	23	.113	.51	.078	6	5	.014	.21	.094
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>8</sup>																					
All types <sup>9</sup> .....	1,564	80	40	.036	.19	.063	1138	283	.412	2.71	.066	183	166	.078	.32	.084	55	50	.031	.14	.089
\$0-\$199.....	790	23	8	.018	.10	.051	530	96	.354	2.36	.060	53	41	.036	.15	.075	13	11	.012	.05	.093
\$200-\$399.....	657	43	23	.049	.28	.076	489	137	.463	3.00	.067	85	73	.088	.36	.084	37	34	.050	.23	.085
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	149	14	9	.072	.38	.076	99	41	.445	2.91	.087	38	35	.212	.89	.091	3	3	.037	.17	.088
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	0	0	.000	.00	.....	14	6	.636	3.62	.074	5	5	.214	.98	.079	1	1	.033	.15	.080
Type 1.....	296	9	4	.018	.09	.066	197	65	.283	1.85	.086	38	31	.067	.29	.100	14	13	.034	.15	.076
Type 2 and 3.....	357	15	10	.028	.13	.071	245	147	.553	2.24	.069	46	39	.090	.37	.084	7	5	.010	.04	.066
Type 4 and 5.....	602	37	19	.049	.26	.064	431	119	.432	2.79	.065	75	66	.089	.36	.083	19	19	.030	.13	.091
Type 6 and 7.....	339	19	7	.036	.22	.055	265	45	.539	3.72	.049	24	20	.053	.22	.061	15	13	.055	.26	.078

	HAM, PICNIC						SALT SIDE, DRY PICKLED						PORK, OTHER, SMOKED OR CURED <sup>13</sup>						VEAL CHOPS					
	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																								
All types.....	3,583	50	0.014	0.06	0.120	32	0.003	0.03	0.118	34	0.008	0.04	0.124	60	0.008	0.03	9	0.008	0.03	0.144				
Type 1.....	841	9	0.009	0.03	0.152	7	0.002	0.01	0.133	12	0.009	0.04	0.148	19	0.008	0.04	3	0.008	0.04	0.171				
Types 2 and 3.....	914	7	0.008	0.03	0.120	7	0.005	0.01	0.127	6	0.007	0.03	0.129	14	0.007	0.03	3	0.007	0.03	0.138				
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349	19	0.012	0.06	0.112	13	0.005	0.05	0.113	11	0.006	0.04	0.107	24	0.008	0.03	3	0.008	0.03	0.136				
Types 6 and 7.....	479	15	0.039	0.18	0.110	5	0.005	0.03	0.083	5	0.011	0.05	0.099	3	0.004	0.02	0	0.004	0.02	0.125				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																								
All types.....	2,350	26	0.011	0.05	0.100	14	0.003	0.02	0.125	17	0.006	0.03	0.099	16	0.004	0.01	2	0.004	0.01	0.120				
Type 1.....	382	4	0.008	0.05	0.096	3	0.002	0.02	0.134	3	0.007	0.03	0.097	5	0.006	0.03	2	0.006	0.03	0.126				
Types 2 and 3.....	511	6	0.010	0.05	0.113	3	0.005	0.03	0.125	4	0.005	0.03	0.102	2	0.002	0.01	0	0.002	0.01	0.173				
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	12	0.011	0.05	0.098	5	0.002	0.02	0.149	7	0.007	0.04	0.109	8	0.005	0.02	0	0.005	0.02	0.107				
Types 6 and 7.....	439	4	0.014	0.06	0.092	3	0.005	0.04	0.074	3	0.004	0.03	0.072	1	0.001	(11)	0	0.001	(11)	0.099				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																								
All types.....	878	6	0.005	0.02	0.112	7	0.007	0.05	0.094	8	0.005	0.03	0.085	5	0.002	0.01	0	0.002	0.01	0.134				
Type 1.....	140	0	0.000	0.00	0.125	0	0.000	0.00	0.120	1	0.002	0.01	0.154	1	0.004	0.01	0	0.004	0.01	0.177				
Types 2 and 3.....	292	3	0.010	0.04	0.108	2	0.003	0.02	0.120	2	0.003	0.02	0.079	2	0.002	0.01	0	0.002	0.01	0.135				
Types 4 and 5.....	276	2	0.005	0.02	0.108	2	0.004	0.03	0.090	2	0.006	0.03	0.089	2	0.004	0.01	0	0.004	0.01	0.112				
Types 6 and 7.....	170	1	0.001	0.01	0.082	3	0.026	0.15	0.078	3	0.010	0.05	0.063	0	0.000	0.00	0	0.000	0.00	0.112				
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																								
All types.....	1,564	5	0.004	0.02	0.094	10	0.003	0.03	0.059	11	0.004	0.02	0.063	4	0.001	(11)	0	0.001	(11)	0.073				
Type 1.....	266	1	0.003	0.02	0.158	1	0.001	0.01	0.050	1	0.002	0.01	0.133	1	0.001	0.01	0	0.001	0.01	0.079				
Types 2 and 3.....	357	1	0.002	0.01	0.085	2	0.001	0.01	0.085	2	0.001	0.01	0.093	2	0.002	0.01	0	0.002	0.01	0.081				
Types 4 and 5.....	602	1	0.002	0.01	0.096	5	0.005	0.04	0.064	6	0.008	0.04	0.047	1	0.001	(11)	0	0.001	(11)	0.050				
Types 6 and 7.....	339	2	0.008	0.03	0.075	3	0.005	0.04	0.062	2	0.002	0.01	0.044	0	0.000	0.00	0	0.000	0.00	0.050				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

(Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>)

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	VEAL CUTLETS				VEAL, ROAST				VEAL, STEW				VEAL, OTHER <sup>10</sup>							
		Households consuming—		Average value	Average quantity	Households consuming—		Average value	Average quantity	Households consuming—		Average value	Average quantity	Households consuming—		Average value	Average quantity				
		No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Without direct expenditure				Without direct expenditure					Without direct expenditure				Without direct expenditure			Without direct expenditure			
		Any				Any					Any				Any			Any			
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																					
All types.....																					
	3,583	24	1	0.003	0.01	0.135	44	20	0.009	0.04	0.130	54	17	0.005	0.04	0.133	12	1	0.002	0.01	0.132
Type 1.....	841	9	0	.005	.02	.158	11	4	.008	.04	.140	15	4	.005	.04	.144	4	0	.002	.01	.165
Type 2 and 3.....	614	2	0	.001	(1)	7.133	13	7	.009	.05	.135	14	7	.004	.03	.146	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.002
Type 4 and 5.....	1,349	12	1	.004	.01	7.118	16	9	.006	.05	.128	20	6	.005	.04	.119	5	1	.003	.01	.133
Type 6 and 7.....	479	1	0	.001	(1)	7.118	4	0	.006	.02	.096	5	0	.001	.02	.121	2	0	.002	.01	7.080
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.....																					
	2,350	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.188	9	2	.002	.01	.144	48	1	.009	.07	.116	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.121
Type 1.....	382	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	0	.005	.02	.190	7	0	.005	.04	.141	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 2 and 3.....	511	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	8	0	.007	.05	.130	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 4 and 5.....	1,018	1	0	.001	(1)	7.188	5	2	.004	.02	.106	22	0	.009	.06	.122	1	0	(1)	(1)	7.121
Type 6 and 7.....	439	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	11	1	.013	.10	.080	0	0	.000	.00	-----
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....																					
	878	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.002	.01	7.072	13	0	.005	.05	.081	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 1.....	140	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.005	.04	7.104	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 2 and 3.....	292	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.002	.02	7.073	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 4 and 5.....	276	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	0	.007	.03	7.072	5	0	.005	.05	.089	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 6 and 7.....	170	0	0	.000	.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	0	.014	.10	.064	0	0	.000	.00	-----

	LAMB AND MUTTON, LEG						LAMB AND MUTTON, BREAST						LAMB AND MUTTON, CHUCK OR SHOULDER						LAMB AND MUTTON, OTHER <sup>17</sup>							
	No.	N <sub>o</sub> .	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	N <sub>o</sub> .	N <sub>o</sub> .	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	N <sub>o</sub> .	N <sub>o</sub> .	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	N <sub>o</sub> .	N <sub>o</sub> .	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	N <sub>o</sub> .	N <sub>o</sub> .	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES<sup>8</sup></b>	1,564	0	0	.000	.00	1	0	(19)	(11)	7,188	42	0	.010	.08	.075	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	.00
All types.....	266	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	7,188	9	0	.010	.07	.114	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	.00
Type 1.....	357	0	0	.000	.00	1	0	(19)	(11)	7,188	7	0	.005	.04	.071	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	.00
Type 2.....	602	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	7,188	19	0	.014	.11	.070	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	.00
Type 3.....	339	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	7,188	7	0	.009	.01	.045	0	0	.000	.00	.000	0	0	.000	.00	.000	.00
Type 4.....																										
Type 5.....																										
Type 6.....																										
Type 7.....																										
<b>NORTH AND WEST<sup>6</sup></b>	3,583	8	2	0.004	0.02	0.116	1	0.001	0.01	0.123	6	0	0.001	(11)	0.166	7	3	0.001	0.01	0.145	0	0	0.000	0.01	0.145	
All types.....	841	3	0	.003	.01	.135	0	(19)	(11)	7,130	3	0	.003	.01	.214	3	2	.002	.01	.140	0	0	.000	.01	.140	
Type 1.....	914	2	0	.002	.01	.120	1	.001	.01	7,144	1	0	.001	(11)	7,067	1	1	.001	.01	7,092	0	0	.000	.01	7,092	
Type 2.....	1,349	7	2	.007	.02	.116	1	(19)	(11)	7,082	2	0	.001	(11)	7,143	2	0	.001	.01	7,207	0	0	.000	.01	7,207	
Type 3.....	479	1	0	.002	.01	.061	4	.004	.03	.123	0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
Type 4.....																										
Type 5.....																										
Type 6.....																										
Type 7.....																										
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>	2,350	4	2	.002	.01	.167	1	0 (19)	(11)	7,146	2	1	.001	(11)	7,115	2	2	.003	.01	7,116	0	0	.000	.00	7,116	
All types.....	382	1	1	.002	.01	.128	0	.002	.01	7,146	0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
Type 1.....	511	0	0	.000	.00		0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
Type 2.....	1,018	3	1	.004	.02	.181	0	.000	.00		1	1	.001	(11)	7,140	2	2	.006	.03	7,116	0	0	.000	.03	7,116	
Type 3.....	439	0	0	.000	.00		0	.000	.00		1	0	.001	(11)	7,091	0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
Type 4.....																										
Type 5.....																										
Type 6.....																										
Type 7.....																										
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>	878	0	0	.000	.00		0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
All types.....																										
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES<sup>8</sup></b>	1,564	0	0	.000	.00		0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		0	0	.000	.00		
All types.....																										

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Average quan-tity per house-hold	Average value per house-hold	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Average quan-tity per house-hold	Average value per house-hold	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Average quan-tity per house-hold	Average value per house-hold					
		No.	Dol.				Lb.	No.				Dol.	Lb.				No.	Dol.	Lb.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
LAMB AND MUTTON, CHOPS																					
LAMB AND MUTTON, ALL CUTS <sup>10</sup>																					
LAMB AND MUTTON, ALL CUTS <sup>11</sup>																					
VEAL, ALL CUTS <sup>10</sup>																					
OTHER MEAT, ALL TYPES <sup>20</sup>																					
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																					
All types.....	3, 583																				
Net losses.....	55																				
Net incomes.....	3, 528																				
\$0-\$499.....	334	4	0	.006	.02	.139	6	0	.011	.04	.134	16	7	.026	.14	.115	145	64	.223	1.30	.116
\$500-\$999.....	897	7	0	.002	.01	.110	13	0	.006	.02	.107	46	10	.021	.10	.123	435	229	.284	1.72	.120
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	7	1	.003	.01	.151	15	2	.012	.05	.136	43	9	.028	.12	.120	555	302	.377	3.25	.120
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	15	0	.012	.04	.152	20	0	.019	.07	.151	36	9	.035	.16	.143	384	232	.490	2.46	.126
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	10	1	.011	.04	.147	16	3	.023	.09	.152	23	5	.044	.16	.154	295	185	.590	2.99	.126
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	3	0	.007	.02	.222	6	0	.025	.10	.172	12	6	.044	.22	.163	97	69	.427	1.75	.125
\$5,000 or over.....	27	1	0	.018	.07	1.108	2	0	.060	.22	1.164	4	0	.092	.28	.182	14	7	.347	2.35	.131
Type 1.....	841	0	0	.009	.03	.162	29	2	.016	.07	.163	55	11	.030	.14	.154	300	201	.234	1.40	.142
Types 2 and 3.....	914	11	2	.005	.02	.155	14	4	.010	.04	.144	46	16	.021	.12	.139	525	291	.306	2.16	.125
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 349	17	0	.007	.02	1.126	29	2	.016	.06	.129	72	19	.032	.15	.125	719	378	.365	2.10	.124
Types 6 and 7.....	479	1	0	.002	.01	1.126	6	0	.009	.05	.114	14	0	.017	.08	.107	350	229	.604	3.61	.097

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types	2,350	9	3	.002	.01	.122	16	7	.008	.04	.136	74	5	.015	.09	.122	322	115	.062	.33	.116
\$0-\$499	279	1	0	.001	(1)	7,077	1	0	.001	(1)	7,077	6	1	.009	.06	.136	24	10	.029	.16	.102
\$500-\$999	916	1	0	.003	(1)	7,075	3	1	.007	.04	7,152	20	2	.012	.08	.102	75	53	.052	.29	.114
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	2	1	.003	.01	7,147	2	1	.003	.02	7,147	12	1	.008	.05	.114	120	22	.064	.33	.110
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	1	0	.003	.01	7,076	2	0	.005	.02	7,083	18	0	.034	.20	.115	51	14	.098	.57	.117
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	3	1	.008	.03	.162	3	2	.015	.07	.162	9	1	.016	.12	.139	30	9	.074	.40	.137
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	0	0	.000	.00	7,138	2	1	.019	.09	7,138	6	0	.032	.11	.160	18	7	.064	.44	.120
\$5,000 or over	39	1	1	.017	.10	7,087	3	2	.074	.33	.142	3	0	.070	.23	.110	6	0	.099	.27	.167
Type 1	382	2	1	.004	.01	7,147	4	2	.011	.03	.164	16	2	.016	.09	.149	58	28	.063	.31	.139
Types 2 and 3	511	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	36	2	.020	.10	.126	80	19	.052	.30	.118
Types 4 and 5	1,018	6	2	.003	.01	.121	10	5	.014	.07	.136	36	2	.019	.10	.118	131	56	.067	.36	.112
Types 6 and 7	439	1	0	.002	.01	7,076	2	0	.003	.01	7,083	12	1	.014	.10	.082	53	12	.059	.32	.098
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	5	0	.002	.01	.097	5	0	.002	.01	.097	20	0	.010	.06	.094	125	20	.049	.26	.092
\$0-\$499	236	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	4	0	.005	.03	.100	25	5	.025	.15	.073
\$500-\$999	462	3	0	.003	.01	.090	3	0	.003	.01	.090	7	0	.009	.05	.081	68	11	.051	.28	.095
\$1,000-\$1,499	134	2	0	.006	.02	7,107	2	0	.006	.02	7,107	6	0	.016	.10	.106	26	3	.081	.42	.100
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	3	0	.041	.22	.089	6	1	.066	.27	.108
Type 1	140	1	0	.002	.01	7,106	1	0	.002	.01	7,106	3	0	.008	.05	.128	21	3	.039	.22	.111
Types 2 and 3	292	2	0	.004	.01	7,104	2	0	.004	.01	7,104	4	0	.004	.02	.104	46	9	.048	.25	.097
Types 4 and 5	270	2	0	.003	.01	7,085	2	0	.003	.01	7,085	9	0	.013	.09	.096	38	6	.038	.33	.088
Types 6 and 7	170	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	4	0	.016	.10	.072	20	2	.051	.22	.079
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>5</sup>																					
All types <sup>9</sup>	1,564	1	0	(10)	(1)	7,082	1	0	(10)	(1)	7,082	47	0	.011	.08	.077	241	17	.049	.28	.074
\$0-\$499	730	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	19	0	.008	.06	.072	92	9	.038	.22	.067
\$500-\$999	657	1	0	.001	.01	7,082	1	0	.001	.01	7,082	22	0	.014	.10	.086	114	6	.055	.32	.074
\$1,000-\$1,499	149	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	5	0	.019	.13	.063	28	2	.070	.39	.093
\$1,500-\$1,999	20	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	6	0	.164	.90	.081
Type 1	266	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	10	0	.009	.08	.110	38	2	.035	.19	.101
Types 2 and 3	357	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	10	0	.008	.06	.085	67	5	.064	.41	.080
Types 4 and 5	602	1	0	(10)	.01	7,082	1	0	.010	.01	7,082	20	0	.015	.11	.069	99	5	.054	.30	.068
Types 6 and 7	339	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	7	0	.009	.06	.045	37	5	.037	.21	.052

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born †]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households consuming—		Average value per household		Average quantity per household		Average value of all food per food-unit-meal <sup>5</sup>		Households consuming—		Average value of all food per food-unit-meal <sup>5</sup>		Average quantity per household		Average value of all food per food-unit-meal <sup>5</sup>							
	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	CANNED MEATS																					
	BOLOGNA, OTHER LUNCH MEATS FRESH OR SMOKED																					
NORTH AND WEST †																						
All types	3,583	1,057	213	0.110	0.50	0.117	1,197	1,070	0.237	1.56	0.120	112	55	0.015	0.07	0.128	30	18	0.004	0.02	0.128	
Net losses	55	16	0	.087	.43	.117	15	12	.115	.92	.135	1	0	.044	.07	.165	0	0	.000	.00	.128	
	3,528	1,041	213	.111	.50	.110	1,182	1,058	.239	1.57	.120	111	55	.014	.07	.128	30	18	.004	.02	.128	
\$0-\$499	334	81	6	.082	.39	.118	74	63	.135	.90	.115	2	1	.005	.01	.180	1	0	.000	(11)	1.181	
\$500-\$999	897	225	32	.087	.41	.105	264	227	.185	1.25	.111	17	7	.007	.03	.110	10	7	.005	.03	1.075	
\$1,000-\$1,499	979	310	50	.120	.57	.120	334	301	.239	1.59	.123	31	18	.013	.07	.127	8	4	.005	.03	1.125	
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	202	49	.114	.51	.117	229	282	.183	1.33	.123	20	13	.022	.11	.138	4	3	.002	.01	1.153	
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	156	48	.134	.57	.124	193	177	.356	2.27	.124	22	8	.020	.10	.131	7	4	.009	.05	1.136	
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	60	28	.165	.64	.124	58	55	.228	1.58	.123	7	5	.023	.13	.106	0	0	.000	.00	---	
\$5,000 or over	27	7	0	.072	.30	.123	8	6	.202	1.04	.133	3	7	.073	.43	.148	0	0	.000	.00	---	
Type 1	841	175	30	.061	.29	.141	227	198	.161	1.06	.143	22	8	.010	.04	.157	5	4	.002	.01	.151	
Type 2 and 3	914	293	56	.118	.56	.124	317	285	.233	1.53	.125	24	12	.012	.06	.143	7	3	.002	.01	.146	
Type 4 and 5	1,349	370	56	.108	.47	.112	430	373	.234	1.53	.116	52	23	.018	.09	.117	11	5	.004	.02	.124	
Type 6 and 7	479	219	71	.190	.87	.096	223	214	.384	2.57	.100	14	12	.019	.11	.102	7	6	.010	.06	.101	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																						
All types	2,350	117	2	.019	.10	.105	207	111	.037	.21	.120	13	5	.004	.01	.121	5	3	.001	.01	.115	
Type 1	382	11	0	.010	.05	.117	47	28	.047	.25	.146	2	0	.006	.01	.140	0	0	.000	.00	---	
Type 2 and 3	511	29	0	.021	.12	.112	47	16	.028	.16	.120	4	2	.003	.02	.141	1	1	.000	.00	---	
Type 4 and 5	1,018	49	1	.019	.11	.103	85	55	.040	.23	.113	6	3	.004	.01	.131	1	2	.003	.01	---	
Type 6 and 7	439	28	1	.023	.12	.096	28	12	.036	.19	.098	1	0	.004	.01	.105	3	0	.001	.01	---	

OTHER MEAT, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED<sup>2</sup>

COOKED MEATS<sup>21</sup>

CANNED MEATS

BOLOGNA, OTHER LUNCH MEATS FRESH OR SMOKED

NORTH AND WEST †

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS

	CHICKEN, ROASTING				CHICKEN, STEWING				CHICKEN, OTHER THAN ROASTING OR STEWING				POULTRY, OTHER THAN CHICKEN						
	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.			
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																			
All types.....	878	75	1	.027	.14	.094	47	14	.019	.10	.096	0	0	.000	.00	5	.003	.02	.076
Type 1.....	140	12	0	.023	.12	.108	10	3	.019	.10	.110	0	0	.000	.00	0	.000	.00	---
Types 2 and 3.....	292	25	1	.023	.12	.098	22	8	.026	.13	.097	0	0	.000	.00	0	.000	.00	---
Types 4 and 5.....	276	27	0	.036	.19	.088	7	2	.012	.07	.092	0	0	.000	.00	4	.009	.07	.082
Types 6 and 7.....	170	11	0	.022	.11	.072	8	1	.019	.09	.080	0	0	.000	.00	1	.003	.01	.048
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES §																			
All types.....	1,564	203	3	.037	.21	.074	28	6	.005	.02	.072	6	5	.004	.03	.085	.002	.02	.073
Type 1.....	266	32	0	.030	.17	.102	5	1	.004	.02	.068	1	1	.001	(1)	.092	.000	.00	---
Types 2 and 3.....	357	58	1	.046	.29	.077	5	1	.003	.02	.102	3	3	.013	.09	.104	.001	.01	.092
Types 4 and 5.....	602	86	2	.044	.24	.069	11	2	.003	.02	.056	2	1	.004	.02	.052	.001	.01	.085
Types 6 and 7.....	339	27	0	.022	.12	.051	7	2	.007	.04	.054	0	0	.000	.00	---	.008	.06	.047
NORTH AND WEST §																			
All types.....	3,583	637	7	.127	.79	.118	4	4	.069	.37	.148	19	18	.446	.22	.116	.000	.00	---
Net losses.....	55	630		.194	1.03	.127	398	4	.107	.55	.128	465	452	.150	.90	.127	.013	.06	.124
Net incomes.....	3,528	50	50	.178	1.05	.114	37	37	.081	.44	.116	70	66	.218	1.42	.124	.011	.06	.124
\$0-\$499.....	897	154	147	.175	.93	.113	82	81	.076	.40	.123	110	106	.125	.76	.122	.009	.05	.110
\$500-\$999.....	979	199	194	.218	1.12	.127	107	105	.116	.59	.129	108	105	.143	.88	.124	.012	.06	.136
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	647	93	91	.157	.83	.135	86	85	.124	.65	.129	79	77	.143	.84	.141	.011	.05	.140
\$1,500-\$2,999.....	474	96	91	.221	1.16	.139	55	55	.122	.63	.134	64	64	.148	.83	.128	.019	.09	.118
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	30	30	.243	1.31	.145	27	27	.157	.81	.132	27	27	.196	1.11	.122	.038	.17	.109
\$5,000 or over.....	27	6	5	.210	.98	.159	4	4	.148	.81	.164	7	7	.307	1.57	.121	.000	.00	---
Type 1.....	841	127	121	.156	.84	.153	84	83	.083	.44	.162	110	105	.144	.86	.156	.008	.04	.141
Types 2 and 3.....	914	171	164	.194	1.03	.129	100	99	.102	.53	.135	138	132	.160	.99	.124	.008	.04	.152
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349	248	241	.204	1.07	.119	152	150	.110	.56	.118	201	199	.183	1.12	.117	.015	.08	.110
Types 6 and 7.....	479	91	89	.223	1.20	.106	66	66	.148	.75	.099	35	34	.081	.45	.100	.023	.11	.103

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE); Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Aver-age 4 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>										
		Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture				Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>CHICKEN, ROASTING</b>																					
<b>CHICKEN, STEWING</b>																					
<b>CHICKEN, OTHER THAN ROASTING OR STEWING</b>																					
<b>POULTRY, OTHER THAN CHICKEN</b>																					
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>																					
All types.....	2, 350	No. 328	No. 315	Dol. 0.112	Lb. 0.65	Dol. 0.111	No. 274	No. 267	Dol. 0.084	Lb. 0.49	Dol. 0.112	No. 1,068	No. 1,039	Dol. 0.436	Lb. 1.98	Dol. 0.111	No. 13	No. 13	Dol. 0.005	Lb. 0.03	Dol. 0.106
\$0-\$499.....	279	14	14	0.041	.24	.085	25	24	.062	.36	.097	112	107	.306	1.40	.104	0	0	.000	.00	0
\$500-\$999.....	916	89	84	0.110	.41	.110	99	97	0.075	.45	.107	399	389	.381	1.74	.102	4	4	.002	.02	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	523	103	98	0.162	.94	.162	61	61	0.085	.50	.120	234	230	.416	1.89	.115	4	4	.006	.03	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	44	44	0.122	.72	.115	52	49	0.088	.86	.116	120	120	.523	2.35	.123	3	3	.019	.11	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	46	44	0.175	1.02	.119	22	21	0.069	.40	.117	116	116	.584	2.65	.119	2	2	.003	.02	0
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	27	27	0.267	1.57	.127	12	12	0.090	.52	.110	56	56	.647	2.92	.134	0	0	.000	.00	0
\$5,000 or over.....	39	5	4	0.079	.46	.154	3	3	.052	.31	.121	25	23	.915	4.14	.159	0	0	.000	.00	0
Type 1.....	382	46	43	0.096	.56	.129	42	41	0.077	.46	.140	177	170	.392	1.79	.133	3	3	.007	.04	0
Types 2 and 3.....	511	66	63	0.098	.58	.121	45	44	0.088	.34	.125	246	239	.446	2.01	.119	2	2	.001	.01	0
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 018	133	148	0.122	.72	.108	121	116	0.088	.52	.108	465	445	.443	2.02	.105	3	3	.002	.02	0
Types 6 and 7.....	439	63	61	0.115	.66	.094	66	66	0.111	.65	.091	196	185	.444	2.03	.096	5	5	.012	.06	0
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>																					
All types.....	878	105	102	0.088	.51	.095	72	66	0.059	.34	.089	387	374	.365	1.66	.094	4	4	.005	.03	0
\$0-\$499.....	236	13	13	0.030	.18	.091	17	14	0.048	.29	.088	97	95	.299	1.35	.087	0	0	.000	.00	0
\$500-\$999.....	462	54	51	0.078	.45	.091	28	25	0.045	.25	.091	207	200	.357	1.62	.094	2	2	.006	.03	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	24	24	0.170	.98	.098	18	18	0.099	.68	.091	67	65	.508	2.31	.100	1	1	.006	.03	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	14	14	0.256	1.49	.107	9	9	0.135	.78	.083	16	14	.362	1.61	.112	1	1	.016	.07	0

	FISH, FRESH										CANNED SALMON, PINK										CANNED SALMON, RED										FISH, CANNED, OTHER THAN SALMON									
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.														
Type 1.....	13	12	.086	.49	.128	5	.029	.17	.094	57	.313	1.43	.118	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00											
Types 2 and 3.....	39	38	.086	.50	.099	23	.046	.26	.105	133	.363	1.64	.103	1	1	.003	.03	1	1	.006	.03	1	1	.006	.03	1	1	.006	.03											
Types 4 and 5.....	276	39	.107	.62	.090	24	.070	.40	.084	127	.412	1.87	.086	2	2	.004	.02	2	2	.007	.02	2	2	.007	.02	2	2	.007	.02											
Types 6 and 7.....	170	14	.065	.38	.067	20	.089	.52	.076	70	.68	1.52	.072	2	2	.010	.06	2	2	.010	.06	2	2	.010	.06	2	2	.010	.06											
SOUTHEAST-NEGRO FAMILIES 8																																								
All types 9.....	1,564	145	.068	.39	.084	105	.041	.24	.072	479	.463	1.02	.076	7	7	.002	.01	7	7	.002	.01	7	7	.002	.01	7	7	.002	.01											
\$0-\$499.....	730	40	.039	.22	.073	42	.032	.19	.067	173	.169	.70	.068	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01											
\$500-\$999.....	657	84	.090	.53	.084	45	.045	.26	.077	234	.222	.205	.074	4	4	.004	.02	4	4	.004	.02	4	4	.004	.02	4	4	.004	.02											
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	149	22	.103	.59	.093	12	.052	.29	.070	60	.60	1.70	.072	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00											
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	2	.042	.23	.083	5	.144	.85	.074	9	.9	.436	.095	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00											
Type 1.....	266	31	.078	.45	.112	19	.038	.22	.096	74	.184	.83	.102	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01											
Types 2 and 3.....	357	32	.057	.33	.075	18	.032	.18	.075	87	.86	.73	.080	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00	0	0	.000	.00											
Types 4 and 5.....	602	59	.080	.47	.087	46	.045	.26	.070	194	.185	1.14	.077	5	5	.006	.03	5	5	.006	.03	5	5	.006	.03	5	5	.006	.03											
Types 6 and 7.....	339	24	.050	.28	.053	22	.044	.26	.054	124	.121	1.29	.087	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01	1	1	.001	.01											
NORTH AND WEST 8																																								
All types.....	3,583	7	.046	.39	.127	584	.032	.25	.119	249	.6	0.021	.129	142	5	0.008	.04	142	5	0.008	.04	142	5	0.008	.04	142	5	0.008	.04											
Net losses.....	55	2	.059	.41	.130	576	.029	.22	.122	2	.012	.04	.152	6	0	.024	.09	6	0	.024	.09	6	0	.024	.09	6	0	.024	.09											
Net incomes.....	3,528	67	.059	.41	.130	576	.029	.22	.122	247	.6	0.021	.129	136	5	0.008	.04	136	5	0.008	.04	136	5	0.008	.04	136	5	0.008	.04											
\$0-\$499.....	334	25	.030	.25	.121	48	.026	.20	.108	16	.0	.05	.117	15	0	.008	.04	15	0	.008	.04	15	0	.008	.04	15	0	.008	.04											
\$500-\$999.....	897	73	.039	.25	.120	157	.030	.23	.110	51	.1	.016	.07	30	1	.010	.05	30	1	.010	.05	30	1	.010	.05	30	1	.010	.05											
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	124	.055	.40	.125	150	.034	.26	.115	84	.1	.025	.11	40	2	.016	.05	40	2	.016	.05	40	2	.016	.05	40	2	.016	.05											
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	84	.061	.39	.142	100	.031	.25	.124	53	.2	.026	.11	17	2	.007	.04	17	2	.007	.04	17	2	.007	.04	17	2	.007	.04											
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	75	.093	.69	.137	84	.036	.28	.127	31	.0	.020	.09	27	0	.007	.03	27	0	.007	.03	27	0	.007	.03	27	0	.007	.03											
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	33	.120	.77	.128	33	.036	.28	.150	10	.0	.016	.08	6	0	.007	.04	6	0	.007	.04	6	0	.007	.04	6	0	.007	.04											
\$5,000 or over.....	27	8	.191	1.04	.140	5	.031	.24	.136	2	.0	.025	.13	1	0	.004	.01	1	0	.004	.01	1	0	.004	.01	1	0	.004	.01											
Type 1.....	841	11	.038	.25	.151	119	.025	.20	.135	50	.3	.018	.08	40	0	.008	.05	40	0	.008	.05	40	0	.008	.05	40	0	.008	.05											
Types 2 and 3.....	914	19	.048	.31	.133	163	.034	.26	.124	74	.2	.024	.10	39	1	.008	.04	39	1	.008	.04	39	1	.008	.04	39	1	.008	.04											
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349	186	.080	.56	.123	223	.033	.25	.114	68	.1	.022	.09	49	4	.008	.04	49	4	.008	.04	49	4	.008	.04	49	4	.008	.04											
Types 6 and 7.....	479	55	.058	.41	.100	79	.036	.29	.096	27	.0	.018	.07	14	0	.006	.03	14	0	.006	.03	14	0	.006	.03	14	0	.006	.03											

See footnotes at end of table.





TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit—meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysts units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 5	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 5	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 5								
		With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture	Any			With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture	Any			With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture	Any										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
<b>FISH, CURED</b>																					
<b>SEA FOOD, CANNED</b>																					
<b>SEA FOOD, FRESH OR FROZEN</b>																					
<b>BREAD, RYE</b>																					
<b>BREAD, WHOLE WHEAT</b>																					
<b>BREAD, WHITE</b>																					
<b>CRACKERS</b>																					
<b>CAKE</b>																					
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 3</b>																					
All types.....	1,564	26	2	0.005	0.08	0.063	5	0	0.001	0.01	0.004	2	0	0.000	0.00	0.060	0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Type 1.....	266	4	1	.005	.08	.097	1	0	0.001	0.01	0.076	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.046	0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Type 2 and 3.....	357	7	0	.001	.15	.068	1	0	(19)	(19)	.067	1	0	(19)	.01	7.046	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.00
Type 4 and 5.....	602	8	0	.003	.03	.071	1	0	(19)	(19)	.089	1	0	(19)	(19)	7.074	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.00
Type 6 and 7.....	339	7	1	.003	.08	.046	2	0	.001	(19)	.045	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	0.00	0.00
<b>NORTH AND WEST 6</b>																					
All types.....	3,583	2,447	(29)	0.456	5.05	0.121	305	9	0.025	0.27	0.128	1,401	5	0.076	0.55	0.121	503	111	0.055	0.25	0.132
Net losses.....	55	34	(29)	.408	4.50	.128	5	0	.039	.34	.138	7	0	.020	.14	.096	15	3	.085	.36	.132
Net incomes.....	3,528	2,413	(29)	.457	5.06	.121	300	9	.025	.27	.128	1,394	5	.076	.56	.121	488	108	.055	.25	.132
\$0-\$499.....	334	200	(29)	.318	3.50	.112	22	1	.025	.26	.127	90	0	.047	.35	.114	40	12	.046	.23	.123
\$500-\$999.....	897	594	(29)	.367	4.12	.112	60	2	.014	.26	.114	299	3	.060	.46	.112	42	27	.047	.22	.121
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	667	(29)	.445	4.92	.121	81	2	.024	.26	.123	371	0	.071	.52	.122	123	20	.052	.23	.131
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	400	(29)	.517	5.71	.128	67	4	.036	.38	.137	290	1	.088	.60	.130	139	28	.052	.28	.144
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	335	(29)	.561	6.17	.129	52	0	.031	.33	.140	242	0	1.00	.77	.126	67	17	.065	.29	.139
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	136	(29)	.732	8.06	.131	15	0	.024	.26	.130	87	0	.108	.75	.124	23	2	.038	.26	.164
\$5,000 or over.....	27	21	(29)	.578	6.35	.135	3	0	.034	.34	.130	13	1	.123	.70	.125	3	0	.047	.15	.119

Type 1	841	630	(23)	3.59	3.97	1.40	79	2	.022	.23	1.42	243	2	.047	.35	.145	132	25	.052	.24	.154
Types 2 and 3	914	650	(24)	.437	4.51	.123	67	2	.020	.21	1.35	403	2	.080	.60	.130	138	32	.038	.28	.130
Types 4 and 5	1,349	864	(25)	.483	5.39	.113	130	4	.032	.34	1.23	486	4	.073	.52	.184	184	41	.066	.25	.126
Types 6 and 7	479	303	(26)	.588	6.45	.065	29	1	.021	.22	.097	257	0	.125	.92	.096	49	13	.051	.21	.103
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types	2,350	925	(27)	.092	.99	.116	37	4	.004	.04	.142	476	1	.030	.23	.117	120	15	.018	.08	.124
\$0-\$499	279	62	(28)	.037	.39	.100	1	0	(19)	(1)	1,371	26	0	.012	.09	.098	8	0	.007	.04	.104
\$500-\$999	916	225	(29)	.044	.47	.107	3	0	(19)	(1)	.174	115	0	.017	.13	.108	26	4	.010	.05	.110
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	247	(30)	.110	1.15	.111	8	2	.006	.07	1.18	129	1	.037	.34	.112	36	6	.029	.13	.123
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	144	(31)	.123	1.29	.122	6	2	.007	.07	1.20	69	0	.043	.29	.118	13	3	.016	.08	.135
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	141	(32)	.169	1.79	.123	8	0	.008	.08	1.27	78	0	.050	.33	.123	20	2	.036	.15	.134
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	70	(33)	.228	2.50	.136	5	0	.012	.15	.200	38	0	.062	.45	.137	13	0	.085	.17	.125
\$5,000 or over	39	36	(34)	.405	4.37	.153	6	0	.021	.23	.116	21	0	.108	.79	.163	4	0	.032	.15	.186
Type 1	382	150	(23)	.079	.87	.141	8	0	.003	.04	.195	60	0	.021	.15	.145	22	1	.016	.08	.151
Types 2 and 3	511	205	(24)	.098	1.07	.123	4	0	.002	.02	.141	126	0	.037	.33	.122	30	3	.017	.09	.134
Types 4 and 5	1,018	409	(25)	.097	1.03	.113	23	3	.006	.06	1.25	198	0	.031	.21	.115	53	8	.022	.10	.117
Types 6 and 7	439	161	(26)	.088	.88	.094	2	1	.003	.03	1,135	92	1	.029	.23	.098	15	3	.013	.06	.088
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	239	(27)	.050	.51	.095	4	0	.001	.01	.076	176	0	.031	.24	.096	29	6	.011	.05	.111
\$0-\$499	236	41	(28)	.026	.29	.084	1	0	(19)	(1)	1,035	29	0	.015	.12	.090	4	2	.006	.03	.088
\$500-\$999	462	126	(29)	.046	.46	.098	1	0	(19)	(1)	1,122	81	0	.026	.20	.097	12	4	.008	.03	.111
\$1,000-\$1,499	134	48	(30)	.087	.87	.096	2	0	.003	.03	1,073	45	0	.038	.43	.098	9	0	.023	.11	.118
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	21	(31)	.106	1.06	.099	0	0	.000	.00	-----	21	0	.084	.69	.098	4	0	.037	.17	.118
Type 1	140	37	(23)	.036	.37	.122	1	0	.001	.01	1,122	22	0	.020	.15	.116	7	2	.012	.05	.132
Types 2 and 3	292	85	(24)	.048	.50	.101	0	0	.000	.00	-----	66	0	.030	.23	.106	11	4	.012	.06	.110
Types 4 and 5	276	78	(25)	.062	.61	.087	2	0	.001	.01	1,067	40	0	.021	.16	.097	7	0	.013	.06	.110
Types 6 and 7	170	39	(26)	.048	.47	.075	1	0	.001	.01	1,048	48	0	.057	.44	.074	4	0	.006	.03	.079
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 8																					
All types 9	1,564	258	(27)	.026	.30	.075	4	1	(19)	.01	.059	101	0	.007	.05	.078	31	3	.007	.03	.089
\$0-\$499	730	88	(28)	.017	.20	.064	2	1	.001	.01	1,063	37	0	.005	.04	.070	12	0	.006	.03	.082
\$500-\$999	657	116	(29)	.029	.33	.074	2	0	(19)	(1)	1,056	46	0	.008	.06	.078	15	3	.008	.03	.093
\$1,000-\$1,499	149	44	(30)	.055	.64	.092	0	0	.000	.00	-----	16	0	.016	.11	.097	4	0	.011	.05	.098
\$1,500-\$1,999	20	6	(31)	.048	.48	.082	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	0	.002	.01	1,054	0	0	.000	.00	-----
Type 1	266	44	(23)	.096	.33	.105	0	0	.000	.00	-----	19	0	.007	.05	.108	7	1	.008	.03	.091
Types 2 and 3	357	61	(24)	.025	.29	.075	0	0	.000	.00	-----	21	0	.006	.06	.083	8	1	.009	.03	.084
Types 4 and 5	602	108	(25)	.031	.36	.071	4	1	.001	.02	.059	38	0	.008	.05	.071	13	0	.003	.04	.098
Types 6 and 7	359	45	(26)	.020	.19	.054	0	0	.000	.00	-----	23	0	.007	.05	.059	0	0	.003	.01	.061

See footnotes at end of table.





TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	FLOUR, WHITE				CORN MEAL				HOMINY GRITS				RICE							
		Households consuming—		Aver-ago 3 value	Aver-ago 4 value	Households consuming—		Aver-ago 3 value	Aver-ago 4 value	Households consuming—		Aver-ago 3 value	Aver-ago 4 value	Households consuming—		Aver-ago 3 value	Aver-ago 4 value				
		No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types	2,350	2,308	653	0.628	14.11	0.404	2,163	1,610	0.243	11.32	0.105	604	306	0.049	1.51	0.107	1,004	12	0.073	1.23	0.111
\$0-\$499	279	272	93	.533	11.97	.089	255	196	.233	11.11	.090	62	33	.043	1.38	.084	76	1	.045	.78	.092
\$500-\$999	916	902	294	.634	14.23	.097	848	630	.257	12.04	.098	172	92	.036	1.16	.095	312	3	.056	.96	.098
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	511	135	.690	14.88	.109	479	375	.252	11.55	.110	151	75	.053	1.55	.115	257	5	.084	1.44	.114
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	263	68	.642	14.68	.115	195	142	.118	11.28	.115	89	47	.067	2.14	.115	143	2	.096	1.63	.116
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	218	45	.658	14.76	.114	205	146	.196	8.87	.115	84	45	.073	2.29	.117	124	1	.102	1.68	.120
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	98	16	.684	12.87	.126	91	63	.205	9.18	.126	30	12	.053	1.68	.132	61	0	.102	1.40	.135
\$5,000 or over	39	39	2	.683	11.50	.150	34	15	.231	8.76	.154	16	3	.065	1.20	.152	31	0	.138	2.01	.149
Type 1	382	373	109	.418	9.15	.126	347	247	.179	8.16	.128	75	35	.025	.74	.128	137	1	.045	.71	.134
Types 2 and 3	511	503	123	.531	11.73	.113	323	233	.202	9.13	.113	124	62	.038	1.15	.117	219	1	.064	1.06	.119
Types 4 and 5	1,018	998	278	.650	14.53	.100	948	692	.266	12.50	.101	245	117	.047	1.46	.106	435	6	.075	1.23	.109
Types 6 and 7	439	434	143	.873	20.20	.087	407	348	.291	13.88	.088	160	92	.086	2.74	.092	213	4	.105	1.87	.092
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	870	142	.636	14.50	.087	801	495	.228	10.39	.088	170	67	.035	1.09	.086	309	3	.053	.92	.088
\$0-\$499	236	235	51	.556	12.69	.080	217	122	.232	10.42	.080	43	18	.033	1.01	.078	88	1	.046	.98	.083
\$500-\$999	462	457	77	.656	14.99	.088	418	264	.238	10.32	.089	89	36	.033	1.03	.084	190	1	.048	.83	.087
\$1,000-\$1,499	184	132	8	.604	13.13	.095	121	80	.197	8.83	.094	32	11	.050	1.00	.103	56	1	.045	1.19	.097
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	46	6	.752	16.94	.098	45	23	.199	9.41	.098	6	2	.023	.71	.093	15	0	.038	.64	.097

Type 1 Types 2 and 3 Types 4 and 5 Types 6 and 7	SOUTHEAST-NEGRO FAMILIES*																			
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.										
140	138	20	437	9.63	.108	126	78	.152	6.86	.108	25	8	.022	.62	.108	40	0	.029	.48	.108
292	291	38	505	11.45	.093	256	155	.188	8.22	.094	45	15	.021	.62	.089	109	1	.050	.88	.096
276	273	47	736	16.80	.083	256	145	.280	12.52	.083	54	21	.040	1.27	.086	89	1	.080	.86	.083
170	168	37	862	19.98	.068	153	117	.277	13.54	.068	46	23	.061	2.00	.072	71	1	.082	1.43	.072
1,564	1,535	176	585	13.51	.066	1,450	804	.265	11.68	.067	241	102	.033	1.04	.058	685	1	.068	1.19	.067
730	711	84	516	11.85	.060	671	312	.253	10.93	.060	129	55	.033	1.05	.055	317	1	.065	1.12	.062
657	648	76	625	14.52	.067	619	379	.282	12.64	.068	89	41	.034	1.13	.056	286	0	.070	1.23	.068
149	148	11	726	16.79	.086	141	97	.248	11.10	.087	19	4	.025	1.74	.081	69	0	.073	1.29	.083
20	20	3	666	15.50	.073	20	11	.246	11.21	.073	2	2	.012	.38	.095	9	0	.058	1.06	.069
266	250	27	378	8.48	.087	245	119	.197	8.35	.088	22	4	.008	.22	.076	110	0	.050	.83	.088
357	353	32	480	10.94	.068	327	160	.211	9.10	.069	46	22	.019	.62	.063	164	0	.064	1.12	.068
602	589	64	616	14.14	.066	572	310	.288	12.57	.066	91	41	.032	1.00	.061	270	0	.068	1.13	.067
339	333	53	802	19.02	.049	315	215	.335	15.46	.049	82	35	.066	2.21	.048	141	1	.088	1.63	.049
ROLLED OATS																				
CORNFLAKES																				
READY-TO-EAT CEREALS, OTHER THAN CORNFLAKES																				
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, NOODLES																				
NORTH AND WEST*	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	No.	Dol.
All types	1,329	0.119	0.70	1,720	0.080	0.51	3	0.080	0.51	0.120	720	16	0.038	0.21	0.123	895	38	0.035	0.30	0.123
Net losses	17	.124	.53	21	.065	.16	0	.050	.28	.130	14	0	.050	.28	.130	14	0	.022	.19	.110
Net incomes	1,312	.119	.70	1,699	.080	.51	3	.080	.51	.120	704	2	.038	.21	.123	881	38	.035	.30	.123
\$0-\$499	334	.115	.56	155	.069	.44	0	.069	.44	.117	55	0	.029	.17	.117	64	2	.027	.24	.116
\$500-\$999	897	.338	.70	1,099	.070	.46	1	.070	.46	.111	138	0	.027	.15	.116	181	6	.026	.22	.111
\$1,000-\$1,499	979	.368	.72	1,129	.080	.50	1	.080	.50	.120	200	1	.041	.22	.120	248	12	.035	.30	.121
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	.235	.71	1,289	.087	.52	1	.087	.52	.124	147	1	.044	.27	.128	178	6	.038	.33	.125
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	.183	.73	1,288	.094	.58	0	.094	.58	.126	117	0	.048	.24	.129	152	8	.051	.41	.134
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	68	.79	1,311	.060	.79	0	.060	.79	.124	38	0	.048	.23	.135	50	4	.037	.35	.142
\$5,000 or over	27	14	.71	1,341	.102	.63	0	.102	.63	.141	9	0	.056	.33	.133	8	0	.046	.27	.128
Type 1	841	.034	.48	339	.054	.35	1	.054	.35	.144	141	0	.028	.15	.147	157	3	.023	.20	.152
Types 2 and 3	914	.049	.64	427	.079	.49	1	.079	.49	.123	204	0	.043	.23	.125	249	11	.033	.28	.128
Types 4 and 5	1,349	.060	.78	1,14	.086	.65	1	.086	.65	.115	281	1	.041	.24	.119	330	14	.036	.30	.116
Types 6 and 7	479	.076	.98	268	.110	.68	1	.110	.68	.097	94	1	.042	.21	.097	159	10	.056	.49	.100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	Households consuming—			Average value per household	Average quantity per household	Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—			Average value per household	Average quantity per household	Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>								
		(3)	(4)	(5)				(6)	(7)	(8)				(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ROLLED OATS																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.....	2,350	383	1	0.020	0.22	0.116	396	0	0.025	0.16	0.126	44	0	0.003	0.02	0.126	271	0	0.011	0.08	0.125
\$0-\$400.....	279	36	0	0.015	.16	.116	29	0	.008	.05	.117	4	0	.002	.01	.123	7	0	.002	.02	.117
\$500-\$999.....	916	139	0	0.019	.20	.107	96	0	.014	.08	.122	8	0	.002	.01	.110	54	0	.005	.04	.109
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	523	98	1	0.023	.25	.113	99	0	.028	.21	.125	14	0	.004	.02	.126	68	0	.012	.08	.126
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	52	0	0.026	.25	.124	54	0	.036	.21	.131	6	0	.005	.03	.133	42	0	.016	.10	.122
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	35	0	0.016	.17	.118	64	0	.047	.26	.122	4	0	.003	.02	.129	51	0	.013	.17	.124
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	19	0	0.023	.28	.153	42	0	.071	.40	.135	3	0	.004	.03	.104	30	0	.034	.23	.146
\$5,000 or over.....	39	9	0	0.025	.29	.149	21	0	.084	.45	.141	5	0	.036	.28	.161	19	0	.049	.37	.155
Type 1.....	382	51	0	0.015	.17	.137	68	0	.022	.13	.151	8	0	.003	.02	.134	39	0	.009	.06	.156
Types 2 and 3.....	511	90	1	0.021	.23	.127	109	0	.029	.17	.133	13	0	.004	.02	.123	66	0	.012	.10	.126
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	165	0	0.020	.22	.111	168	0	.024	.14	.115	17	0	.003	.02	.126	126	0	.012	.09	.120
Types 6 and 7.....	439	82	0	0.024	.26	.101	61	0	.028	.21	.114	6	0	.002	.01	.123	40	0	.008	.06	.111
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....	878	92	0	0.011	.11	.110	78	0	0.014	.08	.108	7	1	0.002	.01	.126	60	0	0.007	.05	.107
Type 1.....	140	15	0	0.010	.10	.137	8	0	.007	.04	.146	2	0	.002	.01	.121	10	0	.007	.04	.127
Types 2 and 3.....	292	40	0	0.013	.14	.115	41	0	.021	.12	.113	3	1	.004	.01	.121	19	0	.007	.05	.122
Types 4 and 5.....	276	27	0	0.010	.11	.094	23	0	.015	.08	.090	2	0	.001	.01	.109	23	0	.009	.06	.096
Types 6 and 7.....	170	10	0	0.008	.09	.097	6	0	.008	.04	.101	0	0	.000	.00	.....	8	0	.006	.04	.074

MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, NOODLES

READY-TO-EAT CEREALS, OTHER THAN CORNFLAKES

CORNFLAKES

SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES		SUGAR, GRANULATED		SUGAR, BROWN		SUGAR, OTHER THAN GRANULATED AND BROWN		MOLASSES					
No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.				
1,564	.081	.05	.01	.088	1	0	(10)	7.061	108	0	.007	.05	.080
266	.03	.03	.02	.088	0	0	.000	---	19	0	.007	.05	.096
357	.04	.04	.03	.094	0	0	.000	---	33	0	.009	.06	.074
602	.06	.06	.02	.097	1	0	(10)	7.061	52	0	.009	.08	.082
339	.07	.07	.001	.053	0	0	.000	---	4	0	.001	.01	.046
SUGAR, GRANULATED													
No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
3,549	0.294	5.42	0.119	0.40	0.125	0.12	0.127	561	0.127	0.38	0.027	37	0.118
55	.304	5.65	.123	.23	.136	.05	.099	7	.099	.28	.021	0	.130
3,528	.294	5.42	.119	.40	.125	.12	.127	554	.127	.38	.027	37	.118
334	.260	4.74	.112	.26	.115	.07	.127	34	.127	.22	.014	1	.112
897	.267	4.93	.110	.29	.114	.09	.123	15	.105	.34	.026	6	.120
\$500-\$999	.296	5.44	.119	.43	.127	.38	.126	130	.126	.38	.026	38	.120
\$1,000-\$1,499	.306	5.64	.126	.38	.129	.75	.125	116	.125	.39	.029	10	.126
\$1,500-\$1,999	.324	6.23	.147	.61	.129	.74	.130	94	.130	.52	.036	4	.121
\$2,000-\$2,999	.334	6.10	.130	.61	.128	.33	.130	36	.130	.59	.040	1	.130
\$3,000-\$4,999	.325	6.10	.130	.50	.152	5	.121	1	.121	.06	.009	0	.167
\$5,000 or over	.308	5.59	.136	.50	.152	5	.121	1	.121	.06	.009	0	.167
828	.221	4.05	.140	.26	.150	.44	.158	95	.158	.24	.016	5	.150
914	.280	5.10	.122	.36	.130	.79	.132	136	.132	.34	.024	10	.125
1,349	.325	6.02	.113	.42	.122	164	.126	200	.126	.35	.027	13	.116
479	.362	6.75	.095	.68	.101	79	.107	130	.107	.80	.032	9	.092
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS													
No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
2,350	2.285	5.03	.105	.03	.134	4	.094	525	.094	.74	.036	250	.105
279	.211	3.69	.089	.02	.103	0	.000	54	.000	.58	.028	25	.082
\$0-\$499	.266	4.70	.097	.05	.106	1	(10)	103	.085	.69	.033	103	.101
\$500-\$999	.300	5.36	.109	.05	.153	0	.000	209	.000	.86	.045	63	.111
\$1,000-\$1,499	.308	5.47	.115	.06	.141	1	(10)	66	.108	.86	.042	30	.111
\$1,500-\$1,999	.331	5.77	.114	.04	.121	1	.001	40	.098	.86	.042	20	.107
\$2,000-\$2,999	.372	6.44	.128	.01	.124	1	.001	24	.085	.84	.042	7	.121
\$3,000-\$4,999	.402	6.82	.150	.03	.151	0	.000	6	.000	.69	.036	2	.153
\$5,000 or over	.218	3.83	.126	.02	.152	1	(10)	64	.108	.40	.021	24	.125
Type 1	.263	4.62	.112	.01	.143	0	.000	112	.000	.58	.029	43	.114
Types 2 and 3	.305	5.39	.100	.02	.130	2	(10)	240	.085	.84	.041	107	.099
Types 4 and 5	.320	5.71	.088	.03	.130	1	(10)	109	.098	.95	.047	76	.096

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936.—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 2]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 5	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 5										
		With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any rect-ex-pen-diture				With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any rect-ex-pen-diture													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SUGAR, GRANULATED																					
SUGAR, BROWN																					
SUGAR, OTHER THAN GRANULATED AND BROWN 1																					
MOLASSES																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....	878	867	0	0.250	4.35	0.088	2	0	(10)	(11)	70.153	1	0	(15)	(16)	7.066	185	30	0.036	0.70	0.087
\$0-\$499.....	231	0	0	.220	3.90	.080	0	0	0.000	0.00	---	0	0	0.000	0.00	---	43	7	.030	.62	.078
\$500-\$999.....	462	455	0	.249	4.31	.088	2	0	(10)	(11)	7.153	0	0	.000	.00	---	88	17	.030	.59	.089
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	134	0	.286	4.93	.099	0	0	.000	.00	---	1	0	.001	.01	7.066	36	4	.059	1.06	.084
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	46	0	.313	5.41	.098	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	18	2	.070	1.13	.102
Type 1.....	140	137	0	.198	3.40	.108	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.156	0	0	.000	.00	---	26	1	.024	.42	.115
Types 2 and 3.....	292	289	0	.231	4.05	.094	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.146	0	0	.000	.00	---	66	14	.035	.68	.090
Types 4 and 5.....	276	274	0	.284	4.96	.085	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	60	8	.044	.86	.081
Types 6 and 7.....	170	167	0	.272	4.67	.068	0	0	.000	.00	---	1	0	.001	.01	7.066	33	7	.039	.68	.068
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 8																					
All types 9.....	1,564	1,519	3	.212	3.65	.066	2	0	(10)	(11)	7.073	1	0	(15)	(16)	7.055	502	143	.008	1.42	.072
\$0-\$499.....	730	696	2	.180	3.08	.061	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.060	0	0	.000	.00	---	227	65	.061	1.37	.062
\$500-\$999.....	657	648	1	.237	4.09	.068	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.086	0	0	.000	.00	---	214	58	.074	1.46	.074
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	149	147	0	.251	4.27	.086	0	0	.000	.00	---	1	0	.001	.01	7.055	53	16	.079	1.57	.104
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	20	0	.261	4.48	.073	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	7	4	.058	1.24	.062
Type 1.....	266	259	0	.170	2.85	.087	0	0	.000	.00	---	0	0	.000	.00	---	90	24	.054	1.17	.091
Types 2 and 3.....	357	349	3	.191	3.35	.068	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.060	0	0	.000	.00	---	129	33	.070	1.46	.073
Types 4 and 5.....	602	585	0	.235	3.98	.066	1	0	(10)	(11)	7.086	0	0	.000	.00	---	224	64	.089	1.86	.069
Types 6 and 7.....	339	326	0	.229	3.99	.050	0	0	.000	.00	---	1	0	(15)	(16)	7.055	59	22	.041	.80	.049

	CORN AND OTHER SIRUPS						JELLIES AND JAMS						PRESERVES						CANDY					
	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
NORTH AND WEST	3, 583	7	0	.017	0.128	1, 805	24	.131	.85	1.07	1.07	343	5	.024	.14	.128	307	3	.024	.14	945	17	.128	0.124
All types.....	3, 528	361	69	.020	.22	1, 781	1, 614	.196	1.08	1.08	1.08	338	304	.046	.26	.132	928	21	.052	.26	21	0	.037	0.124
Net losses.....	55	0	0	.017	.126	16	16	.131	.85	.85	.85	5	3	.024	.14	.128	0	0	.037	.20	0	0	.037	.20
Net incomes.....	3, 583	361	69	.020	.22	1, 781	1, 614	.196	1.08	1.08	1.08	338	304	.046	.26	.132	928	21	.052	.26	21	0	.037	0.124
\$0-\$499.....	334	41	3	.016	.112	138	115	.130	.71	.71	.71	25	21	.033	.18	.126	55	2	.028	.14	55	5	.028	.14
\$500-\$999.....	897	78	12	.015	.119	398	361	.156	.86	.86	.86	56	51	.023	.14	.126	190	8	.035	.18	190	8	.035	.18
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	93	22	.018	.127	488	437	.202	1.10	1.10	1.10	95	82	.041	.24	.134	267	3	.051	.26	267	3	.051	.26
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	64	16	.023	.26	318	318	.214	1.16	1.16	1.16	75	69	.068	.36	.143	204	3	.064	.31	204	3	.064	.31
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	60	12	.030	.31	132	289	.265	1.46	1.46	1.46	55	55	.086	.38	.130	136	5	.064	.34	136	5	.064	.34
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	17	3	.016	.16	171	108	.99	2.50	2.50	2.50	26	24	.061	.48	.128	65	0	.108	.50	65	0	.108	.50
\$5,000 or over.....	27	8	1	.063	.49	157	16	.15	1.24	1.24	1.24	2	2	.052	.26	.102	11	0	.127	.56	11	0	.127	.56
Type 1.....	841	76	18	.016	.149	358	323	.138	.75	.75	.75	79	66	.035	.20	.158	149	5	.030	.15	149	5	.030	.15
Type 2 and 3.....	914	98	16	.019	.134	472	438	.190	1.04	1.04	1.04	70	63	.032	.18	.133	311	2	.060	.31	311	2	.060	.31
Type 4 and 5.....	1, 349	151	30	.023	.26	119	685	.207	1.12	1.12	1.12	129	116	.049	.27	.129	311	11	.052	.25	311	11	.052	.25
Type 6 and 7.....	479	43	5	.020	.24	290	271	.273	1.54	1.54	1.54	65	62	.079	.50	.106	174	3	.073	.40	174	3	.073	.40
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																								
All types.....	2, 350	436	270	.036	.63	710	657	.118	.64	.64	.64	408	386	.083	.43	.113	282	2	.017	.11	282	2	.017	.11
\$0-\$499.....	279	44	28	.022	.39	62	56	.079	.44	.44	.44	30	29	.049	.25	.108	29	0	.009	.09	29	0	.009	.09
\$500-\$999.....	916	180	122	.038	.72	691	267	.112	.65	.65	.65	111	138	.071	.36	.102	90	0	.013	.08	90	0	.013	.08
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	523	109	64	.046	.79	105	168	.140	.74	.74	.74	123	104	.099	.51	.111	68	0	.018	.12	68	0	.018	.12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	43	25	.032	.57	115	90	.86	1.20	1.20	1.20	56	52	.093	.42	.117	46	0	.024	.16	46	0	.024	.16
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	39	20	.029	.44	124	63	.59	1.04	1.04	1.04	43	42	.105	.53	.117	34	1	.027	.15	34	1	.027	.15
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	17	10	.032	.51	121	38	.35	1.48	1.48	1.48	25	24	.110	.56	.133	14	1	.024	.14	14	1	.024	.14
\$5,000 or over.....	39	4	1	.011	.17	145	22	.222	1.15	1.15	1.15	12	12	.162	.81	.145	1	0	.006	.03	1	0	.006	.03
Type 1.....	382	48	27	.016	.25	130	116	.102	.89	.89	.89	59	53	.059	.30	.142	21	0	.008	.04	21	0	.008	.04
Type 2 and 3.....	511	94	53	.027	.44	110	134	.112	.59	.59	.59	125	90	.071	.36	.119	93	0	.023	.16	93	0	.023	.16
Type 4 and 5.....	1, 018	192	116	.036	.61	289	114	.289	1.24	1.24	1.24	188	176	.095	.41	.110	95	2	.013	.09	95	2	.013	.09
Type 6 and 7.....	439	102	74	.063	1.25	122	120	.136	.85	.85	.85	71	70	.093	.41	.090	73	0	.023	.15	73	0	.023	.15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born †]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal †	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value of all food per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal †	Households consuming—		Aver-age 3 value per house-hold	Aver-age 3 quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age 4 value of all food per unit-meal †					
		With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any				With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any				With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture	Any								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
CORN AND OTHER SIRUPS																					
JELLIES AND JAMS																					
PRESERVES																					
CANDY																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	148	83	0.031	0.52	0.090	152	143	0.073	0.38	0.101	110	100	0.064	0.33	0.097	118	1	0.015	0.10	0.088
\$0-\$499	236	35	23	0.022	0.36	0.080	42	39	0.069	0.36	0.097	21	20	0.045	0.23	0.094	32	0	0.010	0.07	0.079
\$500-\$999	462	90	52	0.037	0.62	0.089	89	87	0.084	0.44	0.100	61	55	0.070	0.36	0.099	63	1	0.016	0.10	0.090
\$1,000-\$1,499	134	18	7	0.031	0.54	0.104	14	10	0.036	0.19	0.073	21	19	0.074	0.39	0.099	15	0	0.021	0.12	0.091
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	5	1	0.026	0.31	0.115	7	7	0.085	0.42	0.106	7	6	0.075	0.36	0.090	8	0	0.018	0.12	0.093
Type 1	140	16	5	0.015	0.22	0.110	27	26	0.062	0.33	0.118	19	18	0.051	0.26	0.114	13	0	0.011	0.06	0.103
Types 2 and 3	292	53	30	0.028	0.44	0.095	52	48	0.069	0.35	0.105	31	27	0.050	0.25	0.113	53	0	0.017	0.11	0.091
Types 4 and 5	276	42	22	0.030	0.45	0.086	49	47	0.083	0.43	0.096	31	27	0.062	0.33	0.090	24	0	0.011	0.07	0.091
Types 6 and 7	170	37	26	0.057	1.04	0.076	24	22	0.073	0.40	0.081	29	28	0.101	0.50	0.078	28	1	0.023	0.14	0.072
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES ‡																					
All types †	1,564	194	127	0.024	0.43	0.070	82	69	0.018	0.09	0.091	86	77	0.028	0.16	0.084	123	2	0.008	0.05	0.068
\$0-\$499	790	81	50	0.021	0.39	0.065	29	22	0.010	0.06	0.081	17	14	0.011	0.07	0.075	49	1	0.006	0.03	0.061
\$500-\$999	657	63	64	0.028	0.49	0.067	33	30	0.018	0.09	0.096	49	45	0.040	0.23	0.080	47	0	0.008	0.05	0.068
\$1,000-\$1,499	149	15	8	0.024	0.30	0.083	16	14	0.043	0.22	0.086	18	16	0.054	0.26	0.094	21	0	0.021	0.12	0.084
\$1,500-\$1,999	20	4	4	0.052	0.78	0.100	3	3	0.073	0.38	0.130	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.094	4	0	0.020	0.12	0.080
Type 1	296	30	16	0.015	0.30	0.094	16	14	0.017	0.09	0.124	9	8	0.009	0.05	0.132	15	0	0.006	0.03	0.080
Types 2 and 3	357	45	30	0.021	0.37	0.076	20	15	0.017	0.08	0.091	18	16	0.023	0.12	0.088	34	1	0.011	0.06	0.072
Types 4 and 5	602	66	44	0.022	0.37	0.070	26	22	0.014	0.08	0.090	35	31	0.026	0.17	0.081	36	1	0.006	0.04	0.073
Types 6 and 7	339	53	37	0.040	0.73	0.056	20	18	0.025	0.13	0.065	24	22	0.050	0.20	0.063	35	0	0.011	0.07	0.052

	POTATOES, WHITE				SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS				ONIONS				CABBAGE				
	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																	
All types	3,583	2,622	10,299	0.119	354	219	0.66	0.122	1,348	1,034	0.63	0.124	1,192	763	1.52	0.038	0.122
Net losses	55	22	16.45	.124	6	2	.47	.138	1,329	1,023	.52	.140	17	7	1.05	.032	.123
Net incomes	3,528	2,600	19.34	.119	348	217	.66	.122	1,329	1,023	.63	.124	1,175	756	1.53	.038	.122
\$0-\$499	334	192	14.66	.113	29	17	.50	.116	110	81	.57	.117	103	56	1.15	.033	.122
\$500-\$999	897	645	248	.159	64	41	.43	.109	339	262	.57	.112	246	154	1.09	.044	.111
\$1,000-\$1,499	970	743	292	.119	91	55	.58	.116	384	303	.67	.122	318	201	1.51	.048	.120
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	505	19.95	.125	60	38	.67	.132	238	175	.60	.132	242	161	1.71	.042	.128
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	369	23.28	.128	68	43	.96	.138	184	150	.71	.136	185	131	2.20	.052	.128
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	167	27.35	.129	30	21	1.56	.130	64	46	.70	.138	73	49	2.13	.051	.128
\$5,000 or over	27	17	22.41	.136	6	2	.688	.124	10	6	.46	.146	8	4	1.22	.031	.134
Type 1	841	573	198	.141	59	29	.33	.153	298	222	.50	.150	238	138	1.01	.026	.145
Type 2 and 3	914	645	269	.123	96	51	.65	.127	356	248	.60	.128	329	225	1.67	.041	.126
Type 4 and 5	1,349	983	309	.113	122	74	.66	.117	524	389	.63	.116	452	263	1.55	.040	.116
Type 6 and 7	479	421	301.83	.095	77	65	1.26	.101	190	175	.69	.099	173	137	2.06	.048	.100
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
All types	2,350	1,313	5.71	.110	612	578	3.07	.110	921	829	.73	.111	1,031	823	2.26	.054	.107
\$0-\$499	279	140	3.42	.095	29	28	1.00	.107	85	79	.52	.096	97	81	1.58	.038	.092
\$500-\$999	916	537	5.04	.102	205	195	2.22	.098	359	328	.76	.101	361	309	1.96	.044	.099
\$1,000-\$1,499	523	375	6.86	.112	157	153	4.62	.109	204	187	.87	.117	262	201	2.62	.064	.111
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	190	6.67	.116	95	87	1.36	.132	106	96	.63	.118	128	98	2.00	.065	.115
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	177	143	.170	64	59	1.02	.139	100	84	.81	.121	118	88	3.04	.072	.116
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	88	7.54	.129	33	31	1.26	.131	42	37	.69	.135	51	39	2.83	.065	.126
\$5,000 or over	39	32	5.69	.153	29	25	7.47	.144	25	18	1.06	.153	14	7	1.10	.041	.147
Type 1	382	212	0.95	.132	67	64	.832	.138	128	112	.58	.132	147	116	1.60	.042	.135
Type 2 and 3	511	341	5.31	.117	117	107	1.95	.124	211	193	.75	.118	224	180	1.98	.047	.114
Type 4 and 5	1,018	688	6.21	.105	244	230	2.39	.108	423	380	.83	.107	456	363	2.53	.059	.102
Type 6 and 7	499	290	6.71	.093	184	177	7.64	.092	159	144	.73	.098	204	164	2.53	.059	.093

See footnotes at end of table.



	LETTUCE						SNAP BEANS, FRESH						PEAS, FRESH						BEETS AND TURNIPS, FRESH					
	No.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Lb.	Dol.		
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>	3,583	1,294	0.76	0.060	0.126	0.023	0.57	0.127	454	0.023	0.60	0.142	485	0.021	0.62	0.121	549	0.014	0.44	485	0.33	0.111	0.128	
All types.....	55	17	.38	.034	.126	.023	.57	.127	6	.030	.60	.142	0	.000	.00	.121	7	.011	.45	6	.33	.011	.134	
Net losses.....	3,628	1,277	.77	.061	.126	.023	.57	.127	448	.023	.57	.142	485	.032	.63	.121	542	.014	.45	479	.45	.014	.128	
Net incomes.....	334	85	.029	.038	.117	.016	.40	.117	24	.016	.40	.117	33	.015	.28	.117	30	.007	.22	24	.22	.007	.113	
\$0-\$499.....	897	300	.66	.051	.110	.017	.32	.116	102	.017	.32	.116	122	.026	.55	.116	122	.015	.43	104	.43	.015	.124	
\$500-\$999.....	979	364	.220	.067	.140	.020	.51	.125	125	.020	.51	.125	137	.032	.60	.118	143	.012	.37	128	.37	.012	.129	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	647	265	.84	.066	.132	.025	.62	.132	89	.025	.62	.132	100	.042	.75	.122	110	.014	.47	104	.47	.014	.125	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	474	181	.90	.070	.137	.038	1.07	.138	70	.038	1.07	.138	70	.035	.68	.132	99	.022	.68	85	.68	.022	.134	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	170	72	1.07	.088	.137	.030	.69	.131	28	.030	.69	.131	19	.043	1.08	.138	33	.023	.65	30	.65	.023	.134	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	27	10	.89	.085	.153	.018	.22	.138	2	.018	.22	.138	3	.026	.50	.126	5	.021	.74	4	.74	.021	.132	
\$5,000 or over.....	841	302	.69	.046	.150	.018	.43	.154	95	.018	.43	.154	105	.025	.52	.143	122	.010	.30	104	.30	.010	.150	
Type 1.....	914	311	.69	.056	.130	.021	.49	.135	96	.021	.49	.135	96	.026	.46	.128	146	.015	.47	126	.47	.015	.136	
Types 2 and 3.....	1,849	523	.86	.067	.118	.024	.60	.119	168	.024	.60	.119	202	.034	.68	.115	195	.015	.46	173	.46	.015	.118	
Types 4 and 5.....	479	198	.92	.073	.103	.030	.90	.097	84	.030	.90	.097	82	.044	.91	.098	86	.020	.59	82	.59	.020	.102	
Types 6 and 7.....	2,350	220	.19	.015	.132	.162	2.43	.108	852	.162	2.43	.108	809	.095	1.75	.108	304	.019	.43	272	.43	.019	.113	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS	279	12	.11	.008	.126	.132	1.96	.088	100	.132	1.96	.088	101	.102	1.93	.089	17	.007	.19	16	.19	.007	.096	
\$0-\$499.....	916	57	.10	.008	.116	.176	2.65	.103	292	.176	2.65	.103	292	.084	1.51	.102	80	.013	.30	75	.30	.013	.104	
\$500-\$999.....	523	43	.26	.013	.134	.147	2.21	.109	173	.147	2.21	.109	173	.097	1.89	.107	79	.021	.48	70	.48	.021	.114	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	270	27	.19	.017	.130	.193	2.89	.117	103	.193	2.89	.117	103	.104	1.88	.118	46	.028	.57	38	.57	.028	.113	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	222	38	.26	.026	.139	.212	3.04	.121	91	.212	3.04	.121	91	.136	2.84	.119	40	.027	.65	37	.65	.027	.119	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	101	22	.38	.034	.143	.203	3.04	.129	34	.203	3.04	.129	34	.068	1.31	.134	28	.039	.90	26	.90	.039	.131	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	39	3	1.10	.103	.155	.099	1.43	.144	15	.099	1.43	.144	15	.073	1.22	.169	14	.050	.95	10	.95	.050	.140	
\$5,000 or over.....	382	46	.18	.016	.160	.106	1.62	.130	129	.106	1.62	.130	129	.064	1.16	.129	45	.014	.31	38	.31	.014	.129	
Type 1.....	511	45	.25	.013	.130	.145	2.17	.105	186	.145	2.17	.105	186	.087	1.70	.114	60	.017	.38	55	.38	.017	.125	
Types 2 and 3.....	1,018	114	.68	.019	.124	.181	2.68	.102	353	.181	2.68	.102	353	.097	1.77	.104	129	.017	.39	113	.39	.017	.110	
Types 4 and 5.....	439	15	.07	.006	.116	.188	2.89	.090	141	.188	2.89	.090	141	.126	2.27	.093	70	.029	.69	66	.69	.029	.103	
Types 6 and 7.....																								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of non-relief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 1]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—			Aver- age 3 value per house-hold	Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house-hold	Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 2	Households consuming—			Aver- age 3 value per house-hold	Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house-hold	Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 2	Households consuming—			Aver- age 3 value per house-hold	Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house-hold	Aver- age 4 value of all food per unit-meal 2		
		No.	Del.	Lb.				No.	Del.	Lb.				No.	Del.	Lb.				No.	Del.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
LETTUCE																					
SNAP BEANS, FRESH																					
PEAS, FRESH																					
BEETS AND TURNIPS, FRESH																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	12	9	0.003	0.04	0.120	348	321	0.146	2.19	0.096	326	314	0.120	2.18	0.088	95	93	0.015	0.36	0.098
\$0-\$499	236	0	0	.000	.00	.112	86	82	.127	1.84	.085	96	94	.134	2.49	.088	15	15	.007	.18	.083
\$500-\$999	462	6	6	.003	.04	.112	187	171	.154	2.33	.097	161	153	.117	2.12	.090	47	45	.014	.32	.102
\$1,000-\$1,499	134	3	2	.004	.05	.143	57	53	.163	2.49	.101	52	51	.116	2.06	.094	19	19	.021	.50	.094
\$1,500-\$1,999	46	1	1	.010	.13	.134	18	15	.114	1.72	.114	17	16	.084	1.51	.095	14	14	.054	1.35	.104
Type 1	140	2	1	.003	.03	.121	64	58	.144	2.04	.117	41	39	.091	1.61	.112	12	11	.010	.21	.114
Types 2 and 3	262	2	1	.001	.01	.105	125	116	.153	2.32	.100	122	117	.121	2.26	.096	27	27	.012	.28	.109
Types 4 and 5	276	6	5	.004	.05	.127	107	102	.156	2.36	.090	100	97	.117	2.10	.083	33	32	.017	.40	.097
Types 6 and 7	170	2	2	.004	.05	.114	62	45	.120	1.82	.070	63	61	.145	2.63	.064	23	23	.022	.56	.078
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES 2																					
All types 3	1,564	33	29	.005	.07	.086	341	326	.061	.92	.073	568	546	.105	1.90	.068	225	212	.026	.61	.077
\$0-\$499	730	26	23	.006	.11	.080	145	137	.053	.76	.066	269	259	.104	1.90	.063	95	90	.023	.51	.065
\$500-\$999	657	5	5	.003	.04	.072	154	150	.065	1.01	.074	240	232	.088	1.97	.070	92	86	.027	.66	.080
\$1,000-\$1,499	149	1	1	.001	.01	.099	36	34	.078	1.22	.085	49	45	.088	1.54	.089	30	29	.032	.78	.095
\$1,500-\$1,999	20	0	0	.000	.00	.114	3	3	.067	1.05	.082	7	7	.071	1.30	.082	6	5	.046	1.12	.092
Type 1	265	7	6	.003	.05	.100	77	77	.073	1.05	.080	90	87	.064	1.16	.086	44	40	.024	.62	.107
Types 2 and 3	337	10	10	.009	.12	.070	80	76	.098	.90	.074	112	106	.080	1.45	.071	58	57	.028	.67	.072
Types 4 and 5	602	15	13	.004	.07	.085	126	119	.099	.88	.071	225	217	.118	2.13	.069	85	79	.028	.64	.078
Types 6 and 7	339	1	0	.001	.06	.151	58	54	.059	.91	.068	141	136	.141	2.55	.053	38	36	.022	.56	.050

	ASPARAGUS, FRESH				CARROTS, FRESH				CELERY				SPINACHI, FRESH			
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>	3, 583															
All types.....	1	.083	.36	7, 136	13	0.125	.54	.138	4	0	.008	.09	187	.135	.13	7, 166
Net losses.....	359	.032	.42	.125	775		.54	.127	337	80	.015	.16	185	.124	.14	.131
Net incomes.....																
\$0-\$499.....	18	.020	.27	.118	65		.45	.115	17	3	.007	.08	7	.112	.05	.127
\$500-\$999.....	76	.019	.26	.106	176		.45	.117	52	15	.008	.09	40	.108	.06	.13
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	.028	.35	.134	207		.63	.124	88	14	.014	.14	52	.120	.08	.134
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	.047	.63	.122	163		.63	.135	78	16	.019	.20	42	.127	.09	.135
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	.039	.48	.138	118		.65	.140	65	22	.025	.26	30	.132	.10	.136
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	.037	1.08	.120	39		.64	.140	31	9	.038	.35	12	.141	.18	.131
\$5,000 or over.....	27	.024	.23	.185	7		.53	.133	6	1	.027	.33	2	.136	.19	7, 095
Type 1.....	841	.026	.25	.146	130		.43	.150	55	13	.009	.10	29	.158	.09	.161
Type 2 and 3.....	914	.024	.31	.130	215		.60	.131	99	22	.016	.16	59	.126	.07	.14
Type 4 and 5.....	1, 349	.036	.46	.125	302		.60	.119	139	22	.017	.17	75	.118	.17	.127
Type 6 and 7.....	479	.056	.81	.097	86		.45	.100	48	23	.019	.21	24	.099	.15	.100
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS	2, 350															
All types.....	4	(19)	(11)	.090	74		.07	.126	61	4	.003	.03	43	.153	.07	.116
Type 1.....	382	(19)	(11)	7, 060	12		.05	.143	14	1	.005	.04	2	.180	.01	7, 143
Type 2 and 3.....	511	0	.000	.00	17		.07	.146	13	2	.003	.03	8	.141	.02	.126
Type 4 and 5.....	1, 018	0	(19)	7, 104	33		.08	.123	31	1	.004	.03	21	.150	.04	.135
Type 6 and 7.....	439	1	(19)	7, 094	12		.05	.091	3	0	.001	.01	12	.104	.11	.073
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS	878															
All types.....	0	.000	.00		12		.03	.081	2	0	(19)	(11)	3	7, 118	.01	.083
Type 1.....	140	0	.000	.00	1		.01	7, 117	0	0	.000	.00	0	-----	.00	7, 080
Type 2 and 3.....	292	0	.000	.00	4		.02	.064	2	0	.000	.00	2	7, 118	.01	7, 087
Type 4 and 5.....	276	0	.000	.00	5		.04	.103	0	0	(19)	(11)	1	-----	.00	-----
Type 6 and 7.....	170	0	.000	.00	2		.05	7, 044	0	0	.000	.00	0	-----	.00	-----
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>8</sup>	1, 564															
All types.....	2	(19)	.01	7, 036	3		(11)	.094	3	1	(19)	.01	15	.132	.04	.061
Type 1.....	266	0	.000	.00	0		.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	2	-----	.03	7, 097
Type 2 and 3.....	357	1	(19)	7, 038	1		.01	7, 073	0	0	.000	.00	3	-----	.02	.033
Type 4 and 5.....	602	1	.001	.02	7, 053	2		7, 104	3	1	.001	.02	6	.132	.04	.050
Type 6 and 7.....	339	0	.000	.00	0		.00	-----	0	0	.000	.00	4	-----	.04	.066

See footnotes at end of table.



SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.....	2, 350	700	677	.105	2.99	.107	1,016	897	.114	2.65	.112	447	330	.047	.66	.112	53	26	.005	.05	.139
\$0-\$499.....	279	90	89	.106	2.73	.083	101	93	.083	1.98	.094	29	23	.023	.31	.092	2	1	.001	.01	7.112
\$500-\$999.....	916	251	241	.102	2.62	.102	375	351	.104	2.54	.104	154	110	.040	.54	.101	8	4	.001	.01	.088
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	523	148	144	.083	2.66	.106	224	191	.123	2.80	.112	109	88	.052	.73	.121	13	8	.004	.04	.142
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	270	89	88	.120	2.59	.117	120	104	.120	2.91	.120	69	52	.066	.94	.122	4	1	.002	.02	.134
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	222	76	74	.125	3.77	.116	121	97	.141	3.19	.125	46	31	.056	.80	.108	13	9	.018	.20	.147
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	101	41	36	.124	3.76	.128	52	44	.127	2.82	.135	28	20	.077	1.08	.134	5	1	.008	.08	.135
\$5,000 or over.....	39	5	5	.012	.60	.114	23	17	.156	2.87	.167	12	6	.047	.96	.133	8	2	.052	.63	.181
Type 1.....	382	92	90	.062	1.87	.132	151	129	.071	1.60	.135	60	46	.080	.40	.134	12	6	.006	.07	.162
Types 2 and 3.....	511	163	159	.108	2.95	.112	242	214	.103	2.47	.117	78	54	.035	.50	.122	9	4	.004	.05	.136
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	304	290	.110	3.10	.104	447	393	.116	2.68	.108	225	170	.038	.79	.110	25	12	.003	.05	.139
Types 6 and 7.....	439	141	138	.128	3.78	.088	176	161	.157	3.72	.096	84	60	.053	.76	.092	7	4	.003	.03	.102
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....	878	271	265	.095	2.88	.089	320	300	.084	2.05	.096	123	80	.031	.45	.092	2	1	.001	.01	7.152
\$0-\$499.....	236	59	57	.084	2.25	.080	94	90	.086	2.15	.084	25	15	.020	.25	.085	0	0	.000	.00	7.152
\$500-\$999.....	462	139	136	.094	2.83	.090	157	142	.078	2.06	.099	65	40	.033	.51	.093	2	1	.002	.01	7.152
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	54	53	.101	3.52	.091	48	48	.078	1.95	.105	26	18	.039	.55	.099	0	0	.000	.00	7.152
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	19	19	.134	4.78	.102	21	20	.066	1.63	.109	7	7	.046	.67	.089	0	0	.000	.00	7.152
Type 1.....	140	33	32	.062	2.04	.114	54	46	.072	1.69	.117	19	13	.027	.35	.114	1	0	.001	.01	7.107
Types 2 and 3.....	292	83	82	.075	2.21	.097	123	116	.093	2.28	.103	43	26	.030	.43	.097	0	0	.000	.00	7.136
Types 4 and 5.....	276	86	85	.117	3.31	.084	102	98	.091	2.24	.088	33	19	.026	.35	.085	1	1	.002	.01	7.136
Types 6 and 7.....	170	69	66	.119	4.01	.072	41	40	.066	1.63	.069	28	22	.043	.74	.080	0	0	.000	.00	7.136
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>8</sup>																					
All types <sup>9</sup> .....	1,564	410	397	.074	2.53	.070	292	282	.039	.94	.076	119	47	.014	.19	.075	9	2	.001	.01	.092
\$0-\$499.....	730	169	164	.038	2.05	.062	128	124	.033	.76	.067	51	13	.011	.14	.062	3	0	(10)	(1)	.079
\$500-\$999.....	657	167	161	.080	2.75	.070	124	118	.043	1.06	.080	53	23	.017	.23	.079	3	2	.001	.01	.094
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	149	61	60	.110	3.66	.086	35	35	.052	1.25	.092	12	6	.017	.23	.103	3	0	.005	.04	.092
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	9	9	.086	2.99	.071	4	4	.044	1.10	.055	3	3	.033	.48	.110	0	0	.000	.00	.092
Type 1.....	266	56	55	.049	1.64	.094	45	43	.029	.63	.100	16	7	.010	.14	.104	1	0	(10)	(1)	7.152
Types 2 and 3.....	357	83	81	.063	1.98	.070	65	61	.035	.84	.078	30	10	.014	.18	.067	2	1	.001	.01	7.086
Types 4 and 5.....	602	150	141	.071	2.39	.074	121	118	.048	1.16	.075	49	17	.016	.21	.078	4	0	.001	.01	.094
Types 6 and 7.....	339	121	120	.110	4.06	.052	61	60	.037	.89	.058	24	13	.014	.19	.060	2	1	.001	.02	7.062

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>									
		No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.											
														With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture	With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture	With-out di-rect ex-pendi-ture						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
HOUSEHOLDS OF NONRELIEF FARM FAMILIES THAT INCLUDE A HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH NATIVE-BORN <sup>1</sup>																						
NORTH AND WEST 6																						
All types-----	3, 583	587	14	41	0.36	0.124	1,090	574	0.052	0.65	0.127	748	605	0.035	0.57	0.124	841	346	0.050	0.47	0.128	
Net losses-----	55	14	1	1	.038	.127	25	8	.090	.97	.126	15	12	.048	.75	.126	16	4	.056	.51	.113	
Net incomes-----	3, 528	573	41	41	.029	.124	1,065	566	.051	.65	.127	733	593	.035	.56	.124	825	342	.050	.47	.128	
\$0-\$499-----	334	44	3	11	.024	.120	93	34	.044	.50	.123	64	40	.032	.46	.121	64	19	.037	.32	.130	
\$500-\$999-----	897	131	10	30	.024	.115	247	136	.045	.50	.118	182	145	.035	.57	.119	174	71	.039	.36	.116	
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	979	160	12	38	.031	.126	302	164	.053	.67	.128	189	159	.029	.50	.126	246	99	.056	.53	.130	
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	647	115	9	20	.031	.130	207	118	.054	.70	.133	139	114	.035	.57	.126	166	78	.055	.52	.133	
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	474	80	6	13	.033	.141	142	74	.052	.63	.133	108	94	.041	.65	.128	132	57	.058	.56	.133	
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	170	38	0	3	.038	.150	62	35	.075	1.00	.129	47	37	.058	.87	.128	38	15	.061	.58	.127	
\$5,000 or over-----	27	5	0	0	.034	.140	12	5	.078	.91	.131	4	4	.018	.30	.151	5	3	.041	.41	.146	
Type 1-----	841	117	8	21	.021	.147	249	122	.046	.56	.151	161	117	.028	.43	.142	170	71	.039	.36	.155	
Types 2 and 3-----	914	158	10	34	.028	.126	299	150	.053	.67	.130	235	191	.040	.65	.129	239	96	.054	.51	.128	
Types 4 and 5-----	1, 349	221	20	50	.030	.121	410	210	.053	.69	.117	254	205	.034	.53	.118	323	126	.052	.48	.122	
Types 6 and 7-----	479	91	4	13	.045	.102	132	92	.058	.77	.105	98	92	.042	.75	.101	109	53	.056	.59	.088	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																						
All types-----	2, 350	40	4	4	.004	.108	183	94	.016	.17	.126	165	141	.018	.25	.124	80	47	.010	.09	.118	
\$0-\$499-----	279	3	0	0	.002	.101	9	3	.006	.06	.110	13	13	.012	.18	.118	5	4	.004	.04	.115	
\$500-\$999-----	916	13	1	1	.003	.104	50	31	.010	.11	.110	45	40	.012	.18	.115	16	11	.005	.04	.087	
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	523	9	0	0	.004	.123	41	22	.015	.16	.124	51	46	.028	.41	.131	18	13	.009	.09	.120	

	ASPARAGUS, CANNED										CANNED VEGETABLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED										NAVY BEANS, DRIED										LIMA BEANS, DRIED									
	No.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.	No.	No.	DoI.	Lb.	DoI.															
\$1,500-\$1,999	270	3	.02	.069	.27	122	24	19	.019	.27	125	13	9	.011	11	.101																								
\$2,000-\$2,999	222	6	.005	.090	.33	138	18	12	.018	.24	128	17	6	.027	24	.143																								
\$3,000-\$4,999	101	4	.008	.12	.107	147	9	7	.018	.27	104	6	2	.024	21	.109																								
\$5,000 or over	39	2	.009	.06	.40	190	5	4	.024	.32	170	5	1	.045	33	.176																								
Type 1	382	5	.002	.114	.17	160	27	24	.014	.20	145	14	6	.011	.08	.139																								
Types 2 and 3	511	8	.004	.139	.12	128	40	32	.018	.27	130	12	6	.005	.04	.122																								
Types 4 and 5	1,018	19	.003	.104	.21	124	81	70	.022	.32	119	43	28	.014	.13	.114																								
Types 6 and 7	439	8	.005	.07	.089	17	15	15	.010	.15	102	11	7	.006	.06	.100																								
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																																								
All types	878	15	.004	.05	.091	.107	12	11	.003	.04	.096	12	7	.004	.04	.091																								
Type 1	140	0	.000	.00	.15	120	2	2	.004	.06	115	3	4	.010	.09	.080																								
Types 2 and 3	292	4	.002	.117	.07	113	5	5	.003	.05	112	4	2	.003	.02	.101																								
Types 4 and 5	276	7	.008	.10	.094	.096	4	3	.002	.03	.074	2	0	.002	.02	.121																								
Types 6 and 7	170	4	.005	.06	.060	.086	1	1	.002	.04	.074	3	2	.004	.07	.069																								
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>9</sup>																																								
All types	1,564	20	.002	.03	.078	.086	11	10	.002	.03	.089	18	10	.004	.04	.065																								
Type 1	266	6	.002	.106	.07	102	3	2	.002	.03	.095	4	2	.003	.03	.093																								
Types 2 and 3	357	4	.003	.090	.04	103	2	2	.001	.02	136	4	2	.007	.07	.065																								
Types 4 and 5	602	8	.003	.068	.04	077	2	2	.001	.01	.052	6	3	.003	.04	.039																								
Types 6 and 7	339	2	.001	.01	.049	.044	4	4	.004	.07	.080	4	3	.002	.02	.045																								
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																																								
All types	3,583	76	.006	.124	.12	122	899	169	0.027	0.46	0.119	367	137	0.014	0.15	0.122																								
Net losses	55	0	.000	.00	.08	.096	18	107	.021	.38	.119	3	0	.003	.05	.105																								
Net incomes	3,528	76	.006	.124	.12	122	881	167	.027	.46	.119	364	137	.015	.15	.122																								
\$0-\$499	334	3	.002	.124	.09	125	100	14	.028	.49	.116	22	8	.008	.09	.109																								
\$500-\$999	897	11	.004	.103	.11	117	201	39	.022	.37	111	73	27	.011	.12	.111																								
\$1,000-\$1,499	979	21	.006	.124	.14	117	260	40	.032	.53	118	98	37	.014	.15	.120																								
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	19	.008	.125	.09	131	148	33	.027	.44	122	74	32	.012	.17	.132																								
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	13	.008	.105	.16	120	118	27	.026	.46	132	70	25	.027	.23	.123																								
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	3	.005	.03	.13	140	44	12	.032	.51	131	24	8	.023	.25	.113																								
\$5,000 or over	27	1	.020	.15	.23	155	10	2	.046	.63	.137	3	0	.014	.15	.125																								
Type 1	841	16	.004	.146	.10	144	164	29	.017	.30	144	66	28	.010	.10	.153																								
Types 2 and 3	914	23	.008	.122	.12	124	229	36	.026	.42	127	83	34	.012	.13	.126																								
Types 4 and 5	1,349	23	.003	.121	.16	116	361	46	.030	.51	114	161	46	.015	.16	.117																								
Types 6 and 7	479	14	.009	.07	.14	102	145	37	.040	.67	.094	77	29	.027	.28	.100																								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit—meat in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> value per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> value per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food unit-meal <sup>3</sup>	Households consuming—		Aver-age <sup>3</sup> value per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>3</sup> quan-tity per house-hold	Aver-age <sup>4</sup> value of all food unit-meal <sup>3</sup>					
		Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture				Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture				Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture				Any	With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
CANNED VEGETABLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED																					
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types	2,350	16	1	0.002	0.01	0.165	37	28	0.004	0.06	0.130	151	34	0.010	0.15	0.408	147	82	0.010	0.13	0.116
Type 1	382	5	1	.003	.01	.151	9	7	.006	.07	.168	20	9	.007	.11	.142	21	12	.007	.08	.158
Types 2 and 3	511	1	0	(10)	(1)	7,176	8	4	.003	.04	.138	38	11	.009	.15	.115	26	16	.007	.10	.112
Types 4 and 5	1,018	9	0	.003	.02	1,167	15	12	.003	.05	1.14	63	7	.010	.16	.010	62	35	.010	.14	.110
Types 6 and 7	439	1	0	(10)	(1)	7,210	5	5	.006	.11	.086	30	7	.011	.15	.096	38	19	.017	.21	.104
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types	878	0	0	.000	.00	-----	10	5	.002	.02	.092	40	5	.007	.12	.078	49	18	.012	.15	.089
Type 1	140	0	0	.000	.00	-----	2	2	.002	.03	7,112	6	1	.004	.07	.110	3	1	.003	.04	.128
Types 2 and 3	262	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	2	.002	.02	1,100	11	0	.004	.08	.077	20	8	.013	.16	.093
Types 4 and 5	276	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	0	(10)	(1)	7,102	12	2	.008	.12	.071	17	5	.012	.17	.084
Types 6 and 7	170	0	0	.000	.00	-----	3	1	.004	.03	.064	11	2	.012	.21	.069	9	4	.016	.20	.078
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>1</sup>																					
All types	1,564	0	0	.000	.00	-----	4	4	(10)	.01	.064	58	2	.006	.11	.066	46	18	.005	.06	.070
Type 1	266	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	1	(10)	.01	7,039	5	2	.002	.03	.138	5	3	.002	.03	.102
Types 2 and 3	357	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	1	(10)	.01	7,102	22	0	.008	.15	.064	10	5	.004	.05	.076
Types 4 and 5	602	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	1	(10)	(1)	7,067	19	0	.005	.12	.060	20	7	.006	.07	.068
Types 6 and 7	339	0	0	.000	.00	-----	1	1	(10)	.01	7,028	12	0	.007	.12	.048	11	3	.007	.08	.051
LIMA BEANS, DRIED																					
NAVY BEANS, DRIED																					

	PEAS AND LENTILS, DRIED						DRIED VEGETABLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED						GRAPEFRUIT						LEMONS							
	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	
NORTH AND WEST <sup>1</sup>																										
All types.....	3, 583	0	0.000	0.01	0.117	87	0	0.000	0.03	0.113	217	0	0.008	0.31	0.137	856	10	0.048	0.45	0.128	15	0	0.051	0.45	0.128	
Net losses.....	55	0	0.000	0.00	0.117	87	0	0.000	0.03	0.113	215	0	0.017	0.25	0.137	846	15	0.048	0.45	0.128	15	0	0.051	0.45	0.128	
Net incomes.....	3, 528	25	3	0.001	0.117	87	69	0.004	0.03	0.113	215	69	0.017	0.25	0.137	846	15	0.048	0.45	0.128	15	0	0.051	0.45	0.128	
\$0-\$499.....	334	2	0	0.001	7.108	8	4	0.004	0.05	0.120	17	4	0.014	0.20	0.123	58	2	0.034	0.33	0.132	2	0	0.034	0.33	0.132	
\$500-\$999.....	897	7	1	0.001	0.119	18	15	0.003	0.03	0.109	35	15	0.010	0.19	0.147	168	3	0.040	0.37	0.121	3	0	0.040	0.37	0.121	
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979	7	1	0.001	0.100	19	15	0.003	0.03	0.113	52	1	0.015	0.27	0.148	211	2	0.044	0.38	0.125	2	0	0.044	0.38	0.125	
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647	4	0	0.001	0.144	21	17	0.004	0.03	0.115	51	13	0.023	0.42	0.131	186	4	0.060	0.52	0.129	4	0	0.060	0.52	0.129	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474	1	0	0.001	7.111	14	12	0.006	0.14	0.109	38	3	0.021	0.44	0.149	166	4	0.074	0.63	0.135	4	0	0.074	0.63	0.135	
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170	4	1	0.004	0.124	6	5	0.008	0.05	0.112	20	2	0.038	0.19	0.146	52	0	0.077	0.69	0.132	0	0	0.077	0.69	0.132	
\$5,000 or over.....	27	4	1	0.000	0.00	1	1	0.003	0.02	7.155	20	0	0.015	0.15	7.121	5	0	0.050	0.42	0.152	0	0	0.050	0.42	0.152	
Type 1.....	841	4	1	0.001	0.131	15	14	0.003	0.02	0.115	64	0	0.020	0.37	0.159	193	4	0.048	0.44	0.152	4	0	0.048	0.44	0.152	
Types 2 and 3.....	914	6	1	0.001	0.129	29	20	0.004	0.04	0.123	40	2	0.013	0.25	0.143	195	5	0.041	0.37	0.152	5	0	0.041	0.37	0.152	
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 349	9	0	0.001	0.112	27	23	0.003	0.03	0.112	100	12	0.021	0.38	0.128	349	6	0.058	0.50	0.122	6	0	0.058	0.50	0.122	
Types 6 and 7.....	479	6	1	0.002	0.104	16	12	0.006	0.03	0.096	13	0	0.007	0.13	0.104	119	0	0.052	0.43	0.102	0	0	0.052	0.43	0.102	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																										
All types.....	2, 350	138	102	0.009	0.14	103	25	0.003	0.04	0.120	49	1	0.007	0.11	0.150	361	2	0.026	0.35	0.126	2	0	0.026	0.35	0.126	
Type 1.....	382	16	12	0.005	0.09	130	5	0.002	0.03	0.140	12	0	0.008	0.12	0.167	63	0	0.025	0.28	0.148	0	0	0.025	0.28	0.148	
Types 2 and 3.....	511	33	25	0.007	0.12	117	5	0.001	0.02	0.111	9	0	0.006	0.08	0.143	79	0	0.024	0.27	0.128	0	0	0.024	0.27	0.128	
Types 4 and 5.....	1, 018	58	41	0.009	0.14	102	11	0.004	0.06	0.131	23	3	0.008	0.14	0.155	174	2	0.031	0.46	0.122	2	0	0.031	0.46	0.122	
Types 6 and 7.....	439	31	24	0.013	0.21	0.078	4	0.002	0.03	0.077	5	0	0.004	0.07	0.105	45	0	0.019	0.27	0.107	0	0	0.019	0.27	0.107	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																										
All types.....	878	58	40	0.010	0.16	0.080	5	0.002	0.02	0.108	1	0	(19)	0.01	7.078	69	0	0.013	0.15	0.111	0	0	0.013	0.15	0.111	
Type 1.....	140	5	4	0.008	0.08	106	2	0.003	0.05	7.110	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	11	0	0.010	0.11	0.123	0	0	0.010	0.11	0.123	
Types 2 and 3.....	292	18	13	0.008	0.13	0.084	1	0.001	0.01	0.091	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	29	0	0.016	0.06	0.110	0	0	0.016	0.06	0.110	
Types 4 and 5.....	276	25	18	0.013	0.22	0.078	2	0.003	0.04	7.114	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	26	0	0.018	0.22	0.111	0	0	0.018	0.22	0.111	
Types 6 and 7.....	170	10	5	0.014	0.21	0.065	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	1	0	0.002	0.04	7.078	3	0	0.003	0.04	0.086	0	0	0.003	0.04	0.086	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>2</sup>																										
All types.....	1, 564	171	114	0.018	0.33	0.069	2	0.001	0.01	7.054	2	0	(19)	(11)	7.098	47	1	0.004	0.05	0.089	1	0	0.004	0.05	0.089	
Type 1.....	266	30	18	0.015	0.21	0.094	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	1	0	(19)	0.01	7.134	11	1	0.004	0.05	0.107	1	0	0.004	0.05	0.107	
Types 2 and 3.....	357	36	21	0.014	0.22	0.074	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	9	0	0.002	0.04	0.068	0	0	0.002	0.04	0.068	
Types 4 and 5.....	602	71	45	0.020	0.34	0.067	2	0.002	0.03	7.054	0	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	24	0	0.005	0.07	0.087	0	0	0.005	0.07	0.087	
Types 6 and 7.....	339	34	30	0.021	0.54	0.048	0	0.000	0.00	0.000	1	0	(19)	(11)	7.062	3	0	0.002	0.03	0.099	0	0	0.002	0.03	0.099	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

(1)	(2)	Households consuming—		Aver- age <sup>2</sup> value per house- hold (5)	Aver- age <sup>3</sup> quan- tity per house- hold (6)	Aver- age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup> (7)	Households consuming—		Aver- age <sup>3</sup> value per house- hold (10)	Aver- age <sup>3</sup> quan- tity per house- hold (11)	Aver- age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup> (12)	Households consuming—		Aver- age <sup>3</sup> value per house- hold (15)	Aver- age <sup>3</sup> quan- tity per house- hold (16)	Aver- age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup> (17)	Households consuming—		Aver- age <sup>3</sup> value per house- hold (20)	Aver- age <sup>3</sup> quan- tity per house- hold (21)	Aver- age <sup>4</sup> value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup> (22)	
		No.	Dol.				No.	Dol.				No.	Dol.				No.	Dol.				No.
Analysis unit, family type, and income class	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
	ORANGES																					
	APPLES																					
	BANANAS																					
	MELONS																					
	NORTH AND WEST																					
	All types	3,583	1,470	0.121	1.94	0.128	969	579	0.062	2.26	0.124	1,554	11	0.102	1.84	0.124	336	76	0.042	1.71	0.131	
	Net losses	55	21	0.089	1.53	0.135	13	4	0.062	2.27	0.132	23	0	0.087	1.41	0.127	3	1	0.027	2.55	0.114	
	Net incomes	3,528	1,449	0.121	1.95	0.128	956	575	0.062	2.27	0.124	1,531	11	0.102	1.84	0.124	333	75	0.043	1.70	0.131	
	\$0-\$199	334	113	0.088	1.42	0.122	81	43	0.050	1.79	0.116	108	0	0.067	1.13	0.124	38	14	0.055	2.77	0.124	
\$500-\$999	897	328	0.117	1.63	0.117	196	114	0.044	1.54	0.110	336	4	0.082	1.42	0.117	80	17	0.039	1.56	0.122		
\$1,000-\$1,499	979	415	0.127	2.00	0.127	245	145	0.057	2.00	0.124	430	4	0.105	1.90	0.121	78	18	0.034	1.33	0.124		
\$1,500-\$1,999	647	269	0.130	2.12	0.137	196	115	0.073	2.74	0.130	316	3	0.116	2.10	0.128	60	10	0.037	1.22	0.146		
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	223	0.144	2.32	0.134	160	110	0.085	3.36	0.131	240	0	0.127	2.37	0.129	59	12	0.065	2.46	0.137		
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	79	0.148	2.40	0.139	68	42	0.087	3.61	0.132	84	0	0.131	2.62	0.129	15	3	0.043	2.27	0.134		
\$5,000 or over	27	12	0.214	3.34	0.132	10	6	0.108	3.69	0.134	17	0	0.130	2.43	0.136	3	1	0.064	0.37	0.151		
Type 1	841	336	0.113	1.81	0.151	191	122	0.043	1.45	0.152	313	5	0.076	1.35	0.145	81	19	0.039	1.64	0.154		
Types 2 and 3	914	428	0.132	2.13	0.132	270	147	0.068	2.34	0.130	430	1	0.104	1.82	0.129	102	24	0.048	2.02	0.127		
Types 4 and 5	1,349	532	0.119	1.91	0.119	351	199	0.061	2.18	0.115	590	3	0.105	1.86	0.118	127	26	0.047	1.81	0.124		
Types 6 and 7	479	174	0.115	1.90	0.104	157	111	0.087	3.77	0.097	231	2	0.130	2.65	0.098	26	7	0.027	0.97	0.102		

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS		2, 340	320	2	.036	.54	.126	630	338	.074	2.65	.115	469	4	.044	.75	.119	277	263	.090	6.34	.119
All types.....		279	14	0	.009	.13	.127	48	40	.028	1.21	.093	22	1	.014	.28	.110	35	33	.091	6.48	.101
\$0-\$499.....		916	63	0	.016	.24	.114	223	151	.063	2.40	.190	111	1	.024	.42	.112	110	104	.093	5.75	.110
\$500-\$999.....		523	79	0	.037	.54	.125	166	84	.082	3.44	.129	129	2	.051	.89	.118	51	47	.076	6.26	.117
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		270	44	1	.042	.67	.117	92	46	.098	3.47	.113	69	0	.068	.99	.116	26	20	.089	5.15	.120
\$1,500-\$2,999.....		222	53	0	.069	1.07	.124	71	29	.076	2.38	.128	76	0	.083	1.28	.120	24	23	.080	6.10	.143
\$2,000-\$2,999.....		101	36	0	.120	1.68	.143	34	7	.100	2.35	.129	41	0	.115	1.97	.137	17	13	.171	6.07	.158
\$3,000 or over.....		39	31	0	.249	3.47	.147	16	1	.156	2.87	.152	21	0	.126	2.10	.143	4	3	.049	2.79	.206
Type 1.....		382	55	0	.033	.47	.148	85	47	.041	1.29	.137	59	0	.028	.47	.148	39	36	.055	4.80	.143
Types 2 and 3.....		511	69	0	.032	.47	.128	162	87	.070	2.58	.123	114	2	.046	.77	.128	63	56	.086	5.36	.126
Types 4 and 5.....		1,018	145	2	.042	.61	.125	262	135	.069	1.99	.119	210	2	.047	.79	.114	120	108	.086	6.22	.115
Types 6 and 7.....		439	51	0	.032	.51	.100	141	89	.130	5.47	.101	86	1	.050	.88	.100	55	53	.134	9.07	.104
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																						
All types.....		878	79	0	.020	.33	.093	149	67	.032	1.01	.098	113	1	.025	.42	.100	101	90	.078	4.64	.103
\$0-\$499.....		236	11	0	.009	.15	.080	24	15	.015	.56	.100	13	0	.010	.16	.100	37	33	.103	5.84	.102
\$500-\$999.....		462	38	0	.018	.30	.099	95	45	.040	1.28	.098	55	1	.020	.34	.099	46	42	.068	4.11	.104
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		134	23	0	.040	.66	.091	25	6	.086	1.02	.101	32	0	.053	.97	.093	13	11	.080	5.30	.099
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		46	7	0	.043	.70	.092	5	1	.020	.88	.090	13	0	.060	1.04	.118	5	4	.040	1.89	.111
Type 1.....		140	13	0	.018	.29	.104	25	11	.028	.86	.116	18	1	.022	.35	.127	15	10	.058	1.80	.131
Types 2 and 3.....		292	24	0	.017	.28	.107	55	27	.031	.92	.107	41	0	.022	.38	.106	35	32	.063	4.18	.110
Types 4 and 5.....		276	25	0	.024	.39	.089	38	16	.030	.96	.087	28	0	.024	.43	.099	37	35	.097	6.84	.092
Types 6 and 7.....		170	17	0	.022	.35	.073	31	13	.040	1.35	.082	20	0	.031	.55	.073	14	13	.088	4.20	.082
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES*																						
All types.....		1,564	59	0	.008	.12	.091	156	55	.020	.55	.086	58	0	.007	.12	.072	176	159	.075	5.55	.079
\$0-\$499.....		730	15	0	.004	.06	.088	45	18	.013	.33	.077	15	0	.004	.06	.067	96	84	.079	6.00	.076
\$500-\$999.....		657	26	0	.008	.13	.086	74	26	.023	.65	.076	29	0	.009	.14	.069	66	63	.077	5.99	.080
\$1,000-\$1,499.....		149	16	0	.021	.36	.097	31	9	.043	1.15	.111	12	0	.015	.24	.083	12	11	.054	2.42	.087
\$1,500-\$1,999.....		20	2	0	.034	.52	.123	3	0	.026	.28	.071	2	0	.028	.45	.091	1	0	.010	.10	.064
Type 1.....		266	10	0	.007	.11	.118	23	8	.016	.47	.114	3	0	.002	.04	.107	25	22	.041	2.85	.098
Types 2 and 3.....		357	9	0	.006	.08	.090	31	8	.018	.47	.088	19	0	.011	.16	.084	37	33	.068	5.12	.089
Types 4 and 5.....		602	29	0	.010	.15	.092	69	27	.023	.57	.090	22	0	.007	.11	.066	83	75	.088	6.42	.076
Types 6 and 7.....		339	11	0	.007	.13	.063	33	12	.021	.67	.054	14	0	.008	.14	.058	31	29	.087	6.60	.063

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—		Aver-age value of all food per household		Aver-age quan-tity per household		Aver-age value of all food per unit-meal <sup>2</sup>		Households consuming—		Aver-age value of all food per household		Aver-age quan-tity per household		Aver-age value of all food per unit-meal <sup>3</sup>						
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
(1)	(2)																					
[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>3</sup> ]																						
NORTH AND WEST																						
BERRIES, FRESH																						
All types-----	3,583	552	342	0.084	1.04	0.129	307	840	0.026	0.79	0.129	307	840	0.005	0.21	0.129	174	91	0.014	0.23	0.124	
Net losses-----	55	5	3	.043	.54	.139	7	1	.050	.79	.141	0	0	.000	.00	.129	4	1	.025	.30	.134	
Net incomes-----	3,528	547	339	.085	1.05	.129	300	833	.025	.65	.124	112	78	.006	.21	.129	170	90	.014	.22	.124	
\$0-\$499-----	334	20	11	.028	.31	.124	29	9	.027	.53	.119	10	8	.006	.22	.099	11	6	.012	.17	.129	
\$500-\$999-----	897	125	81	.065	.77	.118	62	10	.022	.54	.114	23	18	.005	.20	.114	41	21	.013	.25	.110	
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	979	157	100	.085	1.06	.124	86	24	.024	.57	.119	25	16	.005	.16	.138	44	24	.015	.26	.125	
\$1,500-\$1,999-----	647	121	71	.116	1.42	.136	45	15	.018	.46	.133	24	13	.006	.16	.144	35	16	.011	.18	.129	
\$2,000-\$2,999-----	474	90	57	.115	1.47	.138	51	16	.037	1.05	.137	18	16	.006	.34	.142	29	20	.016	.23	.130	
\$3,000-\$4,999-----	170	28	16	.107	1.29	.146	23	7	.044	1.06	.128	10	7	.007	.35	.115	8	3	.013	.19	.132	
\$5,000 or over-----	27	6	3	.076	.98	.158	4	2	.038	.34	.161	2	0	.013	.67	.148	2	0	.024	.19	.130	
Type 1-----	841	119	56	.057	.67	.153	72	18	.024	.60	.146	22	14	.004	.11	.159	37	22	.013	.19	.145	
Types 2 and 3-----	914	137	86	.076	.97	.130	77	22	.022	.53	.127	35	25	.002	.26	.136	40	16	.011	.18	.135	
Types 4 and 5-----	1,349	223	145	.102	1.24	.122	130	31	.031	.80	.117	37	25	.005	.21	.119	74	39	.016	.26	.119	
Types 6 and 7-----	479	73	55	.101	1.26	.111	28	13	.020	.60	.099	18	15	.007	.30	.098	23	14	.013	.20	.091	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																						
All types-----	2,350	176	150	.022	.38	.106	412	396	.042	1.99	.111	77	69	.005	.24	.117	30	19	.005	.07	.125	
\$0-\$499-----	279	24	22	.026	.51	.093	54	54	.042	2.15	.097	4	4	.001	.06	.086	0	0	.000	.00	.131	
\$500-\$999-----	916	53	50	.017	.29	.092	193	190	.053	2.49	.107	33	32	.004	.23	.116	12	10	.007	.10	.131	
\$1,000-\$1,499-----	523	45	35	.023	.41	.112	75	72	.035	1.71	.110	13	9	.004	.22	.100	7	4	.003	.05	.112	





	FRUIT JUICES, CANNED				APRICOTS, DRIED				PRUNES, DRIED				RAISINS						
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.			
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>8</sup>																			
All types.....	97	.83	.011	.20	.091	18	.002	.04	.078	4	0	.001	(11)	.097	16	.002	.03	.081	
Type 1.....	26	.23	.012	.21	.119	3	.002	.03	.126	0	0	.000	0.00	2	.001	.02	.02	7.149	
Types 2 and 3.....	21	18	.009	.16	.099	2	.001	.02	.072	1	0	(10)	(11)	3	.002	.02	.062	.065	
Types 4 and 5.....	30	35	.011	.20	.078	5	.001	.01	.079	3	0	.001	.01	4	.001	.03	.092	.092	
Types 6 and 7.....	15	12	.014	.23	.062	8	.005	.10	.062	0	0	.000	.00	7	.003	.06	.062	.062	
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>																			
All types.....	3,583																		
Net losses.....	55																		
Net incomes.....	3,528																		
\$0-\$499.....	334																		
\$500-\$999.....	897																		
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	979																		
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	647																		
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	474																		
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	170																		
\$5,000 or over.....	27																		
Type 1.....	841																		
Types 2 and 3.....	914																		
Types 4 and 5.....	1,349																		
Types 6 and 7.....	479																		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																			
All types.....	2,350																		
Type 1.....	382																		
Types 2 and 3.....	511																		
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018																		
Types 6 and 7.....	439																		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPER <sup>8</sup>																			
All types.....	878																		
Type 1.....	140																		
Types 2 and 3.....	292																		
Types 4 and 5.....	276																		
Types 6 and 7.....	170																		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 3]

(1)	(2)	Households consuming—		Aver- age 3 value of all food per house- hold unit-meal <sup>4</sup>	(7)	Households consuming—		Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house- hold unit-meal <sup>4</sup>	(16)	Households consuming—		Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house- hold unit-meal <sup>4</sup>	(17)	Households consuming—		Aver- age 3 quan- tity per house- hold unit-meal <sup>4</sup>	(21)	(22)	
		No.	Dol.			No.	Dol.			No.	Dol.			No.	Dol.				No.
Analysis unit, family type, and income class																			
FRUIT JUICES, CANNED																			
APRICOTS, DRIED																			
PRUNES, DRIED																			
RAISINS																			
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																			
All types	1,564	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	70.100
Type 1	266	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	7.057
Type 2 and 3	357	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	7.144
Type 4 and 5	692	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	7.144
Type 6 and 7	339	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	7.144
PEACHES, DRIED																			
DRIED FRUIT, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED																			
NUTS, SHELLED																			
NUTS IN SHELL																			
NORTH AND WEST (																			
All types	3,583	78	0.006	0.03	0.125	41	0.002	0.02	0.112	104	0.007	0.02	0.141	39	0.002	0.01	0.145	0.145	
Type 1	841	15	0.005	0.03	0.146	7	0.001	0.01	0.118	18	0.005	0.01	0.169	8	0.001	0.01	0.183	0.183	
Type 2 and 3	914	27	0.006	0.03	0.136	11	0.002	0.01	0.110	25	0.007	0.02	0.142	10	0.002	0.01	0.135	0.135	
Type 4 and 5	1,349	22	0.005	0.03	0.109	16	0.002	0.02	0.112	52	0.009	0.03	0.134	16	0.002	0.01	0.136	0.136	
Type 6 and 7	479	14	0.008	0.05	0.115	7	0.004	0.03	0.106	9	0.004	0.01	0.122	5	0.005	0.02	0.132	0.132	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																			
All types	2,350	78	0.010	0.07	0.117	54	0.005	0.04	0.123	19	0.003	0.01	0.128	22	0.003	0.02	0.130	0.130	
Type 1	382	15	0.009	0.07	0.149	6	0.003	0.03	0.155	2	0.001	0.01	0.121	3	0.001	0.01	0.125	0.125	
Type 2 and 3	511	17	0.008	0.06	0.116	13	0.004	0.04	0.126	2	0.004	0.02	0.113	5	0.004	0.02	0.140	0.140	
Type 4 and 5	1,018	33	0.010	0.07	0.104	27	0.006	0.06	0.122	12	0.003	0.01	0.133	10	0.004	0.02	0.115	0.115	
Type 6 and 7	439	13	0.012	0.10	0.114	8	0.004	0.03	0.098	3	0.003	0.01	0.116	4	0.004	0.02	0.152	0.152	



TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit-meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Number of households	PEANUT BUTTER			COFFEE			TEA			COCOA										
		Households consuming—		Average value of all food per household	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per household	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per household	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per household								
		No.	With- out di- rect ex- pendi- ture	Average value per household	No.	With- out di- rect ex- pendi- ture	Average value per household	No.	With- out di- rect ex- pendi- ture	Average value per household	No.	With- out di- rect ex- pendi- ture	Average value per household								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.																					
Type 1.....	382	16	0	0.007	0.03	0.144	341	0	0.142	0.67	0.127	125	0	0.038	0.09	0.140	21	0	0.005	0.03	0.149
Types 2 and 3.....	511	61	0	0.020	0.11	0.133	435	1	0.132	0.62	0.112	170	0	0.045	0.10	0.122	60	0	0.011	0.05	0.129
Types 4 and 5.....	1,018	95	0	0.016	0.08	0.118	925	1	0.178	0.85	0.102	349	0	0.048	0.11	0.108	118	0	0.012	0.05	0.105
Types 6 and 7.....	439	54	3	0.024	0.14	0.106	391	2	0.164	0.81	0.088	97	0	0.030	0.07	0.097	72	1	0.015	0.08	0.090
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓																
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																					
All types.....	878	61	0	0.013	0.07	0.090	735	0	0.136	0.65	0.087	221	1	0.033	0.07	0.102	91	0	0.009	0.05	0.098
\$0-\$499.....	236	10	0	0.007	0.04	0.095	203	0	0.126	0.66	0.080	53	1	0.026	0.06	0.095	20	0	0.007	0.03	0.082
\$500-\$999.....	462	31	0	0.012	0.07	0.085	387	0	0.137	0.66	0.087	104	0	0.028	0.06	0.100	42	0	0.007	0.04	0.105
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	134	12	0	0.019	0.10	0.095	109	0	0.140	0.59	0.083	45	0	0.053	0.12	0.114	21	0	0.014	0.08	0.102
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	8	0	0.029	0.20	0.092	36	0	0.158	0.67	0.097	19	0	0.056	0.12	0.105	8	0	0.019	0.12	0.095
Type 1.....	140	4	0	0.004	0.02	0.138	108	0	0.106	0.50	0.105	45	1	0.040	0.08	0.122	6	0	0.002	0.02	0.108
Types 2 and 3.....	292	16	0	0.009	0.05	0.103	228	0	0.114	0.52	0.094	83	0	0.037	0.08	0.107	34	0	0.009	0.05	0.106
Types 4 and 5.....	276	18	0	0.012	0.07	0.089	246	0	0.168	0.82	0.083	63	0	0.030	0.07	0.093	30	0	0.010	0.05	0.094
Types 6 and 7.....	170	23	0	0.028	0.16	0.073	153	0	0.144	0.71	0.069	30	0	0.022	0.05	0.076	21	0	0.012	0.06	0.088
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓																
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>3</sup>																					
All types.....	1,564	18	0	0.002	0.01	0.074	981	2	0.090	0.45	0.068	130	1	0.009	0.02	0.080	50	0	0.003	0.02	0.075
\$0-\$499.....	730	9	0	0.002	0.01	0.064	426	2	0.076	0.39	0.062	47	0	0.007	0.01	0.069	19	0	0.002	0.01	0.074
\$500-\$999.....	657	6	0	0.002	0.01	0.072	422	0	0.095	0.47	0.069	67	1	0.012	0.02	0.074	27	0	0.004	0.02	0.075

	CHOCOLATE				PACKAGED DESSERTS				PICKLES, OLIVES, RELISHES				CANNED SOUPS			
	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	Lb.	Dol.
149	2	0	0	0	0	.125	.58	.080	13	0	.012	.03	3	0	.001	.01
20	1	0	0	0	0	.157	.74	.076	1	0	.003	.01	0	0	.000	.00
266	2	0	0	0	2	.077	.37	.087	20	0	.007	.01	6	0	.002	.01
357	7	0	0	0	209	.084	.42	.071	33	0	.011	.03	17	0	.005	.02
602	4	0	0	0	405	.102	.51	.067	47	0	.009	.02	17	0	.002	.02
339	5	0	0	0	209	.083	.43	.065	30	1	.009	.02	10	0	.003	.02
NORTH AND WEST																
All types.....																
Net losses.....																
Net incomes.....																
3,583	181	1	0	0	467	0.140	.116	.127	1,022	816	0.073	.128	192	192	0.111	.133
55	2	0	0	3	3	.005	.03	.117	15	14	.077	.141	2	1	.006	.131
3,528	179	1	0	464	464	.005	.02	.140	1,007	802	.073	.128	190	37	.011	.133
334	9	0	0	0	20	.003	.01	.151	83	62	.067	.133	16	3	.010	.129
\$500-\$999	32	0	0	0	80	.004	.01	.120	117	184	.056	.118	33	4	.007	.121
\$1,000-\$1,499	46	0	0	0	118	.003	.02	.141	214	200	.067	.128	62	11	.012	.135
\$1,500-\$1,999	53	0	0	0	120	.009	.04	.148	221	178	.088	.130	42	12	.014	.124
\$2,000-\$2,999	474	25	1	0	88	.006	.02	.148	162	128	.093	.124	24	3	.011	.150
\$3,000-\$4,999	170	11	0	0	31	.007	.03	.117	60	44	.082	.127	11	2	.020	.161
\$5,000 or over	27	3	0	0	7	.020	.07	.170	10	6	.126	.144	2	2	.008	.156
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																
841	26	0	0	0	75	0.002	.01	.173	219	176	.056	.157	45	5	.010	.147
914	59	0	0	0	115	0.007	.03	.137	256	199	.073	.131	62	14	.013	.136
1,349	78	1	0	0	139	0.007	.03	.139	389	307	.076	.121	67	13	.010	.130
479	18	0	0	0	83	0.004	.02	.101	158	134	.092	.100	18	6	.010	.105
All types.....																
2,350	67	1	0	0	34	0.003	.01	.113	355	297	.035	.120	113	66	.013	.116
Type 1.....																
382	8	0	0	0	0	.002	.01	.144	48	37	.027	.146	15	16	.009	.136
511	18	0	0	0	8	0.003	.01	.118	78	64	.033	.128	31	15	.013	.126
1,018	29	1	0	0	22	0.003	.01	.109	172	148	.040	.115	46	29	.013	.110
439	12	0	0	0	4	0.004	.02	.103	57	48	.032	.103	21	16	.016	.098
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																
All types.....																
878	29	0	0	0	4	0.003	.01	.097	78	69	.023	.105	22	12	.005	.096
Type 1.....																
140	3	0	0	0	1	0.001	(1)	.150	11	8	.018	.120	4	4	.005	.095
292	13	0	0	0	2	0.003	.01	.097	28	28	.020	.111	9	5	.005	.110
276	9	0	0	0	1	0.003	.02	.086	23	24	.034	.102	4	1	.004	.099
170	4	0	0	0	0	0.002	.01	.080	10	9	.015	.081	5	2	.005	.071

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 53.—ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME DURING ONE WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Number of households consuming specified items of food, average value and average quantity per household, and average value of all food per food-expenditure unit—meal in households consuming specified item, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

Analysis unit, family type, and income class	Num-ber of house-holds	Households consuming—				Average value of all food per household <sup>3</sup>	Average quantity of all food per household <sup>3</sup>	Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Households consuming—		Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>	Average quantity of all food per household	Average value of all food per unit-meal <sup>5</sup>									
		With-out di-rect ex-pen-diture		Any di-rect ex-pen-diture																		
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent																	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
CHOCOLATE																						
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>9</sup>																						
All types	1,564	22	0	0.002	0.001	0.058	7	0	(0)	(1)	0.058	4	34	0.005	(2)	0.089	12	6	0.003	(2)	0.081	
Type 1	205	2	0	(0)	(1)	7.053	1	0	(0)	(1)	7.053	4	4	.003	(2)	.124	1	0	(0)	(2)	7.057	
Types 2 and 3	357	6	0	.002	.01	.075	0	0	.000	.00	.00	10	8	.005	(2)	.089	3	1	.002	(2)	.086	
Types 4 and 5	602	11	0	.002	.01	.076	4	0	.001	(1)	.071	17	14	.005	(2)	.082	4	1	.002	(2)	.094	
Types 6 and 7	359	3	0	(0)	(1)	.083	2	0	(0)	(1)	7.034	9	8	.007	(2)	.086	4	4	.006	(2)	.072	

PICKLES, OLIVES, RELISHES

PACKAGED DESSERTS

CHOCOLATE

CANNED SOUPS

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary selected food check lists. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

3 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2), or without direct expenditure (columns 3, 8, 13, or 18).

4 See Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit.

5 New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

6 Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

7 Negro operators and sharecroppers.

8 Includes 8 households with income \$2,000 or over.

9 \$0.0050 or less.

10 \$0.0050 or less.

11 \$0.0050 or less.

12 Includes sweetened condensed milk, dry whole milk, and flavored milks.

13 Information by income and family type is not available. The figures given for the "All types" lines for each region are estimates based on hand tabulation of the food check lists.

14 Includes beef heart, beef tongue, tripe.

15 Includes all smoked or cured pork not considered ham, such as Canadian bacon, pickled pig's feet.

16 Includes sweetbreads, calves' brains, hearts, and liver.

17 Includes lamb hearts, kidneys, and liver.

18 Sum of all items referring to lamb and mutton.

19 Sum of all items referring to veal.

20 Sum of 4 succeeding items—bobogama and other lunch meats, fresh or smoked, canned meats, cooked meats, and other meats not elsewhere specified.

21 Includes any meat purchased cooked, whole or sliced, except those entered under bobogama and other lunch meats.

22 Includes game as partridge, pheasant, rabbit, squirrel, venison; special meat products as tripe, tongue, kidney, and other organs where it was not known whether they were beef, veal, lamb, or pork.

23 Information not available.

TABLE 54.—SPECIFIED ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME IN A WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity of 13 specified items of food consumed at home per household in a week, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States, March–November 1936

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>1</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(1)	Average <sup>2</sup> quantity consumed per household in a week											Toma- toes, citrus fruit <sup>3</sup> (15)	
		House- holds Number (2)	Milk, fluid whole Quarts (3)	Butter Pounds (4)	Lard, lard compound, vegetable shorten- ings Pounds (5)	Bacon, salt side Pounds (6)	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye Pounds (7)	Flour, white, graham, rye Pounds (8)	Corn meal, hominy grits Pounds (9)	Rice Pounds (10)	Breakfast cereals Un- cooked Pounds (11)	Ready- to-eat Pounds (12)		Pota- toes, white Pounds (13)
NORTH AND WEST <sup>6</sup>													Pounds	4.24
Type 1	841	11.98	1.47	1.24	0.62	4.24	4.76	0.15	0.18	0.67	0.50	12.04	4.24	4.80
Net losses	820	10.80	1.45	1.24	.76	3.40	8.95	.00	.18	.61	.50	12.33	3.98	4.98
Net incomes			1.47	1.24	0.62	4.26	4.65	.15	.18	.67	.50	12.03	4.25	4.80
0-499	134	9.29	1.36	1.12	.45	3.31	5.09	.16	.24	.63	.48	10.89	3.26	3.94
500-999	282	10.23	1.33	1.12	.63	4.09	4.37	.15	.14	.63	.50	11.48	3.96	4.05
1,000-1,499	183	11.63	1.63	1.36	.65	4.53	4.96	.21	.16	.65	.52	12.95	4.63	5.43
1,500-1,999	129	11.50	1.70	1.24	.67	5.05	4.32	.08	.19	.74	.50	12.42	4.68	5.25
2,000-2,999	67	12.87	1.68	1.58	.62	4.83	4.80	.12	.29	.84	.49	13.91	5.67	5.97
3,000-4,999	20	10.28	1.64	1.38	1.02	4.16	4.51	.24	.15	.53	.49	10.70	3.96	8.57
5,000 or over	5	9.20	1.40	1.20	.60	2.56	3.70	.00	.00	.80	1.00	9.70	3.68	4.46
Types 2 and 3	914	16.41	1.82	1.52	.82	5.07	6.26	.20	.25	.89	.72	17.30	5.70	5.45
Net losses	15	12.40	1.33	1.75	1.17	4.97	6.33	.17	.00	.68	.63	14.97	6.53	4.51
Net incomes	899	16.48	1.82	1.51	.82	5.07	6.26	.20	.25	.89	.72	17.34	5.69	5.46
0-499	84	13.34	1.66	1.26	.95	3.37	6.02	.11	.20	.73	.78	14.44	3.90	4.85
500-999	237	16.03	1.66	1.45	.65	4.23	6.20	.18	.23	.99	.63	15.40	4.56	4.77
1,000-1,499	200	16.35	1.95	1.61	.87	5.15	6.26	.25	.24	.83	.70	18.10	5.87	3.46
1,500-1,999	163	17.77	1.87	1.42	.81	6.24	6.21	.12	.28	.96	.80	17.72	6.68	6.27
2,000-2,999	94	17.23	1.76	1.66	.86	5.96	6.53	.16	.33	.93	.78	19.91	6.84	5.53
3,000-4,999	37	19.53	2.15	1.64	1.03	6.52	6.43	.27	.85	.85	.83	21.88	8.37	7.54
5,000 or over	4	22.75	2.62	2.38	1.38	5.80	9.00	.00	.25	.52	.82	21.50	7.40	7.70

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 54.—SPECIFIED ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME IN A WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity of 13 specified items of food consumed at home per household in a week, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households (2)	Average <sup>3</sup> quantity consumed per household in a week												
		Milk, fluid whole (3)	Butter (4)	Lard, hard compound, vegetable shortenings (5)	Bacon, salt side (6)	Bread, white, whole wheat, rye (7)	Flour, white, Graham, rye (8)	Corn meal, hominy grits (9)	Rice (10)	Breakfast cereals (11, 12)		Potatoes, white (13)	Leafy, green, yellow, vegetable (14)	Tomatoes, citrus fruit <sup>4</sup> (15)
	Number	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
NORTH AND WEST <sup>5</sup> —continued														
Types 4 and 5.....	18	16.61	2.47	1.73	1.19	7.13	8.18	.44	.17	.70	1.10	20.08	2.87	5.92
Net losses.....	1,331	16.96	2.18	1.80	.97	5.79	8.19	.20	.31	1.08	.78	21.08	6.12	5.88
Net incomes.....	104	15.35	1.85	1.56	.68	4.68	7.94	.16	.20	.91	.64	18.81	3.99	4.38
0-499.....	288	14.13	1.89	1.51	.89	4.40	8.31	.20	.27	.98	.68	17.56	4.90	4.75
500-999.....	368	16.93	2.16	1.80	.94	5.46	8.54	.21	.28	1.08	.76	21.89	5.80	5.70
1,000-1,499.....	254	18.22	2.33	1.76	1.08	6.32	8.04	.16	.44	1.19	.90	20.25	6.61	5.95
1,500-1,999.....	222	19.24	2.40	2.00	1.00	6.63	8.42	.24	.31	1.11	.83	23.25	7.83	7.34
2,000-2,999.....	84	18.27	2.40	2.22	1.10	9.38	6.66	.30	.37	1.28	.86	28.82	8.63	7.83
3,000-4,999.....	13	21.08	2.71	2.15	2.27	6.48	6.86	.15	.04	.80	1.02	23.12	4.46	9.73
5,000 or over.....	479	22.60	2.12	2.09	.82	6.73	10.77	.34	.43	1.35	.89	30.83	7.74	5.77
Types 6 and 7.....	1	7.80	7.40	3.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.54	7.50	7.10	7.60	7.10	7.10
Net losses.....	478	22.63	2.12	2.09	.82	6.74	10.74	.34	.43	1.35	.89	30.77	7.76	5.77
Net incomes.....	12	22.00	1.65	1.62	1.50	4.38	10.96	.62	.54	1.97	.60	22.25	6.26	3.42
0-499.....	90	17.37	1.78	1.86	.73	5.03	9.78	.42	.27	1.39	.67	26.19	6.04	5.62
500-999.....	140	26.25	2.11	1.98	.80	5.74	11.58	.42	.36	1.39	.86	29.90	6.43	4.83
1,000-1,499.....	111	23.07	1.97	2.17	.66	6.85	12.73	.37	.42	1.09	1.02	31.09	8.72	5.06
1,500-1,999.....	91	20.39	2.40	2.79	.84	8.42	8.03	.33	.60	1.41	1.07	33.74	9.58	8.26
2,000-2,999.....	29	31.66	3.03	2.33	1.02	11.26	11.78	.21	.71	1.79	1.76	41.59	11.17	6.54
3,000-4,999.....	5	22.60	2.40	1.70	.80	12.06	3.40	.00	.40	.72	.88	34.00	5.16	6.38
5,000 or over.....	5	22.60	2.40	1.70	.80	12.06	3.40	.00	.40	.72	.88	34.00	5.16	6.38

SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS													
Type 1													
382	7.23	1.60	2.31	1.94	.91	9.26	8.89	.71	.19	.15	3.74	4.99	2.94
93	5.63	1.69	1.90	1.81	.43	9.95	9.99	.62	.16	.06	3.75	4.27	1.74
155	6.87	1.55	2.27	1.89	.60	9.54	9.39	.62	.19	.13	3.59	5.18	2.73
74	9.47	1.42	2.36	1.75	1.19	9.01	8.17	1.07	.22	.20	4.62	4.08	3.14
22	8.34	1.73	2.84	2.75	2.82	7.23	6.86	.60	.15	.30	3.45	4.40	2.83
18	8.78	1.62	3.47	2.80	2.06	7.67	6.90	.87	.11	.14	5.82	7.93	6.45
13	5.33	1.77	2.35	2.50	1.73	7.62	7.62	.65	.39	.38	3.58	5.51	4.79
7	8.71	2.43	3.43	2.43	3.49	10.29	7.63	1.36	.24	.61	6.86	3.68	9.24
Types 2 and 3													
511	12.72	1.83	3.00	2.49	1.10	11.77	10.28	1.06	.26	.19	5.31	6.55	3.84
0-499	7.20	1.61	2.42	2.39	.28	11.69	11.70	.61	.27	.08	5.05	6.43	2.52
500-999	13.26	1.89	3.01	2.00	.56	12.47	10.52	1.09	.25	.14	5.21	6.15	3.39
1,000-1,499	13.31	1.83	3.38	2.41	1.57	11.75	8.71	1.13	.31	.24	5.93	7.47	4.26
1,500-1,999	12.91	2.02	3.04	2.57	1.99	10.50	8.43	1.40	.19	.28	4.94	7.39	3.45
2,000-2,999	16.41	1.44	3.03	2.16	2.35	9.91	10.71	1.36	.28	.32	5.62	7.24	3.93
3,000-4,999	11.50	1.31	3.12	2.69	3.98	10.25	9.08	.89	.36	.45	5.25	4.44	5.77
5,000 or over	32.33	.67	3.83	2.00	5.05	8.83	5.40	1.42	.00	.60	4.67	5.37	4.53
Types 4 and 5													
1,018	12.86	2.33	3.25	3.09	1.09	14.59	13.96	1.23	.26	.17	6.21	7.85	4.73
0-499	6.87	1.88	2.43	2.25	.56	12.90	14.40	.93	.11	.06	2.94	6.94	2.21
500-999	10.94	2.61	3.00	2.74	.41	15.15	14.90	.83	.23	.06	5.43	6.75	3.80
1,000-1,499	13.98	2.11	3.27	3.32	1.14	15.15	14.45	1.41	.26	.17	7.38	8.15	4.33
1,500-1,999	14.85	2.34	3.49	3.50	1.24	14.63	14.25	1.51	.36	.19	6.84	8.68	5.29
2,000-2,999	121	14.66	3.66	3.21	1.71	13.98	10.97	1.44	.25	.28	6.78	9.25	5.74
3,000-4,999	55	17.63	2.76	4.05	2.68	13.42	11.60	1.66	.26	.40	7.66	10.06	8.69
5,000 or over	16.38	2.44	3.85	3.23	4.71	10.98	12.31	2.48	.45	.77	5.88	6.75	12.49
Types 6 and 7													
439	17.74	2.31	3.92	3.47	.91	20.29	16.62	1.87	.27	.22	6.71	8.26	5.36
0-499	12.46	1.61	3.06	2.51	.22	17.19	16.99	1.57	.11	.00	2.50	6.52	4.92
500-999	12.88	2.61	3.74	3.28	.39	19.65	17.03	1.40	.18	.04	5.30	7.98	4.53
1,000-1,499	115	19.64	3.79	3.79	1.14	20.83	17.49	1.99	.42	.41	7.94	9.01	6.11
1,500-1,999	58	24.34	4.25	3.59	1.01	21.16	17.25	2.49	.41	.32	8.78	9.05	4.92
2,000-2,999	50	25.32	4.55	3.60	1.90	22.88	13.42	2.75	.18	.30	7.30	7.30	7.19
3,000-4,999	17	18.92	5.41	4.68	1.87	15.69	14.98	1.59	.42	.30	12.35	9.69	4.67
5,000 or over	7	3.50	73.50	73.50	73.80	730.00	73.55	7.90	7.60	7.15	72.50	77.00	79.00
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS													
Type 1 <sup>s</sup>													
140	4.89	1.20	2.61	2.04	.38	9.70	7.48	.48	.10	.04	3.41	5.64	2.47
0-499	5.04	1.21	2.36	1.64	.30	10.09	9.41	.75	.11	.00	1.67	5.51	2.35
500-999	74	5.00	2.63	2.25	.47	9.51	6.47	.32	.08	.06	5.46	5.46	3.36
1,000-1,499	9	1.19	3.89	2.72	.11	9.33	4.52	.50	.27	.13	6.67	7.00	3.68

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 54.—SPECIFIED ITEMS OF FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME IN A WEEK (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity of 13 specified items of food consumed at home per household in a week, by family type and income, 4 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

(1) Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(2) Households	Average <sup>3</sup> quantity consumed per household in a week										(15) Tomatoes, citrus fruit <sup>3</sup>		
		(3) Milk, fluid whole	(4) Butter	(5) Lard, lard compound, vegetable shortenings	(6) Bacon, salt side	(7) Bread, white, whole wheat, rye	(8) Flour, white, graham, rye	(9) Corn meal, hominy grits	(10) Rice	Breakfast cereals			(13) Potatoes, white	(14) Leafy, green, yellow, citrus, vegetable <sup>4</sup>
	Number	Quarts	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—CON.														
Types 2 and 3 <sup>9</sup>	252	6.62	1.40	2.55	2.73	0.50	11.45	8.84	0.88	0.16	0.13	4.48	6.80	3.06
0-499	104	6.32	1.45	2.20	2.35	.34	11.39	9.97	1.14	.10	.05	3.23	5.94	2.80
500-999	144	7.04	1.53	2.67	2.85	.54	11.44	8.90	.73	.20	.14	4.78	7.48	3.45
1,000-1,499	34	5.24	.81	2.91	3.49	.76	11.32	3.80	.84	.08	.24	5.82	6.46	3.00
Types 4 and 5 <sup>10</sup>	276	10.44	2.21	3.30	3.52	.63	16.85	13.79	.86	.12	.09	5.17	7.60	3.21
0-499	51	5.58	2.36	2.74	2.66	.21	15.45	14.54	.73	.13	.07	2.77	4.86	2.08
500-999	150	11.17	2.44	3.29	3.41	.43	17.71	14.62	1.00	.08	.04	4.66	7.27	3.09
1,000-1,499	53	13.51	1.69	3.64	4.86	1.30	15.62	12.02	.71	.11	.20	7.25	10.45	4.84
Types 6 and 7 <sup>9</sup>	170	10.39	1.94	3.44	3.91	.48	20.08	15.54	1.43	.09	.04	5.13	6.19	2.78
0-499	28	7.77	1.78	2.45	2.43	.30	17.43	15.06	1.30	.07	.00	4.39	7.62	3.38
500-999	94	10.27	2.25	3.38	2.69	.38	20.73	16.64	1.14	.06	.02	4.45	6.10	2.75
1,000-1,499	38	13.13	1.39	3.97	5.16	.67	19.42	13.73	2.34	.17	.10	5.67	5.98	2.14
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>11</sup>														
Type 1 <sup>12</sup>	266	2.18	.87	2.17	2.04	.33	8.62	8.57	.83	.03	.02	1.58	4.44	.94
0-499	172	1.49	.82	2.14	1.98	.23	8.69	8.75	.81	.01	.01	1.17	4.20	.56
500-999	80	3.57	1.06	2.17	2.28	.47	8.48	8.43	.80	.04	.03	2.26	4.90	1.80
1,000-1,499	11	3.27	.54	2.36	1.45	.60	7.91	7.26	.64	.35	.00	3.54	4.45	.95

	357	3.16	.95	2.60	2.52	.29	10.98	9.71	1.12	.04	.02	2.25	5.02	1.15
Types 2 and 3 <sup>1</sup> .....														
0-499.....	213	2.26	.85	2.54	2.34	.19	10.64	10.06	1.14	.02	.01	1.55	4.51	.95
500-999.....	121	3.13	1.06	2.64	2.76	.31	11.56	9.05	1.00	.07	.02	2.67	5.34	1.40
1,000-1,499.....	18	11.41	1.26	3.14	2.83	1.16	11.56	10.33	1.80	.07	.04	7.78	8.72	1.64
Types 4 and 5 <sup>1</sup> .....														
0-499.....	602	4.26	1.27	3.04	3.30	.38	14.22	13.57	1.13	.06	.01	3.04	6.48	1.60
500-999.....	218	3.28	.91	2.59	2.69	.27	13.01	13.79	1.16	.05	.01	1.73	5.17	1.35
1,000-1,499.....	280	3.43	1.41	3.23	3.66	.38	14.75	13.89	1.06	.07	( <sup>13</sup> )	3.37	7.03	1.61
	82	8.62	1.57	3.50	3.64	.66	15.82	12.30	1.24	.04	.03	5.13	8.08	2.07
Types 6 and 7 <sup>1</sup> .....														
0-499.....	339	5.09	1.21	2.95	4.26	.19	19.10	17.67	1.63	.08	.01	1.69	5.41	1.25
500-999.....	127	4.30	.84	2.33	3.76	.14	16.62	16.53	1.43	.06	.00	.76	5.59	1.02
1,000-1,499.....	166	4.79	1.44	3.13	4.35	.19	19.47	19.59	1.83	.04	( <sup>13</sup> )	1.91	5.20	1.25
	38	7.47	1.42	4.04	4.86	.34	24.47	12.90	1.30	.25	.06	2.63	4.86	2.08

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>4</sup> Includes the following: Fresh vegetables—aspargus, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas, snap beans, and spinach; canned vegetables—aspargus, peas, green beans, and 'other' canned.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fresh and canned tomatoes, canned tomato juice, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons.

<sup>6</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions.

<sup>7</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 4 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>9</sup> Includes 10 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 22 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>11</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.

<sup>12</sup> Includes 3 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>13</sup> Includes 5 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>14</sup> Includes 12 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

<sup>15</sup> 0.0050 or less.

<sup>16</sup> Includes 8 households with incomes \$1,500 or over.

TABLE 55.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND MEATS RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENDITURE (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week and percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1935

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households (2)	Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week							Percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure													
		Eggs (3)	Fluid milk (4)	Cheese (5)	Total fluid milk equivalent <sup>4</sup> (6)	All meats, poultry, fish <sup>5</sup> (7)	Beef (8)	Pork (9)	Pork Cured <sup>6</sup> (10)	Poultry (11)	Fish, other sea food (12)	Eggs (13)	Fluid milk (14)	Cheese (15)	Total fluid milk equivalent <sup>4</sup> (16)	All meats, poultry, fish <sup>5</sup> (17)	Beef (18)	Pork (19)	Pork Cured <sup>6</sup> (20)	Poultry (21)	Fish, other sea food (22)	
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL	No. 2,557	100.2	10.2	0.1	17.3	7.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	0.1	96	96	14	86	67	19	57	85	100			12
All types		1.9	12.4	.1	13.5	5.1	.2	.3	2.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	95	94	25	87	60	12	60	74	100			( <sup>9</sup> )
0-499	64	2.1	13.2	.1	14.2	5.1	.2	.3	1.4	.1	95	96	20	87	63	12	60	78	100			17
500-999	625	2.4	15.8	.1	17.0	7.4	.3	.5	2.4	.1	96	96	14	86	67	15	71	89	100			12
1,000-1,499	757	2.8	18.0	.1	19.1	7.8	.5	.3	2.4	.1	100	98	12	87	66	21	43	86	100			12
1,500-1,999	493	3.0	19.7	.1	20.9	10.4	.8	.6	2.9	.3	97	97	12	87	72	33	75	85	100			25
2,000-2,999	362	3.1	20.0	.2	21.5	10.9	.7	.8	3.8	.2	97	97	22	87	72	24	80	93	100			15
3,000-4,999	135	2.8	18.2	.1	20.6	8.4	.1	.2	3.1	.1	97	88	14	81	61	4	29	82	100			8
5,000 or over	21																					
Type 1	553	1.9	10.3	.1	11.3	5.2	.3	.3	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	95	94	20	85	63	17	50	79	100			( <sup>9</sup> )
0-499	74	1.7	8.4	.1	9.2	4.3	.1	.4	.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	100	87	25	78	60	7	80	60	100			( <sup>9</sup> )
500-999	191	1.7	10.0	.1	10.8	3.7	.3	.2	1.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	94	97	33	90	57	20	50	76	100			( <sup>9</sup> )
1,000-1,499	135	2.1	10.4	.1	11.5	6.2	.3	.4	2.1	.1	95	93	14	80	66	19	67	84	94			14
1,500-1,999	95	2.2	11.5	.2	12.9	5.9	.4	.4	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	100	97	29	86	61	20	44	89	95			( <sup>9</sup> )
2,000-2,999	41	2.0	12.5	.1	13.8	8.1	1.1	.5	1.2	.0	91	95	33	86	67	35	71	67	100			0
3,000-4,999	13	2.0	10.7	.3	13.3	6.5	.8	.8	1.8	.0	100	96	38	85	72	32	89	90	95			0
5,000 or over	4	2.8	8.0	.2	11.2	2.9	.5	.0	.8	.0	100	100	20	81	40	50	0	30	100			0

Types 2 and 3	603	2.4	16.3	.1	17.4	7.3	.4	.4	2.1	2.1	.1	96	98	17	89	70	21	67	91	100	14
0-499	29	1.8	10.9	.1	12.0	5.4	.0	.1	1.5	2.7	.0	90	94	25	84	60	14	33	75	100	0
500-999	151	2.2	15.3	.1	16.2	7.1	.2	.5	2.1	1.8	.1	96	96	.20	89	67	20	50	88	100	(e)
1,000-1,499	218	2.4	16.4	(g)	17.3	8.0	.4	.5	2.2	2.1	.1	96	98	(h)	89	67	20	50	88	100	12
1,500-1,999	104	2.6	17.2	.1	18.7	8.0	.5	.5	2.2	3.4	.1	92	99	15	86	68	21	50	92	100	12
2,000-2,999	71	2.3	16.9	.1	17.8	10.1	.6	.5	2.6	3.4	.1	92	97	12	86	80	43	83	96	100	11
3,000-4,999	27	3.7	19.6	.2	21.2	11.7	.4	1.2	3.6	3.3	.0	100	96	25	88	75	14	86	100	100	0
5,000 or over	3	4.7	25.7	.0	26.2	4.9	.0	.0	1.7	2.5	.0	100	100	.0	87	37	0	0	57	100	0
Types 4 and 5	923	2.6	16.2	.2	17.8	7.7	.3	.5	2.4	2.1	.2	96	96	25	86	65	14	62	83	100	20
0-499	49	2.3	16.3	.1	17.7	5.8	.3	.3	1.8	1.6	.0	100	99	33	96	59	14	43	75	100	0
500-999	193	2.1	12.8	.3	14.6	5.3	.1	.4	1.4	1.6	.1	95	96	38	86	62	6	57	82	100	14
1,000-1,499	254	2.4	15.6	.2	17.2	7.3	.3	.6	2.2	2.4	.1	96	95	22	84	64	14	67	85	100	11
1,500-1,999	183	2.7	18.6	.1	19.6	7.7	.3	.3	1.9	1.9	.1	96	97	12	87	63	12	43	87	95	12
2,000-2,999	159	3.3	18.0	.1	19.5	10.6	.5	.5	2.3	2.2	.6	97	95	14	86	70	22	70	85	100	35
3,000-4,999	66	3.0	17.1	.2	18.4	10.2	.3	.6	3.7	2.9	.3	97	97	22	85	68	25	75	88	100	19
5,000 or over	9	3.1	21.0	.2	25.1	11.3	.1	.1	5.7	4.4	.0	91	89	33	86	69	5	25	100	100	0
Types 6 and 7	478	3.1	22.8	.1	23.9	9.5	.6	.4	3.0	2.4	(g)	100	98	14	90	71	26	67	88	96	(e)
0-499	12	2.1	24.8	.2	26.4	7.8	.4	.4	2.8	4.0	.0	100	100	67	98	68	21	57	97	100	0
500-999	90	2.0	17.6	(h)	18.7	6.9	.2	.3	1.8	2.2	(h)	97	96	(i)	90	60	90	60	82	100	(e)
1,000-1,499	140	2.7	20.5	.1	23.1	8.3	.3	.4	3.3	2.3	.1	96	99	14	95	72	17	67	94	92	11
1,500-1,999	111	3.4	23.3	.3	24.3	9.4	.7	.3	3.8	2.4	(h)	100	98	12	89	69	28	75	85	96	(e)
2,000-2,999	91	3.5	28.1	.3	29.8	11.3	1.2	.4	3.3	2.4	(h)	97	98	27	91	73	39	50	92	96	(e)
3,000-4,999	29	3.5	31.4	.1	32.7	13.5	.9	1.1	5.1	3.0	.0	100	99	9	89	74	26	85	96	100	0
5,000 or over	5	1.2	17.0	.0	17.1	9.9	.0	.6	1.2	3.0	.6	100	75	0	69	68	0	30	86	100	43
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC																					
All types	1,007	2.6	15.9	.1	17.4	6.3	.6	.3	.9	3.7	.1	93	96	17	87	58	21	50	56	97	12
Net losses	36	2.9	15.8	(h)	17.4	10.9	1.1	.2	2.3	6.2	.1	100	100	(h)	94	77	46	50	82	100	17
Net incomes	971	2.6	15.9	.1	17.4	6.1	.6	.3	.9	3.6	.1	93	95	17	87	57	21	50	56	97	12
0-499	170	2.5	13.7	(h)	14.8	6.0	.3	.2	1.1	3.8	(h)	96	99	(h)	92	65	19	50	73	97	(e)
500-999	272	2.3	14.7	.2	16.1	5.8	.4	.4	1.1	3.3	.2	92	92	25	90	62	19	75	57	94	29
1,000-1,499	222	2.6	17.0	.2	19.0	6.8	.7	.4	.8	4.2	.1	96	94	33	88	57	22	50	53	95	11
1,500-1,999	154	2.9	16.7	.1	18.1	5.6	.4	.2	.9	3.0	.1	94	94	14	85	50	19	40	47	97	11
2,000-2,999	112	3.0	19.1	.3	21.6	5.6	.7	.5	.8	2.9	.1	94	97	30	87	47	19	50	47	97	10
3,000-4,999	35	2.9	17.0	.5	20.3	8.8	.8	.3	1.4	5.3	.1	97	94	62	89	61	21	33	67	100	10
5,000 or over	6	2.0	13.0	.0	13.4	4.4	.8	.0	.0	3.6	.0	74	85	0	77	28	16	0	0	82	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 55.—EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND MEATS RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENDITURE (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week and percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States, 1 March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week							Percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure												
		Eggs	Fluid milk	Cheese	Total fluid milk equivalent <sup>4</sup>	All meats, poultry, fish <sup>5</sup>	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Fish, other sea food	Eggs	Fluid milk	Cheese	Total fluid milk equivalent <sup>4</sup>	All meats, poultry, fish <sup>5</sup>	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Fish, other sea food		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types.....	No. 2,350	Doz. 1.7	Ol. 23.3	Lb. (5)	Ol. 23.6	Lb. 7.8	Lb. 0.2	Lb. 3.1	Lb. 3.8	Lb. 3.1	Lb. 0.2	Pct. 100	Pct. 98	Pct. (9)	Pct. 93	Pct. 66	Pct. 15	Pct. 50	Pct. 79	Pct. 97	Pct. 14
0-499	279	.9	18.7	0.0	18.9	4.8	.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	.3	90	98	0	96	70	20	50	71	95	33
500-999	916	1.4	23.6	(8)	23.8	6.5	.1	.2	3.2	2.5	.3	100	98	(9)	96	69	12	50	80	96	25
1,000-1,499	523	1.8	23.4	(8)	23.8	8.6	.2	.4	4.3	3.3	.2	100	98	(8)	93	68	14	57	83	97	12
1,500-1,999	270	2.1	25.5	(8)	25.8	10.0	.3	.3	5.1	3.9	.3	95	98	(9)	92	66	6	43	84	98	17
2,000-2,999	222	2.4	24.7	(8)	25.1	10.2	.1	.7	5.0	4.0	.1	100	98	(8)	91	63	5	58	83	98	5
3,000-4,999	101	2.4	22.5	(8)	22.9	12.2	.2	.6	6.2	4.8	.1	100	98	(9)	89	66	7	55	86	96	6
5,000 or over	39	2.9	25.6	(8)	26.0	10.5	.9	.8	3.9	4.7	.1	94	100	(6)	87	55	17	57	70	96	9
Type 1.....	382	1.3	15.0	(5)	15.2	6.6	.2	.2	3.0	2.7	.3	93	96	(5)	90	73	18	40	88	96	33
0-499	93	.9	15.1	.0	15.2	4.6	.1	.1	2.2	1.8	.3	100	97	0	94	74	25	50	85	90	43
500-999	155	1.3	15.2	.0	15.4	6.7	.1	.2	3.2	2.7	.3	100	96	0	91	78	14	50	81	96	38
1,000-1,499	74	1.6	14.5	(6)	14.8	6.8	.3	.2	2.8	2.8	.5	94	98	(9)	92	67	19	40	83	97	33
1,500-1,999	22	1.3	15.1	.0	15.2	8.7	.4	.1	4.2	3.3	.1	93	87	0	80	77	19	25	91	100	25
2,000-2,999	18	2.1	14.3	.0	14.5	11.0	.0	1.6	4.3	4.8	.0	100	90	0	79	70	0	89	90	100	0
3,000-4,999	13	1.8	10.2	.0	10.5	8.1	.4	.1	2.8	3.9	.0	100	100	0	88	76	29	50	74	100	0
5,000 or over	7	2.2	2.6	.0	23.0	8.5	.9	.9	2.4	4.8	.0	100	100	0	91	50	17	47	55	87	0
Types 2 and 3.....	511	1.5	21.2	(5)	21.4	6.7	.1	.2	3.3	2.9	.2	100	98	(9)	93	66	10	40	80	100	15
0-499	79	.9	19.2	.0	19.3	5.1	(5)	.0	2.8	2.1	.2	100	99	0	97	73	(9)	0	78	100	25
500-999	241	1.4	22.2	.0	22.4	6.3	(8)	.2	3.3	3.5	.3	100	98	0	96	67	0	67	79	96	17
1,000-1,499	92	1.6	20.1	.0	20.4	7.6	.3	.4	3.3	3.3	.1	94	98	0	92	70	23	0	85	97	8
1,500-1,999	44	1.9	20.8	.0	21.0	8.3	.0	.1	4.3	3.6	.2	100	95	0	86	59	0	17	81	97	11
2,000-2,999	33	2.4	22.0	(5)	22.3	9.0	.1	.6	3.5	4.5	.2	96	99	(9)	88	65	6	55	85	96	11
3,000-4,999	16	1.5	17.1	.1	17.4	7.4	.2	.2	2.8	4.3	.0	100	100	11	84	50	7	29	58	93	0
5,000 or over	6	2.2	33.7	.0	33.9	3.9	.0	2.2	.0	1.7	.0	81	100	0	90	34	0	79	0	100	0

Types 4 and 5	1,018	1.9	24.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	25.0	8.3	.2	.2	4.3	3.2	.2	95	98	( <sup>2</sup> )	93	66	14	40	83	97	12
0-499	71	1.1	20.5	.0	20.6	3.9	.0	.0	1.4	2.0	.4	100	98	0	93	57	0	0	50	100	33
500-999	359	1.5	25.7	.2	25.9	6.5	.2	.1	3.2	2.5	.2	94	98	( <sup>3</sup> )	96	71	25	50	80	96	17
1,000-1,499	242	1.9	24.2	.1	24.5	8.9	.1	.3	5.0	3.3	.2	95	98	( <sup>4</sup> )	91	68	9	50	86	100	11
1,500-1,999	146	2.4	25.1	.3	25.5	9.8	.1	.3	5.0	3.9	.3	100	99	( <sup>5</sup> )	92	66	6	43	83	98	17
2,000-2,999	121	2.6	23.7	.0	24.1	10.0	.2	.4	5.2	3.8	.1	100	100	0	92	64	8	44	87	100	5
3,000-4,999	65	2.7	26.7	.0	27.2	13.7	.1	.5	7.5	4.9	.2	96	100	0	92	67	4	50	88	94	9
5,000 or over	24	3.4	26.0	1.2	26.4	12.6	.6	.6	5.0	5.6	.1	97	100	( <sup>6</sup> )	87	59	21	67	77	98	8
Types 6 and 7	439	1.6	29.4	.2	29.8	9.0	.2	.7	4.3	3.3	.4	100	98	0	94	64	12	70	75	97	21
0-499	36	.9	23.5	.5	23.5	6.1	.5	.6	2.6	2.0	.3	100	97	0	95	71	45	86	74	100	27
500-999	161	1.4	28.7	.0	29.0	6.4	.1	.4	2.8	2.5	.2	100	100	0	98	60	9	67	64	100	28
1,000-1,499	115	1.6	29.9	.0	30.4	9.7	.4	.7	4.5	3.7	.2	94	96	0	92	65	21	64	75	97	12
1,500-1,999	58	2.0	34.2	.0	34.5	12.2	.3	.5	6.4	4.6	.4	100	99	0	94	66	14	56	83	98	18
2,000-2,999	50	2.1	32.7	.0	33.1	11.4	.1	1.0	5.8	4.0	.2	95	97	0	91	60	4	56	77	95	8
3,000-4,999	17	2.5	23.4	.0	23.8	15.1	.5	1.7	7.6	5.0	.2	100	92	0	86	66	12	65	63	100	8
5,000 or over	102	10 1.5	10 8.0	10 1.0	10 8.3	10 12.6	10 1.0	10 1.0	10 7.8	10 4.8	10 1.0	10 100	10 100	10 1.0	10 72	10 60	10 1.0	10 10	10 100	10 77	10 1.0
SOUTHEAST— WHITE SHARE- CROPPERS																					
Types 4 and 5:	150	1.3	23.1	( <sup>7</sup> )	23.2	5.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	.2	2.4	2.5	.3	100	99	( <sup>9</sup> )	97	53	( <sup>10</sup> )	50	55	96	19
500-999	290	1.0	13.0	( <sup>11</sup> )	13.1	3.8	( <sup>12</sup> )	.2	1.7	1.9	.2	100	97	0	91	36	( <sup>13</sup> )	( <sup>14</sup> )	40	90	9
SOUTHEAST— NEGRO FAMILIES II																					
Types 4 and 5:																					
500-999																					

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>4</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products except butter are equivalent in proteins and minerals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes canned, cooked, nonspecified meats as well as lamb, mutton, and veal.

<sup>6</sup> Includes bacon and salt side.

<sup>7</sup> Percentages are based on the total quantity consumed (purchased and received without direct expenditure) of the corresponding food, tables 48-52.

<sup>8</sup> 0.050 or less.

<sup>9</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

<sup>10</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>11</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 55a.—FATS, SUGARS, FLOUR EQUIVALENT, VEGETABLES, AND FRUIT RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENDITURE (7-DAY ESTIMATE): Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week and percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week										Percentage <sup>4</sup> of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure									
		Fats <sup>4</sup>	Sugar, sirups, pre-serves	Flour equivalent <sup>5</sup>	Pota-toes, sweet-pota-toes	Other vegetables		Fruits		Sugar, sirups, pre-serves	Flour equivalent <sup>5</sup>	Pota-toes, sweet-pota-toes	Other vegetables		Fruits						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL																					
All types-----	2,557	1.3	1.5	2.1	20.0	7.6	2.4	0.2	3.5	1.8	(7)	17	14	87	84	71	29	33	78	(7)	
0-499-----	164	.9	1.0	.9	16.2	6.7	1.6	.2	3.9	1.6	(7)	14	7	85	88	73	33	44	80	(8)	
500-999-----	625	1.0	1.1	1.5	16.1	6.0	2.2	.1	2.6	1.5	(7)	15	12	87	86	73	17	34	79	(8)	
1,000-1,499-----	757	1.2	1.4	2.2	20.2	6.9	2.3	.2	3.1	1.7	(7)	16	15	87	84	68	25	32	81	(8)	
1,500-1,999-----	483	1.3	1.6	2.5	20.7	7.5	2.5	.2	3.7	2.2	(7)	17	16	90	83	69	29	32	85	(8)	
2,000-2,999-----	302	1.8	2.0	2.9	24.2	10.9	2.8	.2	5.2	2.3	(7)	19	18	87	87	72	25	36	85	(8)	
3,000-4,999-----	135	1.8	1.9	2.5	27.3	12.8	2.8	.3	4.7	2.5	.0	18	14	84	86	64	33	28	83	(8)	
5,000 or over-----	21	1.3	1.6	1.1	23.0	5.3	2.8	.1	3.3	2.3	.0	18	8	73	69	62	12	26	70	0	
Type 1-----	553	.9	1.1	1.0	11.9	4.8	1.9	.1	2.2	1.1	(7)	17	10	85	81	70	20	28	58	(8)	
0-499-----	74	.7	.8	.4	11.4	4.1	1.9	.2	3.1	1.3	.0	15	4	85	85	73	50	48	68	0	
500-999-----	191	.8	1.0	.9	11.5	4.1	1.6	.1	1.6	1.2	(7)	17	10	86	82	67	25	23	75	0	
1,000-1,499-----	135	.9	1.0	1.4	12.0	4.8	2.0	.1	2.0	1.4	(7)	14	14	83	77	69	17	26	74	(8)	
1,500-1,999-----	95	1.0	1.4	1.2	12.6	5.0	2.0	.3	2.5	2.0	(7)	21	12	80	78	69	73	23	87	(8)	
2,000-2,999-----	41	1.2	1.2	1.5	12.6	8.3	1.7	.2	3.2	1.3	(7)	17	12	77	88	65	33	32	81	(8)	
3,000-4,999-----	13	1.3	1.4	.8	11.4	6.7	2.9	.1	3.0	1.8	.0	19	7	80	87	83	17	35	78	0	
5,000 or over-----	4	1.2	.6	.5	7.6	.8	1.6	.2	.8	.5	.0	10	7	84	24	73	100	15	24	0	

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native born.]

Type	603	1.3	1.4	1.8	18.3	7.6	2.4	.2	3.7	1.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	14	88	88	69	33	35	81	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Types 2 and 3																					
0-499	29	1.3	1.2	1.4	18.2	8.2	1.3	.1	8.7	1.0	.1	16	12	86	85	54	12	52	67	20	
500-999	151	1.1	1.2	1.2	16.1	6.6	2.2	.2	3.2	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	10	88	88	69	40	37	76	( <sup>2</sup> )	
1,000-1,499	218	1.3	1.4	2.0	17.6	6.7	2.5	.2	3.1	1.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	16	15	85	85	68	29	31	85	( <sup>2</sup> )	
1,500-1,999	104	1.1	1.5	2.1	19.3	8.0	2.5	.1	3.4	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	16	91	89	68	20	31	85	( <sup>2</sup> )	
2,000-2,999	77	1.6	1.8	2.2	20.9	10.0	2.8	.2	4.3	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	15	15	86	94	76	25	36	79	( <sup>2</sup> )	
3,000-4,999	21	1.4	2.2	2.6	24.8	12.2	2.2	.4	5.6	1.7	.0	16	18	93	86	69	67	34	77	( <sup>2</sup> )	
5,000 or over	3	1.2	2.2	2.2	21.7	2.5	5.4	.0	2.0	.7	.0	23	13	81	45	55	0	28	54	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Types 4 and 5																					
0-499	923	1.4	1.5	2.1	21.4	8.1	2.3	.2	3.7	2.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	16	14	86	83	70	29	33	88	( <sup>2</sup> )	
500-999	49	1.0	1.0	1.2	20.2	7.7	1.5	.2	2.1	2.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	11	8	81	88	75	29	31	92	( <sup>2</sup> )	
1,000-1,499	193	1.1	1.1	1.9	16.9	6.3	2.2	.1	2.6	1.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	13	13	85	84	70	17	30	93	( <sup>2</sup> )	
1,500-1,999	264	1.2	1.5	2.1	22.3	7.3	2.2	.2	3.4	1.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	10	14	88	84	65	25	33	86	( <sup>2</sup> )	
2,000-2,999	183	1.3	1.7	2.2	20.9	6.9	2.6	.2	4.0	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	13	92	77	70	29	34	88	( <sup>2</sup> )	
3,000-4,999	159	1.8	1.9	2.7	24.0	10.6	2.3	.2	5.7	2.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	16	16	87	83	66	29	37	96	( <sup>2</sup> )	
5,000 or over	66	2.0	1.9	2.0	27.0	13.8	2.6	.3	3.5	2.6	.0	18	12	80	85	62	38	20	81	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Types 6 and 7																					
0-499	478	1.7	2.0	3.7	28.9	10.3	3.1	.3	4.5	2.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	18	19	90	91	72	30	37	81	( <sup>2</sup> )	
500-999	12	1.2	1.1	1.1	24.1	14.5	.7	.4	4.8	1.2	.1	12	6	98	93	100	50	38	86	12	
1,000-1,499	90	1.3	1.5	2.5	24.0	8.4	3.2	.2	3.8	1.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	16	15	88	92	76	20	38	76	( <sup>2</sup> )	
1,500-1,999	140	1.5	1.8	3.4	28.4	8.7	2.5	.3	3.6	2.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	18	17	92	91	69	30	39	91	( <sup>2</sup> )	
2,000-2,999	111	1.8	1.9	4.7	28.6	10.1	3.0	.4	4.6	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	22	22	89	92	73	44	35	85	( <sup>2</sup> )	
3,000-4,999	91	2.2	3.0	4.2	32.5	13.3	4.1	.3	5.9	2.4	.1	22	22	91	89	76	30	36	75	10	
5,000 or over	29	2.1	2.8	4.2	37.6	13.9	4.0	.3	6.3	3.2	.0	20	17	87	93	63	19	38	86	0	
	5	1.5	2.6	1.2	29.0	4.8	6.5	.0	5.5	3.7	.0	26	8	81	100	90	0	45	100	0	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																					
All types	2,350	1.8	1.8	14.3	8.0	12.6	1.0	.2	10.4	.8	.1	23	48	91	93	77	40	78	80	50	
0-499	279	1.0	1.2	14.4	4.2	10.5	.5	.1	10.2	.5	.1	22	55	95	95	83	33	94	83	100	
500-999	916	1.6	1.8	15.3	6.7	12.1	.7	.2	10.6	.7	.1	25	52	92	95	70	50	86	100	50	
1,000-1,499	523	1.9	2.2	15.3	10.2	12.8	1.3	.3	10.5	1.2	.1	26	49	93	92	81	50	76	92	33	
1,500-1,999	270	2.3	1.7	14.7	10.0	14.2	1.3	.3	9.0	1.0	.1	30	46	88	91	76	60	69	91	50	
2,000-2,999	222	2.6	1.6	11.9	9.0	14.7	1.3	.2	8.1	.8	.1	30	39	90	90	68	50	65	67	33	
3,000-4,999	101	2.7	2.0	8.7	10.8	14.3	1.5	.4	8.6	1.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	22	31	92	88	65	80	69	73	( <sup>2</sup> )	
5,000 or over	39	1.9	2.0	5.4	10.1	7.4	1.1	.4	2.8	1.7	.0	21	19	77	67	38	80	19	39	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 55a.—FATS, SUGARS, FLOUR EQUIVALENT, VEGETABLES, AND FRUIT RECEIVED WITHOUT DIRECT EXPENDITURE (7-DAY ESTIMATE):  
Average quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week and percentage of quantity consumed that was received without direct  
direct expenditure, by family type and income, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> March–November 1936—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Average <sup>3</sup> quantity received without direct expenditure per household in a week										Percentage <sup>6</sup> of quantity consumed that was received without direct expenditure									
	Households	Fats <sup>4</sup>	Sugar, sirups, pre-serves	Flour, equiv- <sup>5</sup> alent <sup>5</sup>	Pota- tocs, sweet- <sup>5</sup> pota- tocs	Other vegetables		Fruits		Sugar, sirups, pre-serves		Flour, equiv- <sup>5</sup> alent <sup>5</sup>	Pota- tocs, sweet- <sup>5</sup> pota- tocs	Other vegetables		Fruits				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	No.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—COD.																				
Type 1-----	382	1.5	1.0	9.9	4.3	8.0	0.8	0.2	7.7	0.7	0.1	19	50	90	89	80	67	80	88	50
0-499-----	93	1.2	.9	11.7	2.8	6.3	.5	.1	8.3	.7	.1	20	55	88	89	33	33	91	88	100
500-999-----	155	1.7	1.0	11.0	4.0	9.3	.8	.1	6.7	.7	.0	19	54	93	93	50	50	86	100	50
1,000-1,499-----	74	1.6	1.2	7.8	5.3	7.3	.9	.2	6.7	.7	.0	21	39	87	86	75	40	72	88	0
1,500-1,999-----	22	1.8	.7	9.5	4.3	5.8	.8	.2	6.1	.9	.0	11	54	74	77	67	67	69	100	0
2,000-2,999-----	18	2.2	.9	7.6	7.3	12.2	1.6	.1	20.1	.3	.0	14	44	94	90	67	100	80	50	0
3,000-4,999-----	13	1.7	.5	1.7	4.3	7.8	.4	.1	9.5	.5	.0	11	11	91	80	44	33	52	50	0
5,000 or over-----	7	1.7	4.2	3.1	13.3	6.5	.8	1.0	.0	.3	.0	44	13	90	67	40	71	0	17	0
Types 2 and 3-----	511	1.6	1.4	10.8	6.4	11.8	.8	.2	8.9	.6	(7)	21	44	88	92	73	50	75	75	(8)
0-499-----	79	1.1	1.3	12.7	5.5	12.1	.3	.2	8.5	.4	.0	22	51	96	95	60	67	93	100	0
500-999-----	241	3.3	1.4	11.9	6.3	12.1	.5	.1	9.5	.5	(7)	21	48	90	95	71	33	84	83	(8)
1,000-1,499-----	92	2.3	1.7	10.1	7.5	11.0	1.1	.3	7.2	1.0	.1	22	41	86	87	73	50	60	79	50
1,500-1,999-----	44	1.8	1.4	8.1	6.4	12.5	1.6	.5	3.9	1.0	.1	19	35	81	88	76	71	41	83	33
2,000-2,999-----	33	2.1	.9	8.8	6.9	12.8	1.4	.2	2.7	.4	.0	13	35	95	86	74	100	35	57	0
3,000-4,999-----	16	1.2	.9	3.6	6.6	8.3	.8	.1	40.8	.7	.0	13	15	90	92	40	50	86	64	0
5,000 or over-----	6	1.3	.6	3.2	3.8	6.9	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	8	15	37	85	0	0	7	0	0
Types 4 and 5-----	1,018	1.9	1.8	14.9	7.9	13.2	1.2	.2	10.0	1.0	.1	22	48	92	92	75	40	77	83	50
0-499-----	71	.6	1.3	16.7	4.1	11.7	.9	.1	8.0	.5	.1	24	58	95	97	50	50	92	100	50
500-999-----	359	1.5	1.9	16.9	6.7	11.9	.9	.1	10.5	.8	.1	21	54	93	93	82	20	85	89	50
1,000-1,499-----	242	2.0	1.9	15.9	9.9	12.8	1.6	.2	9.5	1.5	.1	22	49	95	92	84	33	69	88	33
1,500-1,999-----	146	2.3	1.7	14.2	8.5	14.6	1.3	.2	8.1	1.0	(7)	21	44	89	92	76	33	77	83	33
2,000-2,999-----	121	2.6	1.6	10.3	7.6	16.3	1.0	.2	9.9	.9	(7)	24	36	86	93	67	50	71	64	(8)
3,000-4,999-----	65	3.2	2.5	9.7	10.0	16.4	2.0	.4	19.5	1.3	(7)	24	33	90	86	69	67	70	72	(8)
5,000 or over-----	24	2.0	1.7	6.8	10.1	7.6	1.5	.4	3.2	1.1	.0	17	22	78	62	41	100	20	48	0

Types 6 and 7	439	2.1	3.0	21.1	13.4	16.0	1.0	.3	16.7	.7	.1	32	53	93	95	77	50	81	88	33
0-499	36	1.4	1.6	20.2	5.0	15.3	.2	.2	23.3	.4	.0	25	56	100	97	67	67	99	100	0
500-999	161	1.8	3.1	20.0	10.0	15.7	.6	.3	16.5	.5	.1	35	54	93	96	67	43	90	100	100
1,000-1,499	115	1.6	3.7	23.0	16.4	17.7	1.2	.3	17.9	.8	.1	35	55	94	96	86	67	80	80	33
1,500-1,999	58	2.7	2.4	23.0	18.5	17.8	1.1	.4	16.3	.9	.2	24	54	91	93	73	100	82	90	60
2,000-2,999	50	3.2	2.6	18.1	14.6	13.2	2.1	.7	7.3	1.0	.3	27	44	92	86	75	60	54	67	40
3,000-4,999	17	3.6	2.9	13.7	22.4	18.0	1.6	.7	2.1	1.6	.1	27	42	96	96	80	78	19	100	17
5,000 or over	2	9 3.5	9 1.5	9 3.0	9 18.5	9 8.8	9 0	9 0	9 12.5	9 0	9 0	9 17	9 7	9 100	9 100	9 0	9 0	9 63	9 0	9 0
FLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC																				
All types	1,007	.6	.9	.5	7.4	4.7	1.3	.1	2.7	1.3	(7)	14	4	60	62	45	17	25	62	(8)
Net losses	36	1.1	.9	2.2	6.3	1.6	2.0	.1	.7	1.3	.0	11	15	42	36	44	25	7	48	0
Net incomes	971	.6	.9	.4	7.5	4.8	1.2	.1	2.7	1.3	(7)	14	3	61	62	41	17	25	62	(9)
0-499	170	.6	.7	.4	5.2	2.5	1.0	.1	2.0	1.0	.1	12	4	46	54	36	14	22	45	25
500-999	272	.6	.8	.4	6.9	4.0	1.3	.1	2.3	1.0	.1	13	3	61	63	45	20	23	59	20
1,000-1,499	222	.7	.9	.5	8.2	5.5	1.4	.1	3.1	1.4	(7)	13	4	62	65	47	17	28	67	(8)
1,500-1,999	154	.5	1.2	.4	8.6	6.1	1.1	.0	2.4	1.4	(7)	18	3	67	62	42	0	22	58	(9)
2,000-2,999	112	.6	1.4	.7	9.0	6.7	1.5	.2	4.7	1.6	(7)	18	5	70	64	50	40	30	70	(8)
3,000-4,999	35	.9	1.1	.0	8.7	6.4	1.6	.4	2.4	1.6	.1	14	0	56	65	50	60	20	70	(9)
5,000 or over	6	.2	1.2	.0	4.5	4.2	.0	.0	4.0	3.0	.0	15	0	43	28	0	0	31	75	0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																				
Types 4 and 5:	150	1.2	1.3	12.8	7.0	13.1	.5	.3	7.1	.4	(7)	19	38	91	94	71	50	72	80	(8)
500-999																				
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES <sup>10</sup>																				
Types 4 and 5:	290	.7	1.1	9.7	5.4	10.9	.1	.3	6.8	.3	(7)	16	32	95	92	33	43	74	100	(9)

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm or household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished supplementary schedules (food check lists). See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white farm operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made.

<sup>3</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes butter, bacon, and salt side. Corresponding percentage figures are not presented because the total quantity consumed (purchased and received without direct expenditure) of fats as shown in table 48 includes butter.

<sup>5</sup> Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of the flour, meals, cereals.

<sup>6</sup> Percentages are based on the total quantity consumed (purchased and received without direct expenditure) of the corresponding food, tables 48-52.

<sup>7</sup> 0.050 or less.

<sup>8</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

<sup>9</sup> Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

<sup>10</sup> Negro operators and sharecroppers.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes	Other food from garden	Fruit	Other food <sup>4</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>											
<i>Vermont</i>											
All types.....	No. <sup>5</sup> 513	No. 505	No. 199	No. 436	No. 351	No. 231	No. 191	No. 496	No. 494	No. 145	No. 234
\$0-\$499.....	32	31	8	25	20	11	6	30	30	8	12
\$500-\$999.....	155	151	41	129	104	57	42	149	150	34	54
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	151	149	60	131	99	73	55	146	147	43	82
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	96	96	54	85	71	47	45	95	92	36	53
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	67	67	30	56	49	39	36	64	63	20	30
\$3,000 or over.....	12	11	6	10	8	4	7	12	12	4	3
Type 1.....	119	114	46	107	82	52	29	115	116	30	41
Types 2 and 3.....	78	77	31	64	53	37	25	75	74	19	31
Types 4 and 5.....	191	190	70	156	133	82	78	186	184	66	92
\$0-\$499.....	8	8	2	6	6	4	4	7	8	2	3
\$500-\$999.....	49	49	10	38	33	9	15	48	47	12	17
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	55	55	18	43	36	27	23	53	53	18	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	46	23	42	35	26	21	46	44	19	30
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	28	28	14	23	20	16	12	27	27	13	11
\$3,000 or over.....	5	4	3	4	3	0	3	5	5	2	0
Types 6 and 7.....	83	82	31	71	53	45	34	80	78	22	46
Types 8 and 9.....	42	42	21	38	30	15	25	40	42	8	24
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>											
<i>New Jersey</i>											
All types.....	791	584	125	693	653	379	62	579	727	343	10
Net losses.....	21	17	2	15	16	12	1	11	19	12	0
Net incomes.....	770	567	123	678	637	367	61	568	708	331	10
\$0-\$499.....	71	36	8	64	57	18	1	43	62	30	1
\$500-\$999.....	135	91	18	120	111	60	9	100	126	59	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	180	129	32	156	151	87	12	136	169	76	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	119	96	21	106	104	58	4	92	111	48	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	160	126	24	142	132	85	13	117	145	71	6
\$3,000 or over.....	105	89	20	90	82	59	22	80	95	47	1
Type 1.....	199	122	28	170	153	76	8	130	175	78	2
Types 2 and 3.....	140	112	17	126	122	73	16	103	129	57	2
Types 4 and 5.....	287	218	52	262	244	144	23	224	273	139	4
Net losses.....	9	6	1	8	8	6	0	6	8	5	0
Net incomes.....	278	212	51	254	236	138	23	218	265	134	4
\$0-\$499.....	23	14	3	21	18	6	0	16	22	11	1
\$500-\$999.....	39	28	4	36	36	17	3	32	39	20	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	64	47	14	59	56	32	4	46	59	29	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	45	34	10	42	40	22	1	37	42	23	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	61	48	10	56	50	33	5	47	59	27	1
\$3,000 or over.....	46	41	10	40	36	28	10	40	44	24	1
Types 6 and 7.....	105	90	20	83	84	59	10	75	98	48	1
Types 8 and 9.....	60	42	8	52	50	27	5	47	52	21	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—CON.											
<i>Pennsylvania</i>											
All types.....	No. 2,023	No. 1,711	No. 702	No. 1,961	No. 1,894	No. 1,560	No. 833	No. 1,940	No. 2,017	No. 1,566	No. 809
Net losses.....	7	7	1	7	7	7	4	6	6	5	2
Net incomes.....	2,016	1,704	701	1,954	1,887	1,553	829	1,934	2,011	1,561	807
\$0-\$499.....	108	58	32	103	97	63	20	97	107	92	27
\$500-\$999.....	444	341	165	422	398	321	101	422	443	178	134
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	481	400	170	463	450	355	152	455	480	416	184
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	408	360	129	399	386	324	195	398	407	362	172
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	396	373	138	388	330	339	239	386	395	351	205
\$3,000 or over.....	179	172	67	179	176	151	122	176	179	162	85
Type 1.....	367	261	98	354	336	258	84	344	367	220	110
Net losses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	366	260	97	353	335	257	84	343	366	219	110
\$0-\$499.....	59	24	17	57	51	30	7	54	59	50	9
\$500-\$999.....	142	102	45	136	128	109	27	136	142	26	34
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	83	66	19	82	79	55	21	74	83	73	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	46	34	8	44	43	35	11	44	46	39	20
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	26	24	5	24	24	20	14	25	26	22	12
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	3	10	10	8	4	10	10	9	4
Types 2 and 3.....	356	305	125	346	338	280	141	336	354	305	137
Net losses.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	355	304	125	345	337	279	140	335	353	304	137
\$0-\$499.....	18	14	6	16	17	12	3	15	18	16	6
\$500-\$999.....	78	59	27	75	74	55	21	73	78	62	22
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	104	88	36	101	97	80	38	98	103	87	40
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	70	29	76	73	66	35	74	77	69	32
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	51	46	21	50	50	43	28	48	50	46	22
\$3,000 or over.....	27	27	6	27	26	23	15	27	27	24	15
Types 4 and 5.....	659	550	224	637	614	494	239	632	656	465	249
Net losses.....	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
Net incomes.....	656	547	224	634	611	491	237	630	654	462	247
\$0-\$499.....	18	10	6	17	16	10	3	15	18	16	5
\$500-\$999.....	147	116	61	138	126	104	24	139	146	25	44
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	167	134	65	160	158	122	41	161	167	142	61
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	124	103	34	122	120	87	55	121	123	105	45
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	139	129	44	136	132	116	73	136	139	117	72
\$3,000 or over.....	61	55	14	61	59	52	41	58	61	57	20
Types 6 and 7.....	415	385	160	401	389	338	235	409	415	383	195
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	415	385	160	401	389	338	235	409	415	383	195
\$0-\$499.....	6	5	2	6	6	5	3	6	6	4	2
\$500-\$999.....	53	44	23	50	48	36	20	51	53	46	24
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	91	79	36	86	82	70	37	89	91	86	37
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	107	102	35	103	100	87	61	107	107	100	47
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	114	111	40	112	109	99	79	112	114	106	62
\$3,000 or over.....	44	44	24	44	44	41	35	44	44	41	23
Types 8 and 9.....	226	210	95	223	217	190	134	219	225	193	118

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States<sup>1</sup>, 1935-36—Continued[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—continued</b>											
<i>Ohio</i>											
All types.....	No. 816	No. 796	No. 718	No. 807	No. 772	No. 697	No. 467	No. 792	No. 799	No. 664	No. 208
Net losses.....	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0
Net incomes.....	814	794	717	805	771	695	465	790	797	663	208
\$0-\$499.....	37	34	32	36	35	24	15	36	36	25	4
\$500-\$999.....	250	239	214	249	236	201	119	244	243	205	53
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	253	250	224	251	242	230	155	245	247	213	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	158	156	143	156	149	139	96	152	156	130	45
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	95	94	86	93	88	82	67	92	94	72	30
\$3,000 or over.....	21	21	18	20	21	19	13	20	21	18	5
Type 1.....	236	223	207	234	221	193	117	223	227	198	50
Types 2 and 3.....	117	116	103	115	111	105	74	117	115	92	30
Types 4 and 5.....	312	307	278	310	301	270	183	303	303	248	87
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	312	307	278	310	301	270	183	303	303	248	87
\$0-\$499.....	4	3	3	4	4	2	1	4	3	1	0
\$500-\$999.....	80	79	73	79	75	61	40	78	78	61	20
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	96	95	84	95	94	88	58	93	95	78	30
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	77	76	68	77	75	67	44	75	77	63	21
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	46	45	41	46	44	43	36	44	46	37	13
\$3,000 or over.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	9	9	8	3
Types 6 and 7.....	106	105	90	104	99	90	61	100	105	89	27
Types 8 and 9.....	45	45	40	44	40	39	32	44	44	37	14
<i>Michigan</i>											
All types.....	784	752	251	744	615	474	255	757	692	432	98
Net losses.....	5	5	1	5	5	2	0	5	5	5	1
Net incomes.....	779	747	250	739	610	472	255	752	687	427	97
\$0-\$499.....	73	60	16	63	49	25	10	69	62	34	8
\$500-\$999.....	259	250	76	251	203	141	70	249	220	143	29
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	247	244	74	236	198	168	86	237	222	135	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	108	104	49	103	82	73	46	106	98	62	12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	69	67	29	64	56	48	31	69	63	41	13
\$3,000 or over.....	23	22	6	22	22	17	12	22	22	12	4
Type 1.....	235	217	68	226	187	118	68	222	208	129	21
Net losses.....	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
Net incomes.....	233	215	68	224	185	118	68	220	206	127	21
\$0-\$499.....	39	30	6	35	27	11	4	37	32	18	3
\$500-\$999.....	94	91	30	93	76	40	26	89	83	57	9
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	52	51	10	51	44	34	19	47	43	28	7
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	26	23	12	25	18	18	11	25	26	13	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16	15	8	15	14	11	6	16	16	8	1
\$3,000 or over.....	6	5	2	5	6	4	2	6	6	3	0
Types 2 and 3.....	152	145	60	141	124	103	53	149	128	77	13
Net losses.....	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	1
Net incomes.....	150	143	60	139	122	102	53	147	126	75	12
\$0-\$499.....	9	8	1	6	5	3	3	9	7	4	0
\$500-\$999.....	49	46	17	47	40	39	18	49	39	23	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	53	52	24	49	44	30	17	50	46	26	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	21	20	10	21	19	14	9	21	17	11	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	14	7	13	11	13	4	15	14	9	2
\$3,000 or over.....	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Michigan—Con.											
Types 4 and 5.....	No. 296	No. 292	No. 101	No. 284	No. 232	No. 177	No. 98	No. 286	No. 263	No. 168	No. 50
Net losses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	295	291	100	283	231	176	98	285	262	167	50
\$0-\$499.....	21	19	9	18	14	8	1	19	19	9	4
\$500-\$999.....	92	91	23	89	67	44	23	88	77	52	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	99	98	34	95	80	70	38	97	92	55	16
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	49	49	21	48	39	34	18	48	44	30	8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24	24	10	23	21	14	13	24	21	15	7
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	3	10	10	6	5	9	9	6	3
Types 6 and 7.....	71	68	16	66	53	55	23	70	66	42	12
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	71	68	16	66	53	55	23	70	66	42	12
\$0-\$499.....	3	2	0	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1
\$500-\$999.....	17	15	4	15	14	13	3	16	14	6	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	35	35	5	33	25	28	7	35	34	22	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	8	8	4	7	5	5	6	8	7	5	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	7	3	7	6	6	5	7	7	6	3
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Types 8 and 9.....	30	30	6	27	19	21	13	30	27	16	2
Wisconsin											
All types.....	783	781	301	774	736	685	351	773	768	613	80
Net losses.....	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	1
Net incomes.....	780	778	299	771	733	682	349	770	765	613	79
\$0-\$499.....	26	26	11	26	24	15	7	25	25	25	1
\$500-\$999.....	193	192	59	189	182	156	68	191	186	144	19
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	263	263	91	260	243	235	106	260	258	211	30
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	189	189	86	188	179	174	104	187	188	145	18
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	82	81	36	82	78	75	50	80	82	65	9
\$3,000 or over.....	27	27	16	26	27	27	14	27	26	23	2
Type 1.....	128	126	51	127	117	103	44	125	125	109	7
Types 2 and 3.....	178	178	58	175	166	154	73	174	173	129	15
Types 4 and 5.....	247	247	95	245	233	218	112	246	243	195	33
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	247	247	95	245	233	218	112	246	243	195	33
\$0-\$499.....	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	0
\$500-\$999.....	54	54	17	54	51	44	17	54	53	42	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	86	86	33	85	81	74	37	86	83	71	14
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	61	24	61	57	57	34	61	61	45	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	34	34	12	34	33	32	20	33	34	26	3
\$3,000 or over.....	9	9	8	8	9	9	2	9	9	8	1
Types 6 and 7.....	174	174	69	173	167	160	89	172	172	132	19
Types 8 and 9.....	56	56	28	54	53	50	33	56	55	48	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<i>Illinois</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All types.....	543	839	779	834	828	783	418	744	815	305	20
Net losses.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	2	0
Net incomes.....	838	834	774	829	823	778	416	740	811	303	20
\$0-\$499.....	25	25	24	25	25	20	11	20	23	4	1
\$500-\$999.....	146	144	132	143	141	130	52	127	138	47	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	237	235	216	235	235	218	123	207	231	84	6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	185	185	172	185	184	175	99	163	182	70	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	168	168	158	165	164	161	91	151	163	68	4
\$3,000 or over.....	77	77	72	76	74	74	40	72	74	30	2
Type 1.....	200	199	186	198	198	185	94	176	195	61	5
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	200	199	186	198	198	185	94	176	195	61	5
\$0-\$499.....	9	9	8	9	9	7	3	7	9	2	0
\$500-\$999.....	55	54	51	54	54	52	18	50	53	18	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	62	62	57	61	62	56	36	53	61	18	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	35	35	32	35	35	34	16	30	34	10	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24	24	24	24	23	21	14	21	23	7	1
\$3,000 or over.....	15	15	14	15	15	15	7	15	15	6	0
Types 2 and 3.....	183	183	168	180	179	171	89	154	177	62	2
Net losses.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	181	181	166	178	177	169	88	153	176	61	2
\$0-\$499.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	3	4	6	1	0
\$500-\$999.....	31	31	30	30	30	28	12	24	31	7	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	58	58	52	58	57	53	33	50	56	18	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	43	43	39	43	43	41	21	39	42	19	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	32	32	29	30	31	31	13	25	31	14	0
\$3,000 or over.....	11	11	10	11	10	11	6	11	10	2	0
Types 4 and 5.....	317	315	290	315	311	296	158	282	306	127	9
Net losses.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0
Net incomes.....	315	313	288	313	309	294	158	280	304	126	9
\$0-\$499.....	8	8	8	8	8	7	4	7	7	1	1
\$500-\$999.....	36	36	31	36	35	29	12	30	32	14	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	73	71	65	72	72	69	32	65	72	27	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	75	75	71	75	74	71	43	64	74	31	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	85	85	78	84	83	82	47	79	83	34	2
\$3,000 or over.....	38	38	35	38	37	36	20	35	36	19	1
Types 6 and 7.....	118	118	115	116	115	111	65	108	112	48	3
Net losses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Net incomes.....	117	117	114	115	114	110	64	107	111	48	3
\$0-\$499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	19	19	17	18	17	17	8	18	17	7	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	41	41	40	41	41	38	22	36	39	21	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	26	26	26	26	26	25	16	25	26	9	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	13	20	20	9	1
\$3,000 or over.....	9	9	9	8	8	8	4	7	9	2	0
Types 8 and 9.....	25	24	20	25	25	20	12	24	25	7	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—continued</b>											
<i>Iowa</i>											
All types.....	No. 712	No. 711	No. 695	No. 694	No. 670	No. 629	No. 353	No. 633	No. 684	No. 488	No. 45
Net losses.....	16	16	15	16	15	14	9	15	15	7	0
Net incomes.....	696	695	680	678	655	615	344	618	669	481	45
\$0-\$499.....	96	96	93	92	84	71	33	77	91	61	5
\$500-\$999.....	265	264	260	258	248	232	111	241	253	179	17
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	190	190	187	186	183	174	104	169	183	127	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	72	69	70	69	68	43	63	71	55	9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	48	48	47	47	46	45	32	43	48	38	4
\$3,000 or over.....	25	25	24	25	25	25	20	25	23	21	1
Type 1.....	195	195	191	188	181	173	79	177	189	141	12
Types 2 and 3.....	165	164	163	162	157	146	85	142	160	112	5
Types 4 and 5.....	215	215	208	211	200	186	113	194	201	147	15
Net losses.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	1	0
Net incomes.....	211	211	204	207	196	182	111	190	198	146	15
\$0-\$499.....	32	32	31	30	25	22	10	27	29	18	2
\$500-\$999.....	70	70	69	68	66	60	32	63	64	51	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	55	55	53	55	52	49	28	48	53	33	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	22	22	21	22	22	20	16	22	22	17	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	22	22	21	22	21	21	18	20	22	18	1
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	9	10	10	10	7	10	8	9	0
Types 6 and 7.....	105	105	102	101	101	92	56	91	103	64	10
Types 8 and 9.....	32	32	31	32	31	32	20	29	31	24	3
<b>FLAINS AND MOUNTAIN</b>											
<i>North Dakota</i>											
All types.....	934	931	915	909	834	805	634	912	872	149	265
Net losses.....	101	101	98	95	84	86	69	99	93	9	32
Net incomes.....	833	830	817	814	750	719	565	813	779	140	233
\$0-\$499.....	209	208	205	204	181	164	132	199	190	32	57
\$500-\$999.....	329	327	325	321	295	278	211	321	310	44	89
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	172	172	168	167	159	164	119	170	160	28	40
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	72	72	69	72	68	66	58	72	69	17	28
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	37	37	36	37	35	33	32	37	37	14	17
\$3,000 or over.....	14	14	14	13	12	14	13	14	13	5	2
Type 1.....	128	126	123	126	111	98	67	125	119	25	22
Types 2 and 3.....	231	230	227	225	207	200	159	225	220	31	62
Types 4 and 5.....	304	304	300	297	278	259	199	301	286	55	90
Net losses.....	30	30	28	27	24	20	16	30	26	2	4
Net incomes.....	274	274	272	270	254	239	183	271	260	53	86
\$0-\$499.....	68	68	68	67	62	55	44	65	63	9	22
\$500-\$999.....	91	91	89	90	85	78	55	91	86	14	28
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	58	58	58	56	56	55	38	58	56	11	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	29	29	29	29	25	26	23	29	27	8	13
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24	24	24	24	22	21	20	24	24	10	10
\$3,000 or over.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	1
Types 6 and 7.....	212	212	208	206	187	198	165	203	193	31	73
Types 8 and 9.....	59	59	57	55	51	50	44	58	54	7	18

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	House- holds  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poul- try (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Pota- toes (9)	Other food from gar- den (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—continued											
Kansas											
All types.....	No. 598	No. 588	No. 546	No. 585	No. 548	No. 412	No. 265	No. 134	No. 282	No. 28	No. 1
Net losses.....	41	41	38	40	38	29	14	6	22	3	0
Net incomes.....	557	547	508	545	510	383	251	128	260	25	1
\$0-\$499.....	127	123	109	121	106	69	52	21	49	4	0
\$500-\$999.....	187	187	176	182	176	130	81	42	95	11	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	125	121	113	125	114	89	55	29	63	6	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	54	53	49	54	53	41	30	19	25	2	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	42	42	40	41	40	36	22	8	15	1	0
\$3,000 or over.....	22	21	21	22	21	18	11	9	13	1	0
Type 1.....	115	112	103	114	109	60	39	23	48	4	0
Net losses.....	8	8	5	8	7	5	1	2	5	0	0
Net incomes.....	107	104	98	106	102	55	38	21	43	4	0
\$0-\$499.....	31	29	28	30	28	14	12	6	10	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	40	40	37	40	39	21	18	8	22	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	18	17	15	18	17	8	3	2	5	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	7	7	7	7	7	5	3	2	2	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	6	6	6	6	6	3	1	2	3	1	0
\$3,000 or over.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	0
Types 2 and 3.....	125	123	114	124	119	96	56	20	62	4	0
Net losses.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	0	3	1	0
Net incomes.....	120	118	109	119	114	91	54	20	59	3	0
\$0-\$499.....	27	26	24	27	25	14	7	1	12	1	0
\$500-\$999.....	44	44	40	43	43	38	19	8	21	2	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23	23	22	23	20	16	9	4	13	0	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	15	14	12	15	15	13	11	5	9	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	2	4	0	0
Types 4 and 5.....	209	204	190	201	183	150	85	52	103	8	0
Net losses.....	19	19	19	18	18	14	7	4	11	1	0
Net incomes.....	190	185	171	183	165	136	78	48	92	7	0
\$0-\$499.....	38	37	32	34	29	22	15	7	13	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	60	60	57	58	53	41	20	13	32	3	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	47	44	41	47	41	36	24	11	26	3	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	20	19	20	19	15	8	10	9	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	14	14	12	13	13	12	7	2	3	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	11	10	10	11	10	10	4	5	9	0	0
Types 6 and 7.....	105	105	98	102	96	76	58	26	49	8	1
Net losses.....	7	7	7	7	6	3	4	0	3	1	0
Net incomes.....	98	98	91	95	90	73	54	26	46	7	1
\$0-\$499.....	23	23	19	22	19	15	12	6	12	3	0
\$500-\$999.....	32	32	31	30	30	23	19	9	15	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	21	21	19	21	20	17	10	7	9	1	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	9	9	9	9	9	6	5	1	3	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	9	9	9	8	9	4	2	5	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	2	1	0
Types 8 and 9.....	44	44	41	44	41	30	27	13	20	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poul-try (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Pota-toes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—continued											
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>											
All types.....	No. 824	No. 794	No. 776	No. 781	No. 740	No. 540	No. 543	No. 620	No. 628	No. 220	No. 79
Net losses.....	30	29	29	27	26	18	25	24	25	4	2
Net incomes.....	794	765	747	754	714	522	518	596	603	216	77
\$0-\$499.....	143	130	125	135	125	75	70	108	109	45	9
\$500-\$999.....	255	247	241	240	227	171	149	171	184	77	28
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	184	180	175	179	172	125	129	141	141	42	14
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	87	84	84	83	80	65	63	72	69	23	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	72	71	69	63	50	62	60	61	18	10
\$3,000 or over.....	53	52	51	48	47	36	45	44	39	11	5
Type 1.....	192	177	173	181	171	120	114	145	141	57	13
Net losses.....	12	11	11	10	10	6	9	11	10	2	1
Net incomes.....	180	166	162	171	161	114	105	134	131	55	12
\$0-\$499.....	51	45	43	49	45	25	20	39	38	20	4
\$500-\$999.....	61	57	57	56	54	40	35	41	42	17	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	36	34	33	35	34	27	25	27	25	11	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	10	10	12	11	8	9	8	8	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10	10	10	10	8	7	8	10	10	3	0
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	9	9	9	7	8	9	8	2	0
Types 2 and 3.....	189	184	179	181	171	125	135	141	149	44	22
Net losses.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	0	0
Net incomes.....	186	181	176	178	168	124	133	138	146	44	22
\$0-\$499.....	34	32	28	31	27	20	19	24	27	8	2
\$500-\$999.....	72	70	69	69	66	49	50	49	54	19	11
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	40	39	39	40	38	25	32	32	30	9	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	22	22	22	21	20	18	15	18	20	5	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13	13	13	12	12	9	12	10	11	2	2
\$3,000 or over.....	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	1	0
Types 4 and 5.....	281	276	272	268	252	186	186	215	214	83	32
Net losses.....	9	9	9	8	7	6	8	7	7	2	1
Net incomes.....	272	267	263	260	245	180	178	208	207	81	31
\$0-\$499.....	37	33	34	35	33	15	18	29	28	12	2
\$500-\$999.....	73	73	71	70	64	45	40	46	51	24	8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	68	68	65	67	63	49	44	52	54	17	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	33	33	33	32	31	25	25	28	24	10	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	35	35	35	33	31	26	29	30	28	11	8
\$3,000 or over.....	26	25	25	23	23	20	22	23	22	7	4
Types 6 and 7.....	131	127	122	122	119	88	89	96	100	29	10
Net losses.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	0	0
Net incomes.....	128	124	119	119	116	86	86	94	97	29	10
\$0-\$499.....	18	17	17	18	18	14	12	13	13	4	1
\$500-\$999.....	42	40	37	38	37	32	22	28	30	14	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	33	33	32	31	31	18	25	26	26	3	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	17	16	16	15	15	12	11	16	15	6	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	11	11	10	11	9	7	10	8	10	2	0
\$3,000 or over.....	7	7	7	6	6	3	6	3	3	0	0
Types 8 and 9.....	31	30	30	29	27	21	19	23	24	7	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>PACIFIC</b>											
<i>Washington</i>											
All types.....	No. 6 697	No. 6 675	No. 4 494	No. 6 617	No. 4 496	No. 6 333	No. 6 332	No. 6 679	No. 6 689	No. 6 609	No. 6 17
\$0-\$499.....	53	50	35	42	24	23	16	53	52	43	0
\$500-\$999.....	211	206	145	186	144	90	96	204	208	176	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	204	196	148	182	149	105	97	199	201	173	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	110	108	73	98	82	51	54	108	109	102	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	90	87	70	81	70	47	46	87	90	86	1
\$3,000 or over.....	29	28	23	28	27	17	23	28	29	29	0
Type 1.....	191	179	140	173	134	74	65	185	186	169	5
Types 2 and 3.....	152	146	91	129	104	71	73	147	152	117	3
Types 4 and 5.....	240	237	177	217	177	122	120	237	239	222	8
\$0-\$499.....	12	11	6	11	7	8	3	12	12	12	0
\$500-\$999.....	62	61	46	54	42	29	30	62	62	53	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	80	80	59	71	56	41	37	78	79	72	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	39	39	29	36	30	18	18	39	39	38	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	37	36	30	35	32	21	22	36	37	37	1
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	7	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	0
Types 6 and 7.....	84	83	65	71	61	49	58	80	82	72	1
Types 8 and 9.....	30	30	21	27	20	17	16	30	30	29	0
<i>Oregon</i>											
All types.....	1,788	1,670	1,304	1,658	1,463	959	724	1,509	1,709	1,597	86
Net losses.....	10	8	4	7	6	3	3	7	10	6	1
Net incomes.....	1,778	1,662	1,300	1,651	1,457	956	721	1,502	1,699	1,591	85
\$0-\$499.....	141	123	89	132	106	59	37	123	134	116	4
\$500-\$999.....	530	498	386	487	417	246	175	455	505	462	24
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	471	447	351	441	389	277	196	404	458	434	24
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	309	290	233	289	270	176	141	258	291	281	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	209	196	160	198	183	132	106	174	198	189	16
\$3,000 or over.....	118	108	81	104	92	66	66	88	113	109	7
Type 1.....	497	430	335	453	391	204	141	416	462	430	15
Net losses.....	5	4	2	5	4	0	1	3	5	2	0
Net incomes.....	492	426	333	448	387	204	140	413	457	428	15
\$0-\$499.....	89	73	57	81	61	30	19	75	84	73	2
\$500-\$999.....	187	168	131	174	150	70	51	161	174	158	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	109	97	74	100	88	58	33	94	105	98	6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	58	49	41	48	46	21	18	46	54	52	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	33	27	23	30	29	19	12	26	26	32	2
\$3,000 or over.....	16	12	7	15	13	6	7	11	14	15	1
Types 2 and 3.....	396	375	289	365	325	215	168	325	375	342	15
Net losses.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	0
Net incomes.....	393	373	288	364	324	213	167	323	372	340	15
\$0-\$499.....	20	20	14	20	17	11	10	19	19	14	1
\$500-\$999.....	112	107	88	102	93	52	41	91	104	95	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	118	113	87	108	95	66	52	103	116	112	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	83	76	54	78	73	48	34	65	76	69	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	36	34	26	33	28	22	20	27	34	29	0
\$3,000 or over.....	24	23	19	23	18	14	10	18	23	21	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
PACIFIC—con.											
<i>Oregon—Continued</i>											
Types 4 and 5.....	No. 619	No. 598	No. 475	No. 583	No. 521	No. 349	No. 274	No. 530	No. 603	No. 576	No. 35
Net losses.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	618	597	475	583	521	349	274	529	602	575	35
\$0-\$499.....	26	26	17	26	22	15	7	23	25	24	1
\$500-\$999.....	178	172	131	166	139	90	64	157	176	163	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	160	155	124	153	138	97	73	138	156	148	9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	110	107	91	107	99	65	56	93	104	107	4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	94	91	78	90	86	56	46	83	93	86	6
\$3,000 or over.....	50	46	34	41	37	26	28	35	48	47	3
Types 6 and 7.....	200	193	148	184	163	141	96	173	195	175	16
Net losses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net incomes.....	199	192	147	183	162	140	95	172	194	174	15
\$0-\$499.....	5	3	1	4	5	3	1	5	5	4	0
\$500-\$999.....	47	45	32	40	32	31	17	41	45	40	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	61	60	49	57	48	40	25	51	59	53	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	40	40	31	38	36	30	22	37	39	35	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	30	28	22	29	27	23	18	24	30	27	6
\$3,000 or over.....	16	16	12	15	14	13	12	14	16	15	2
Types 8 and 9.....	76	74	57	73	63	50	45	65	74	74	5
<i>Oregon—part-time</i>											
All types.....	571	443	402	474	412	149	109	396	519	468	13
Net losses.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Net incomes.....	570	443	402	473	411	149	109	395	518	467	12
\$0-\$499.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	3	0
\$500-\$999.....	82	61	58	70	57	20	18	57	75	60	2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	177	147	129	138	123	50	32	125	164	143	4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	159	119	109	135	116	40	28	114	143	134	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	119	94	87	101	91	34	25	82	109	98	3
\$3,000 or over.....	30	22	19	27	23	5	5	16	26	29	0
Type 1.....	131	73	67	102	89	26	27	87	116	108	10
Types 2 and 3.....	153	125	111	129	115	45	24	105	139	121	0
Types 4 and 5.....	209	173	159	178	150	54	44	151	194	177	2
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	209	173	159	178	150	54	44	151	194	177	2
\$0-\$499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	20	16	16	18	14	4	4	11	18	15	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	59	50	47	45	38	16	13	45	55	51	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	61	51	47	54	46	18	16	49	57	52	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	54	44	39	47	40	13	9	39	50	44	0
\$3,000 or over.....	15	12	10	14	12	3	2	7	14	15	0
Types 6 and 7.....	68	64	58	56	49	23	13	47	62	52	1
Types 8 and 9.....	10	8	7	9	9	1	1	6	8	10	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
PACIFIC—con.											
<i>California, central</i>											
All types.....	No. 269	No. 197	No. 116	No. 239	No. 218	No. 60	No. 65	No. 51	No. 139	No. 148	No. 9
Net losses.....	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0
Net incomes.....	266	196	115	237	216	59	65	50	138	146	9
\$0-\$499.....	19	11	5	15	14	2	2	4	9	12	0
\$500-\$999.....	62	45	31	56	49	12	11	13	38	40	5
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	59	50	29	55	53	16	17	10	34	32	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	50	35	17	44	43	9	14	12	24	26	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	39	30	17	36	32	9	11	4	19	16	1
\$3,000 or over.....	37	25	16	31	25	11	10	7	14	20	0
Types 1.....	76	44	20	63	60	10	10	11	39	48	6
Net losses.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Net incomes.....	74	44	20	62	59	10	10	11	39	47	6
\$0-\$499.....	8	3	1	6	6	0	0	1	4	5	0
\$500-\$999.....	24	15	7	20	19	5	2	4	14	17	3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	19	13	7	17	17	3	3	2	9	10	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10	6	2	8	8	1	3	2	5	7	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	8	5	3	7	6	0	2	2	5	5	1
\$3,000 or over.....	5	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Types 2 and 3.....	63	49	33	58	50	9	16	4	31	33	2
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	63	49	33	58	50	9	16	4	31	33	2
\$0-\$499.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
\$500-\$999.....	16	13	10	14	11	0	3	1	9	11	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13	12	7	13	13	3	4	1	10	7	1
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16	10	6	15	13	2	3	1	7	9	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	7	6	5	6	6	2	4	0	2	1	0
\$3,000 or over.....	9	7	4	9	6	1	2	0	2	4	0
Types 4 and 5.....	88	68	44	77	71	26	25	24	49	49	0
Net losses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Net incomes.....	87	67	43	76	70	25	25	23	48	48	0
\$0-\$499.....	4	3	1	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	0
\$500-\$999.....	16	12	9	16	14	5	5	5	11	9	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	17	15	11	15	14	4	6	3	9	10	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	15	10	5	12	13	3	5	6	8	8	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19	15	7	18	15	6	3	2	10	8	0
\$3,000 or over.....	16	12	10	12	12	6	6	6	8	10	0
Types 6 and 7.....	31	27	14	30	27	12	10	9	14	11	1
Net losses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incomes.....	31	27	14	30	27	12	10	9	14	11	1
\$0-\$499.....	4	4	2	4	4	0	2	1	2	2	0
\$500-\$999.....	5	4	4	5	4	2	1	3	3	2	1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	8	8	3	8	7	6	3	3	5	3	0
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	6	6	2	6	6	2	2	2	3	1	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	4	3	2	4	4	0	1	0	1	2	0
\$3,000 or over.....	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Types 8 and 9.....	11	9	5	11	10	3	4	3	6	7	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>PACIFIC—CON.</b>											
<i>California, southern</i>											
All types.....	No. 1, 115	No. 348	No. 262	No. 680	No. 575	No. 40	No. 74	No. 59	No. 311	No. 852	No. 22
Net losses.....	35	13	10	22	15	0	3	2	16	27	0
Net incomes.....	1,080	335	252	658	560	40	71	57	295	825	22
\$0-\$499.....	116	38	23	86	67	6	7	8	46	78	5
\$500-\$999.....	197	67	47	138	116	5	10	15	62	136	4
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	198	64	46	130	105	8	15	13	57	154	3
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	167	60	52	101	95	12	13	9	42	124	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	223	66	52	132	116	4	19	9	55	191	8
\$3,000 or over.....	179	40	32	71	61	5	7	3	33	142	0
Type 1.....	373	77	48	197	167	10	16	13	93	279	10
Types 2 and 3.....	223	82	62	143	122	10	20	15	63	167	3
Types 4 and 5.....	404	125	102	255	209	16	24	22	116	322	6
Net losses.....	9	6	6	6	4	0	2	0	5	7	0
Net incomes.....	395	119	96	249	205	16	22	22	111	315	6
\$0-\$499.....	29	8	4	23	19	1	2	3	13	20	1
\$500-\$999.....	77	25	19	56	45	1	3	4	23	56	0
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	70	24	21	54	41	3	4	4	23	56	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	55	20	18	33	30	5	5	5	14	41	2
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	88	27	22	52	45	3	6	3	25	80	1
\$3,000 or over.....	76	15	12	31	25	3	2	3	13	62	0
Types 6 and 7.....	89	52	40	67	60	3	10	8	32	65	1
Types 8 and 9.....	26	12	10	18	17	1	4	1	7	19	2
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>											
<i>North Carolina self-sufficing counties</i>											
All types.....	<sup>6</sup> 823	808	806	758	720	723	131	813	821	529	642
\$0-\$499.....	92	84	83	76	64	70	6	90	91	50	84
\$500-\$999.....	384	379	378	360	340	328	53	382	384	243	247
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	246	245	245	231	225	231	41	243	246	172	228
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	68	68	68	61	61	64	22	66	68	43	61
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	26	26	26	25	25	24	6	26	26	16	17
\$3,000 or over.....	7	6	6	5	5	6	3	6	6	5	5
Type 1.....	96	91	91	87	80	83	17	95	95	64	84
Types 2 and 3.....	112	109	109	98	96	99	17	111	112	70	104
Types 4 and 5.....	285	281	281	268	253	250	42	280	284	189	162
\$0-\$499.....	25	22	22	23	20	18	1	24	25	12	24
\$500-\$999.....	135	135	135	127	120	116	15	135	135	89	25
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	77	77	77	74	74	70	12	76	77	59	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	30	30	30	27	27	29	8	28	30	15	29
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	3	13	13	10	10
\$3,000 or over.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3
Types 6 and 7.....	208	205	205	195	181	181	34	206	208	125	180
Types 8 and 9.....	122	122	120	110	105	110	21	121	122	81	112

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	House- holds  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poul- try (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Pota- toes (9)	Other food from gar- den (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.											
<i>North Carolina</i>											
All types.....	No. 458	No. 302	No. 295	No. 450	No. 444	No. 414	No. 75	No. 435	No. 456	No. 304	No. 308
\$0-\$499.....	8	0	0	7	6	5	1	7	8	1	3
\$500-\$999.....	88	32	30	87	85	80	12	82	87	43	55
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	114	62	61	112	110	100	23	108	114	69	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	92	71	71	91	89	83	11	84	92	66	65
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	96	82	79	94	94	89	13	96	95	76	77
\$3,000 or over.....	60	55	54	59	60	57	15	58	60	49	37
Type 1.....	41	20	20	41	39	36	4	38	41	27	26
Types 2 and 3.....	67	38	38	66	64	58	15	63	66	34	42
Types 4 and 5.....	146	94	93	143	139	136	25	139	146	109	99
\$0-\$499.....	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
\$500-\$999.....	28	11	10	28	27	27	5	27	28	18	23
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	31	17	17	31	29	29	6	29	31	21	18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	41	28	28	40	39	38	5	38	41	32	27
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	24	22	22	22	22	24	2	24	24	22	17
\$3,000 or over.....	20	16	16	20	20	18	7	20	20	16	13
Types 6 and 7.....	129	94	89	126	128	117	22	123	128	82	86
Types 8 and 9.....	75	56	55	74	74	67	9	72	75	52	55
<i>South Carolina</i>											
All types.....	2,048	1,759	1,470	2,010	2,005	1,917	356	1,761	2,026	1,289	1,755
\$0-\$499.....	200	98	69	188	187	161	27	142	193	97	168
\$500-\$999.....	654	537	422	640	638	601	107	539	647	370	559
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	522	482	404	519	519	502	89	464	520	340	459
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	275	263	228	274	274	267	50	250	273	186	243
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	255	242	218	253	252	251	45	234	253	185	214
\$3,000 or over.....	142	137	129	136	135	135	38	132	140	111	112
Type 1.....	227	167	155	221	223	204	30	192	225	149	181
\$0-\$499.....	48	22	17	47	47	38	8	36	47	23	41
\$500-\$999.....	88	68	62	85	88	84	14	75	87	59	71
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	49	43	42	49	49	42	3	41	49	34	39
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	13	11	11	13	13	11	2	12	13	11	12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	20	15	15	19	18	20	3	20	20	14	14
\$3,000 or over.....	9	8	8	8	8	9	0	8	9	8	5
Types 2 and 3.....	338	272	223	330	330	309	48	270	332	193	289
\$0-\$499.....	51	27	17	49	48	42	5	32	47	23	43
\$500-\$999.....	142	108	86	139	140	126	21	115	141	79	122
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	71	68	55	70	70	70	11	61	71	44	60
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	34	30	29	34	34	33	5	32	34	22	32
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	30	29	26	30	30	29	4	23	30	19	23
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	10	8	8	9	2	7	9	6	9
Types 4 and 5.....	672	578	502	663	656	630	119	593	664	456	565
\$0-\$499.....	50	25	17	47	45	38	7	36	48	25	41
\$500-\$999.....	198	157	123	194	191	179	33	171	194	121	166
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	177	160	138	177	176	173	28	157	176	119	155
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	95	92	85	94	94	91	16	85	94	70	79
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	91	85	80	91	91	90	18	85	91	68	78
\$3,000 or over.....	61	59	59	60	59	59	17	59	61	53	46

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Household of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.</b>											
<i>South Carolina—Con.</i>											
Types 6 and 7.....	No. 533	No. 480	No. 388	No. 520	No. 521	No. 505	No. 109	No. 457	No. 528	No. 335	No. 473
\$0-\$499.....	41	20	16	36	38	34	6	31	41	21	34
\$500-\$999.....	163	145	105	160	157	156	27	127	162	85	148
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	148	140	117	146	147	140	35	133	147	105	136
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	74	71	59	74	74	74	16	67	73	45	65
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	72	71	61	71	71	70	15	65	70	54	62
\$3,000 or over.....	35	33	30	33	34	31	10	34	35	25	28
Types 8 and 9.....	278	262	202	276	275	269	50	249	277	156	247
<i>Georgia</i>											
All types.....	<sup>6</sup> 723	712	711	717	712	699	151	663	718	584	658
\$0-\$499.....	128	121	121	127	127	111	19	108	127	101	120
\$500-\$999.....	361	359	359	357	354	354	73	329	357	288	327
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	147	147	147	147	145	147	35	143	147	124	132
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	52	50	49	52	52	52	16	49	52	44	50
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	7	24	25	18	21
\$3,000 or over.....	10	10	10	9	9	10	1	10	10	9	8
Type 1.....	124	120	120	124	124	120	21	109	123	104	112
Types 2 and 3.....	126	124	123	126	125	121	27	111	125	100	114
Types 4 and 5.....	276	273	273	273	271	269	63	258	274	228	248
\$0-\$499.....	30	30	30	30	29	24	4	24	30	23	28
\$500-\$999.....	136	135	135	133	133	135	32	127	134	112	120
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	64	64	64	64	63	64	13	63	64	56	58
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	25	23	23	25	25	25	7	23	25	22	25
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	6	15	15	9	12
\$3,000 or over.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	6	6	6	5
Types 6 and 7.....	120	118	118	117	116	114	23	114	119	88	113
Types 8 and 9.....	77	77	77	77	76	75	17	71	77	64	71
<i>Mississippi</i>											
All types.....	<sup>6</sup> 496	485	475	482	448	449	82	388	488	236	149
\$0-\$499.....	30	29	28	30	27	27	2	24	30	10	10
\$500-\$999.....	167	162	159	163	147	155	19	127	164	55	44
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	117	117	114	117	110	110	16	98	116	64	35
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	55	53	52	54	49	48	9	35	53	26	20
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	39	39	38	38	37	36	8	35	39	25	8
\$3,000 or over.....	88	85	84	80	78	73	28	69	86	56	32
Type 1.....	73	67	65	68	64	65	5	55	72	37	16
Types 2 and 3.....	105	102	102	102	93	96	15	80	103	43	34
Types 4 and 5.....	175	173	168	171	159	161	30	140	173	93	50
\$0-\$499.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	5	2	2
\$500-\$999.....	48	47	46	48	41	44	2	37	48	18	12
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	44	44	42	44	41	43	4	34	44	23	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	19	18	18	19	18	17	6	13	18	11	6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21	21	21	20	19	20	5	19	21	14	5
\$3,000 or over.....	38	38	36	35	35	32	13	33	37	25	13
Types 6 and 7.....	105	105	104	104	97	95	22	83	104	47	36
Types 8 and 9.....	38	38	36	37	35	32	10	30	36	16	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>											
<i>North Carolina</i>											
All types.....	No. 294	No. 114	No. 108	No. 281	No. 276	No. 250	No. 41	No. 273	No. 294	No. 126	No. 189
\$0-\$499.....	15	1	1	14	12	12	2	15	15	4	8
\$500-\$999.....	124	29	26	116	113	94	19	112	124	47	74
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	102	52	51	100	99	93	15	96	102	50	71
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	53	32	30	51	52	51	5	50	53	25	36
Type 1.....	33	5	5	32	31	29	6	29	33	14	21
Types 2 and 3.....	74	22	21	70	66	64	12	70	74	34	50
Types 4 and 5.....	52	25	24	49	49	47	7	47	52	27	28
\$0-\$499.....	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0
\$500-\$999.....	16	5	4	14	14	12	2	13	16	6	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22	11	11	22	22	21	4	21	22	11	14
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	9	9	11	11	12	1	11	12	10	7
Types 6 and 7.....	104	43	39	99	99	85	10	98	104	39	71
Types 8 and 9.....	31	19	19	31	31	25	6	29	31	12	19
<i>South Carolina</i>											
All types.....	6 215	124	99	205	200	179	38	175	213	88	176
\$0-\$499.....	66	23	18	61	58	47	17	49	64	24	54
\$500-\$999.....	111	73	56	106	105	97	19	94	111	44	91
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	33	24	22	33	32	30	1	28	33	16	27
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	5	4	3	5	5	5	1	4	5	4	4
Type 1.....	24	7	6	22	22	19	5	19	23	11	19
\$0-\$499.....	11	1	1	10	10	9	4	7	10	4	8
\$500-\$999.....	10	4	3	9	9	8	1	9	10	5	8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	3	3	2	3
Types 2 and 3.....	58	29	26	58	56	49	12	49	58	25	50
\$0-\$499.....	23	8	7	23	21	17	7	16	23	8	19
\$500-\$999.....	30	18	17	30	30	27	4	28	30	15	27
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	5	3	2	5	5	5	1	5	5	2	4
Types 4 and 5.....	40	23	18	35	35	33	6	31	40	24	33
\$0-\$499.....	13	4	2	10	10	8	1	13	13	8	10
\$500-\$999.....	18	12	10	16	16	16	5	10	18	8	15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	6	5	5	6	6	6	0	5	6	5	5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	2	1	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Types 6 and 7.....	68	46	34	66	64	59	14	55	67	24	55
\$0-\$499.....	17	9	7	17	16	12	5	11	16	4	15
\$500-\$999.....	35	25	16	33	33	32	8	32	35	13	27
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14	10	9	14	13	13	0	11	14	6	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Types 8 and 9.....	25	19	15	24	23	19	1	21	25	4	19

See footnotes at end of table,

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class	Households	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk	Cream	Eggs	Poultry	Pork	Other meat	Potatoes	Other food from garden	Fruit	Other food <sup>4</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS—CON.</b>											
<i>Georgia</i>											
All types.....	No. 221	No. 210	No. 210	No. 214	No. 208	No. 207	No. 36	No. 197	No. 217	No. 145	No. 195
\$0-\$499.....	82	72	72	77	73	73	10	71	80	51	68
\$500-\$999.....	128	127	127	126	124	123	22	116	126	87	117
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	4	10	11	7	10
Type 1.....	25	24	24	25	24	23	2	20	25	21	21
Types 2 and 3.....	53	48	48	50	49	49	7	47	51	36	45
Types 4 and 5.....	57	56	56	56	55	53	10	50	55	29	50
\$0-\$499.....	17	16	16	16	16	14	2	15	16	7	12
\$500-\$999.....	38	38	38	38	37	37	7	34	37	21	36
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Types 6 and 7.....	53	49	49	52	50	51	10	48	53	37	50
Types 8 and 9.....	33	33	33	31	30	31	7	32	33	22	29
<i>Mississippi</i>											
All types.....	310	292	286	286	246	258	31	199	294	72	89
\$0-\$499.....	98	82	81	82	63	71	6	51	86	22	26
\$500-\$999.....	186	184	179	178	157	162	22	130	182	41	54
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	26	26	26	26	26	25	3	18	26	9	9
Type 1.....	37	34	34	35	29	27	2	20	34	11	11
Types 2 and 3.....	93	85	84	82	73	78	9	55	88	21	26
Types 4 and 5.....	64	61	60	58	54	53	7	49	63	19	20
\$0-\$499.....	10	9	9	8	7	5	0	7	10	3	3
\$500-\$999.....	45	43	42	41	38	39	6	34	44	13	14
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	9	3	3
Types 6 and 7.....	99	95	92	94	76	87	9	62	92	18	30
Types 8 and 9.....	17	17	16	17	14	13	4	13	17	3	2
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS</b>											
<i>North Carolina</i>											
All types.....	128	62	58	126	126	105	15	112	128	81	96
\$0-\$499.....	12	0	0	12	12	5	2	8	12	5	10
\$500-\$999.....	48	17	16	46	46	38	4	41	48	24	32
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	39	26	26	39	39	35	8	35	39	31	31
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	20	13	10	20	20	19	1	20	20	16	16
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9	6	6	9	9	8	0	8	9	5	7
Type 1.....	10	1	1	10	10	8	1	9	10	5	5
Types 2 and 3.....	11	5	5	11	11	9	1	10	11	9	9
Types 4 and 5.....	41	22	21	41	41	35	5	33	41	27	31
\$0-\$499.....	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	1
\$500-\$999.....	23	11	10	23	23	19	2	19	23	13	16
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14	9	9	14	14	13	3	11	14	12	12
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Types 6 and 7.....	33	17	16	33	33	28	5	32	33	22	25
Types 8 and 9.....	33	17	15	31	31	25	3	28	33	18	26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
SOUTHEAST—NFGRO OPERATORS—CON.											
<i>South Carolina</i>											
All types.....	No. 477	No. 308	No. 243	No. 451	No. 449	No. 420	No. 58	No. 340	No. 474	No. 208	No. 430
\$0-\$499.....	179	70	46	162	158	138	19	111	177	60	151
\$500-\$999.....	231	177	142	224	225	215	28	170	230	105	214
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	52	47	42	50	50	52	7	45	52	33	50
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	12	11	10	12	12	12	4	11	12	9	12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Type 1.....	32	12	10	27	27	24	5	20	30	12	28
\$0-\$499.....	22	5	3	17	17	14	4	10	20	8	20
\$500-\$999.....	9	6	6	9	9	9	1	9	9	4	7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Types 2 and 3.....	53	32	26	49	48	45	6	34	52	18	44
\$0-\$499.....	33	14	8	29	28	25	2	20	33	10	26
\$500-\$999.....	17	15	15	17	17	17	2	11	16	7	15
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Types 4 and 5.....	112	70	59	108	108	97	12	82	112	67	104
\$0-\$499.....	42	14	11	38	39	32	3	27	42	20	37
\$500-\$999.....	53	40	34	53	52	48	9	39	53	34	51
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14	13	11	14	14	14	0	13	14	11	13
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	2	3
Types 6 and 7.....	134	89	68	127	126	116	17	97	134	52	116
\$0-\$499.....	56	28	18	52	50	44	5	36	56	15	44
\$500-\$999.....	67	51	41	65	66	61	9	53	67	30	61
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	10	9	8	9	9	10	2	7	10	6	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Types 8 and 9.....	146	105	80	140	140	138	18	107	146	59	138
<i>Georgia</i>											
All types.....	6 222	195	198	214	203	211	36	157	222	139	204
\$0-\$499.....	101	81	81	96	89	97	8	59	101	58	87
\$500-\$999.....	104	98	101	162	98	97	24	82	104	69	102
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	13	12	12	12	12	13	4	12	13	9	11
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	2	3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Type 1.....	39	31	31	38	36	37	4	21	39	26	32
Types 2 and 3.....	32	27	28	29	26	30	3	23	32	21	28
Types 4 and 5.....	70	65	64	68	65	68	11	53	70	46	66
\$0-\$499.....	26	22	21	24	23	26	1	19	26	15	22
\$500-\$999.....	41	40	40	41	39	39	9	31	41	29	41
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3,000 or over.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Types 6 and 7.....	46	41	42	44	43	42	8	34	46	31	45
Types 8 and 9.....	35	31	33	35	33	34	10	26	35	15	33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: *Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households  (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS—con.</b>											
<i>Mississippi</i>											
All types.....	No. 275	No. 207	No. 206	No. 239	No. 224	No. 257	No. 48	No. 166	No. 267	No. 133	No. 206
\$0-\$499.....	112	70	69	88	83	101	10	51	108	47	77
\$500-\$999.....	126	105	105	114	105	119	23	92	123	63	99
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	28	24	24	28	27	28	10	17	27	17	22
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	6	8	6	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Type 1.....	69	46	46	58	56	62	9	40	66	27	47
Types 2 and 3.....	42	29	29	37	34	41	7	26	41	22	30
Types 4 and 5.....	93	79	79	87	83	87	17	57	90	49	74
\$0-\$499.....	32	23	23	29	28	30	4	16	30	16	24
\$500-\$999.....	47	42	42	44	41	43	7	33	46	26	37
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	6	8	14	7	13
Types 6 and 7.....	45	36	35	38	33	43	9	31	44	22	36
Types 8 and 9.....	26	17	17	19	18	24	6	12	26	13	19
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS</b>											
<i>North Carolina</i>											
All types.....	* 393	129	125	365	359	315	50	307	391	160	286
\$0-\$499.....	60	2	2	47	42	33	9	41	59	20	36
\$500-\$999.....	216	57	56	203	204	176	26	166	215	80	154
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	96	51	48	94	92	86	10	82	96	50	76
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	21	19	19	21	21	20	5	18	21	10	20
Type 1.....	23	5	5	19	17	19	5	15	23	13	16
Types 2 and 3.....	49	7	7	42	40	30	12	35	48	25	35
Types 4 and 5.....	93	29	28	86	88	79	6	72	93	37	67
\$0-\$499.....	11	0	0	10	10	6	1	8	11	2	4
\$500-\$999.....	60	16	16	54	56	53	4	48	60	24	43
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	20	11	10	20	20	18	1	15	20	9	18
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2
Types 6 and 7.....	107	32	31	98	96	81	14	83	106	39	77
Types 8 and 9.....	121	56	54	120	118	106	13	102	121	46	91
<i>South Carolina</i>											
All types.....	* 276	92	63	239	240	218	18	169	264	67	232
\$0-\$499.....	173	34	20	148	144	126	10	96	164	41	141
\$500-\$999.....	94	50	38	83	88	84	6	68	92	22	83
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	9	8	5	8	8	8	2	5	8	4	8
Type 1.....	29	4	4	24	25	21	2	15	27	8	24
\$0-\$499.....	25	2	2	21	22	17	2	12	23	7	22
\$500-\$999.....	4	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	4	1	2
Types 2 and 3.....	61	10	7	53	52	47	4	39	57	18	48
\$0-\$499.....	48	6	4	42	41	35	4	30	44	15	37
\$500-\$999.....	13	4	3	11	11	12	0	9	13	3	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 56.—HOME-PRODUCED FOOD: Number of households producing specified types of food for home use, by family type and income, 33 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class  (1)	Households (2)	Households producing for home use <sup>3</sup> —									
		Milk (3)	Cream (4)	Eggs (5)	Poultry (6)	Pork (7)	Other meat (8)	Potatoes (9)	Other food from garden (10)	Fruit (11)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (12)
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS—CON.</b>											
<i>South Carolina—Con.</i>											
Types 4 and 5.....	No. 56	No. 15	No. 13	No. 49	No. 50	No. 43	No. 4	No. 33	No. 54	No. 13	No. 41
\$0-\$499.....	35	4	3	31	30	23	1	19	33	6	24
\$500-\$999.....	18	9	8	15	17	17	2	12	18	5	14
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3
Types 6 and 7.....	81	33	24	72	71	66	3	56	78	15	76
\$0-\$499.....	46	12	7	38	37	36	1	28	45	8	41
\$500-\$999.....	35	21	17	34	34	30	2	28	33	7	35
Types 8 and 9.....	49	30	15	41	42	41	5	26	48	13	43
<i>Georgia</i>											
All types.....	<sup>6</sup> 282	191	196	247	229	254	32	172	275	135	256
\$0-\$499.....	182	93	96	153	140	156	12	97	177	80	162
\$500-\$999.....	100	98	100	94	89	98	20	75	98	55	94
Type 1.....	37	21	21	27	27	32	4	21	36	19	31
Types 2 and 3.....	55	26	28	45	38	47	3	28	53	22	52
Types 4 and 5.....	70	60	62	64	63	67	4	44	68	36	64
\$0-\$499.....	39	29	31	35	35	36	1	21	37	20	35
\$500-\$999.....	31	31	31	29	28	31	3	23	31	16	29
Types 6 and 7.....	74	48	49	68	61	65	14	48	73	35	64
Types 8 and 9.....	46	36	36	43	40	43	7	31	45	23	45
<i>Mississippi</i>											
All types.....	<sup>6</sup> 933	511	507	736	676	782	112	485	901	320	523
\$0-\$499.....	630	301	297	480	432	505	60	290	603	207	346
\$500-\$999.....	286	196	196	240	228	260	42	183	281	104	166
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	16	13	13	15	15	16	9	11	16	9	10
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Type 1.....	239	95	95	178	157	198	13	127	229	76	102
Types 2 and 3.....	223	116	114	170	159	173	22	108	211	63	119
Types 4 and 5.....	240	151	149	202	187	214	25	129	233	97	151
\$0-\$499.....	137	77	75	113	101	115	11	58	132	49	85
\$500-\$999.....	98	71	71	84	81	94	13	67	96	45	64
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	5	3	3	5	5	5	1	4	5	3	2
Types 6 and 7.....	164	101	101	133	120	140	32	83	162	59	108
Types 8 and 9.....	67	48	48	53	53	57	20	38	66	25	43

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit, food-expenditure unit.<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the income sample. See Methodology for the counties and States studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made.<sup>3</sup> The number of households that produced any food for home use is in most cases the same as the total number of households (column 2). Households that did not produce any food for home use were as follows: New Jersey 3; Kansas 2; California, central 47; California, southern 47; North Carolina white operator 1; South Carolina white sharecropper, 1, Negro sharecropper, 1; Mississippi white sharecropper, 1, Negro sharecropper, 2.<sup>4</sup> Includes cereals, molasses, sirups.<sup>5</sup> Excludes 1 family that reported a net loss for the year.<sup>6</sup> There were no "net loss" families in this analysis unit.<sup>7</sup> Excludes 5 families that reported a net loss for the year.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households	Households canning at home							Average number of quarts canned							Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting—				
		Any food <sup>3</sup>	Vege- tables	Sauer- kraut	Fruit	Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Poul- try, meat	Other food <sup>4</sup>	All food <sup>5</sup>	Vege- tables	Sauer- kraut	Fruit	Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes		Poul- try, meat	Pro- duction of more than half of their canned—	Vege- ta- bles <sup>7</sup>	Fruit <sup>8</sup>	Poul- try, meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
NEW ENGLAND																					
Vermont																					
All types.....	No. 537	No. 513	No. 501	No. 6	No. 453	No. 341	No. 447	No. 244	No. 82	Qt. 181	Qt. 92	Qt. 1	Qt. 39	Qt. 8	Qt. 23	Qt. 17	No. 28	No. 508	No. 481	No. 118	No. 220
0-249.....	10	10	10	0	9	5	9	5	1	98	47	0	23	3	17	7	1	10	8	4	5
250-499.....	28	26	24	0	21	16	21	7	3	102	43	0	27	5	17	8	1	26	25	3	5
500-749.....	82	76	72	2	65	44	68	25	7	123	66	1	25	5	19	7	2	76	69	14	24
750-999.....	111	103	104	2	92	66	88	43	7	165	90	2	32	7	18	15	7	103	99	25	35
1,000-1,249.....	94	90	89	0	81	68	81	50	8	190	87	0	47	8	26	20	0	90	84	27	48
1,250-1,499.....	74	71	69	0	62	47	62	36	4	205	106	0	44	11	24	20	3	71	68	15	36
1,500-1,749.....	49	47	45	1	44	37	43	24	3	214	108	1	49	9	28	18	4	47	44	11	21
1,750-1,999.....	44	44	44	0	38	26	37	30	2	245	141	0	39	9	30	25	6	43	43	7	26
2,000-2,499.....	34	33	33	0	30	24	31	17	2	213	96	0	25	9	25	24	2	33	32	10	15
2,500-2,999.....	11	11	11	0	11	8	7	7	1	296	155	0	64	8	35	32	2	9	9	2	5
Type 1.....	171	158	154	2	134	101	132	76	11	163	83	( <sup>9</sup> )	35	7	20	17	8	159	152	37	70
Types 2 and 3.....	134	129	125	1	112	86	113	56	4	192	99	2	38	9	25	19	9	127	116	29	49
Types 4 and 5.....	232	226	222	3	207	154	202	112	17	188	97	( <sup>9</sup> )	43	7	24	16	11	222	213	52	101

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households canning at home										Average number of quarts canned					Households reporting—							
	No. of households	Any food <sup>3</sup>		Vegetables		Sauerkraut		Fruit		Jellies, jams		Pickles, relishes		Poultry, meat		No. of households having pressure cookers	Production of more than half of their canned—						
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																							
<i>New Jersey</i>																							
All types.....	497	474	437	39	427	329	284	118	4	215	86	5	83	12	15	14	41	467	408	164	111		
0-249.....	11	10	10	0	9	8	6	3	0	203	90	0	72	12	15	14	1	10	9	5	3		
250-499.....	36	34	32	3	32	22	21	3	0	187	71	4	86	12	12	12	4	34	30	13	3		
500-749.....	41	38	34	4	34	29	25	11	0	190	63	2	96	13	15	10	1	37	26	10	9		
750-999.....	49	48	44	9	44	34	32	14	0	202	82	11	71	14	16	8	1	47	41	13	12		
1,000-1,249.....	73	72	69	3	66	50	47	17	0	207	91	2	78	12	14	10	5	71	66	41	26		
1,250-1,499.....	53	52	49	4	42	30	28	12	2	208	95	6	68	15	14	10	2	50	44	25	10		
1,500-1,749.....	51	48	43	4	45	27	22	12	0	288	64	10	71	9	13	20	4	48	43	16	12		
1,750-1,999.....	50	47	43	3	44	32	31	13	0	261	110	2	99	14	18	18	4	47	44	12	13		
2,000-2,499.....	62	59	53	3	50	41	38	14	0	203	77	5	78	10	12	21	5	58	48	19	13		
2,500-2,999.....	33	31	30	5	30	24	23	9	1	277	109	7	112	15	18	16	5	30	28	13	9		
3,000-3,999.....	38	35	31	1	24	21	21	11	0	245	97	1	101	12	14	20	9	35	29	12	11		
Type 1.....	123	113	98	8	101	78	61	22	1	155	55	2	66	10	9	13	9	112	89	35	21		
Types 2 and 3.....	110	104	99	7	96	77	61	31	1	219	91	3	87	11	15	12	10	100	87	30	29		
Types 4 and 5.....	201	195	183	18	175	133	122	50	2	222	91	7	83	13	16	12	19	193	177	76	45		
Types 6 and 7.....	63	62	57	6	55	41	40	15	0	294	115	8	112	16	19	24	3	62	55	23	16		

Type 1.....  
Types 2 and 3.....  
Types 4 and 5.....  
Types 6 and 7.....

	2, 254	2, 236	2, 196	1, 329	2, 202	2, 131	1, 801	1, 651	116	338	104	17	127	27	23	38	130	2, 223	2, 143	1, 436	1, 599
All types.....	21	21	19	9	20	20	16	12	0	211	65	15	68	23	19	21	1	21	19	14	1, 599
0-249.....	100	100	95	61	99	93	68	50	2	204	66	15	75	18	14	16	2	100	91	14	1, 436
250-499.....	209	206	199	120	201	185	145	126	8	257	82	14	96	22	16	25	5	206	193	60	266
500-749.....	304	302	294	175	289	282	236	198	23	290	87	15	115	22	19	30	19	298	285	191	122
750-999.....	294	288	281	167	283	275	232	216	16	331	94	17	135	26	21	35	11	287	274	194	208
1,000-1,249.....	312	308	305	187	305	292	247	230	16	375	117	19	139	30	26	42	17	306	299	194	226
1,250-1,499.....	297	297	294	168	261	262	230	216	11	375	114	18	145	26	26	44	20	264	256	165	208
1,500-1,749.....	197	196	194	110	190	188	159	158	14	341	108	16	121	27	23	44	17	195	191	150	192
1,750-1,999.....	254	253	252	145	249	242	213	200	10	379	119	17	140	32	27	43	20	251	249	161	186
2,000-2,499.....	135	135	135	98	134	132	120	110	9	396	119	26	138	32	32	47	12	134	131	86	106
2,500-2,999.....	116	116	116	78	116	115	96	94	4	393	127	20	141	30	25	48	3	116	114	84	91
3,000-3,999.....	26	26	26	22	26	26	22	22	0	416	137	19	152	35	35	48	3	26	24	17	23
4,000-4,999.....	19	19	18	16	19	19	17	16	0	371	120	19	119	39	30	44	1	19	17	13	15
5,000-9,999.....	428	424	404	285	417	392	320	274	23	280	69	14	101	19	17	28	29	422	391	280	266
Type 1.....	13	13	11	5	12	12	10	6	0	139	29	18	52	17	11	12	0	13	11	8	7
0-249.....	44	44	40	27	44	40	25	21	1	169	48	17	70	12	9	13	1	44	38	30	20
250-499.....	63	62	59	39	59	54	46	36	4	223	72	13	78	18	14	26	1	62	58	45	35
500-749.....	87	87	83	48	86	77	66	53	6	236	92	11	101	18	16	26	7	86	82	59	55
750-999.....	50	49	47	23	49	45	35	35	5	294	75	14	126	24	18	29	3	48	44	36	32
1,000-1,249.....	47	46	45	27	46	44	34	32	2	287	83	14	119	20	18	33	6	47	45	31	32
1,250-1,499.....	46	46	45	22	45	44	34	32	2	286	72	14	125	22	20	32	6	45	42	28	34
1,500-1,749.....	32	32	32	16	31	30	25	26	2	270	72	12	110	21	13	37	5	32	30	15	23
1,750-1,999.....	24	23	22	16	23	22	17	16	7	2	67	13	91	24	23	33	0	23	22	16	15
2,000-2,499.....	12	12	12	8	12	12	12	12	2	337	104	24	112	21	36	39	0	12	11	4	8
2,500-2,999.....	8	8	8	6	8	8	7	4	0	307	104	22	123	22	19	17	0	8	7	7	4
3,000-3,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	390	10	10	108	10	10	10	0	1	1	1	1
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	205	10	10	108	10	10	10	0	1	1	1	1
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	205	10	10	108	10	10	10	0	1	1	1	1
Type 2.....	261	258	254	156	252	244	208	188	9	306	101	15	107	22	20	38	20	258	249	169	184
0-249.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	383	110	10	100	10	10	10	0	1	1	0	1
250-499.....	19	18	18	12	19	19	15	11	0	209	73	16	55	23	19	23	0	19	17	10	10
500-749.....	34	33	32	32	32	28	25	19	0	269	85	14	104	22	18	26	3	33	31	22	17
750-999.....	32	32	31	18	32	28	21	23	2	285	101	18	93	19	14	37	3	42	40	31	24
1,000-1,249.....	43	43	42	27	42	41	36	36	2	308	90	18	113	22	24	31	3	43	40	33	26
1,250-1,499.....	34	32	32	17	31	29	23	23	1	314	101	14	112	26	24	36	1	32	32	29	23
1,500-1,749.....	37	37	37	27	35	37	33	33	2	344	118	17	109	20	22	45	4	37	37	24	26
1,750-1,999.....	16	16	16	7	16	16	12	12	14	321	111	9	110	20	19	52	2	16	16	14	14
2,000-2,499.....	30	30	30	18	29	27	27	26	2	348	113	12	136	21	21	43	4	39	30	17	27
2,500-2,999.....	7	7	7	3	7	7	6	4	0	357	110	5	129	25	21	49	1	7	7	5	6
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	6	0	357	104	25	91	43	17	77	0	6	6	6	6
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	234	10	10	108	10	10	10	0	1	1	1	1
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	146	10	10	108	10	10	10	0	1	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households canning at home										Average number of quarts canned						Households having pressure cookers			Households reporting—			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	No. 239	No. 233	No. 144	No. 184	
Households	No. 242	No. 241	No. 123	No. 238	No. 237	No. 191	No. 188	No. 15	Qt. 349	Qt. 118	Qt. 14	Qt. 128	Qt. 26	Qt. 23	Qt. 39	No. 10	No. 471	No. 456	No. 304	No. 332			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—Con.																							
Pennsylvania—Ohio—Con.																							
Type 3																							
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	103	12	120	22	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
250-499	8	8	4	8	7	5	3	1	284	92	11	181	22	24	29	0	8	8	8	8	3	2	
500-749	13	13	6	13	16	10	10	2	284	109	11	100	19	18	26	0	13	13	13	10	9	9	
750-999	27	26	25	14	26	22	22	2	324	102	12	121	24	23	41	2	25	23	16	21	21	21	
1,000-1,249	40	40	40	18	38	39	34	2	384	135	17	140	26	23	39	1	39	39	26	30	30	30	
1,250-1,499	54	54	54	25	54	52	41	5	384	135	17	140	26	23	39	1	53	52	28	43	43	43	
1,500-1,749	31	30	30	15	30	25	25	1	371	118	14	138	31	24	48	1	30	29	17	25	25	25	
1,750-1,999	14	14	14	8	13	11	13	1	327	113	14	113	27	19	40	2	14	14	11	11	11	11	
2,000-2,499	25	25	17	24	24	24	19	2	360	111	20	127	26	27	48	1	25	25	18	18	18	18	
2,500-2,999	15	15	8	13	15	14	11	2	392	126	13	144	33	20	40	1	15	14	8	10	10	10	
3,000-3,999	12	12	5	12	12	7	9	0	386	141	16	138	37	19	45	0	12	12	12	8	8	8	
4,000-4,999	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	0	496	182	16	187	26	19	66	0	5	4	2	2	2	2	
Type 4																							
0-249	475	473	465	498	450	377	335	26	322	91	16	130	26	22	35	30	471	456	304	332	332		
250-499	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	0	273	100	18	80	16	20	39	0	4	4	3	3	3		
500-749	19	19	10	19	18	14	8	0	216	70	7	85	19	15	19	0	19	19	14	14	14		
750-999	50	50	47	28	50	45	30	32	260	76	11	106	23	14	26	1	50	46	33	33	33		
1,000-1,249	64	64	62	42	62	63	52	4	286	81	18	115	22	22	37	4	64	60	30	30	30		
1,250-1,499	59	58	58	33	58	57	47	44	2	309	70	15	146	25	20	2	58	57	41	41	41		
1,500-1,749	76	75	74	41	74	69	60	53	8	317	93	16	144	27	33	5	71	71	41	41	41		
1,750-1,999	44	44	44	25	44	42	35	31	4	371	105	16	160	24	26	2	42	42	30	30	30		
2,000-2,499	42	42	41	26	41	41	35	1	357	111	18	131	30	28	38	2	42	42	28	28	28		
2,500-2,999	56	56	33	55	53	49	41	2	357	107	18	142	31	23	35	8	56	56	33	33	33		

2,500-2,999	300	296	294	194	291	284	254	236	15	411	129	22	153	32	30	43	282	284	192	220
3,000-3,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	605	300	10	50	50	10	80	1	1	1	0
4,000-4,999	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	0	243	70	24	24	24	22	24	4	3	1	0
5,000-9,999	18	17	17	11	17	14	12	10	0	276	87	21	17	17	21	24	0	15	1	3
	30	29	17	29	28	19	33	19	3	379	116	20	148	35	20	37	28	27	18	9
	32	31	29	30	31	30	23	22	3	440	127	24	184	32	22	44	31	29	20	17
	33	33	33	32	32	28	28	28	1	443	157	27	149	38	29	42	0	32	25	25
	42	42	42	28	40	41	39	36	2	454	138	27	176	27	41	50	42	41	24	34
	24	23	23	11	23	21	20	20	2	387	131	17	123	30	33	51	23	23	16	19
	42	42	42	20	42	40	34	34	2	403	132	16	159	37	30	50	40	40	26	30
	31	31	31	27	30	31	27	24	0	403	110	27	145	38	38	48	31	31	19	25
	30	30	30	23	30	30	27	27	0	440	139	27	174	25	27	48	30	30	24	24
	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	0	352	129	17	101	26	28	51	7	7	5	6
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	359	154	26	79	30	34	36	6	6	5	6
	258	257	255	154	254	242	212	213	20	362	115	22	125	25	25	45	249	169	202	202
0-249	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	381	135	10	100	10	10	20	1	1	1	1
250-499	6	5	17	8	16	14	11	10	1	278	113	17	78	28	28	16	5	16	10	4
500-749	37	36	36	21	36	32	31	24	5	323	86	16	136	22	16	24	17	34	25	11
750-999	37	36	35	10	35	34	30	32	3	346	119	14	130	22	24	35	35	35	17	23
1,000-1,249	32	32	32	23	32	31	28	25	2	384	116	25	137	31	20	39	36	32	24	26
1,250-1,499	37	37	36	22	37	36	31	23	4	394	116	25	142	29	24	47	37	32	24	23
1,500-1,749	33	33	33	18	33	30	25	23	0	322	97	16	111	25	20	51	33	32	27	31
1,750-1,999	29	29	29	18	28	25	25	25	2	391	136	22	112	33	29	35	29	32	20	27
2,000-2,499	19	19	19	15	19	19	17	17	2	447	161	63	112	29	32	49	18	29	22	27
2,500-2,999	6	6	6	2	6	6	5	5	0	424	134	13	134	27	42	68	6	6	3	5
3,000-3,999	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	369	97	21	122	61	33	35	3	3	3	2
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	0	582	183	20	220	51	40	68	2	2	2	3
5,000-9,999	288	286	283	184	282	282	239	217	8	417	132	23	150	37	29	45	286	281	178	211
0-249	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	150	150	10	75	10	10	10	1	1	1	0
250-499	14	14	14	9	14	13	11	9	0	243	90	10	50	15	10	20	1	1	1	0
500-749	28	28	28	18	28	21	18	17	0	309	90	24	114	28	22	31	14	14	10	8
750-999	33	33	33	17	30	27	23	23	0	342	117	17	127	28	23	29	28	28	14	17
1,000-1,249	36	36	35	16	36	35	30	28	1	341	93	26	129	38	24	31	32	30	20	22
1,250-1,499	35	35	35	26	36	35	30	28	1	519	161	29	177	48	43	61	36	36	25	28
1,500-1,749	30	30	30	19	30	30	26	25	0	434	141	28	163	34	25	43	30	30	15	26
1,750-1,999	36	36	35	24	33	36	32	26	3	388	130	21	134	32	23	46	35	34	19	24
2,000-2,499	48	48	48	28	48	48	42	36	1	499	147	16	169	39	33	44	48	47	29	35
2,500-2,999	23	23	23	18	23	23	20	18	0	426	127	24	157	35	32	51	23	23	16	18
3,000-3,999	29	29	29	21	29	29	26	26	2	446	145	24	155	32	29	60	29	28	22	26
4,000-4,999	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	512	172	27	193	44	24	52	6	6	4	5
5,000-9,999	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	0	436	110	18	149	74	32	63	3	3	3	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued.

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(2)	Households canning at home							Average number of quarts canned					Households having pressure cookers (18)	Households reporting—						
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Vegetables (11)	Sauerkraut (12)	Fruit (13)	Jellies, jams (14)		Pickles, relishes (15)	Poultry, meat (16)	Proportion produced at home (19)	Vegetables (20)	Fruits (21)	Meat (22)	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL—CON.																					
Michigan—Wisconsin																					
All types.....	1,067	1,052	948	352	1,030	883	906	637	45	265	61	13	107	16	28	96	1,030	848	501	532	
0-249.....	13	12	4	4	13	13	13	9	1	397	73	17	120	18	96	1	13	9	5	8	
250-499.....	53	41	17	51	36	41	22	22	1	208	51	12	96	12	21	4	50	40	27	20	
500-749.....	115	98	36	110	85	98	64	64	4	218	56	9	92	13	23	4	108	83	43	52	
750-999.....	176	151	56	165	137	143	105	105	8	222	56	11	89	13	23	9	169	130	85	90	
1,000-1,249.....	196	194	60	191	166	169	127	8	246	56	12	101	15	25	35	14	187	157	101	109	
1,250-1,499.....	169	168	149	60	163	143	142	104	5	282	65	12	117	18	29	40	168	142	73	94	
1,500-1,749.....	115	105	105	31	115	96	98	75	3	271	57	13	112	14	27	46	110	96	56	67	
1,750-1,999.....	80	74	31	78	76	75	53	3	325	74	14	135	19	35	47	9	79	64	40	50	
2,000-2,499.....	95	88	37	92	81	78	62	17	8	306	73	16	117	16	29	15	94	81	44	14	
2,500-2,999.....	25	24	4	25	23	22	17	1	1	277	71	11	113	19	36	6	23	21	12	11	
3,000-3,999.....	30	29	26	12	27	27	19	4	4	417	66	25	139	26	43	6	29	25	15	17	
Type 1.....	219	187	69	209	172	179	125	12	12	214	51	9	90	13	27	18	208	169	101	109	
Types 2 and 3.....	269	265	75	261	221	230	165	11	11	251	58	10	102	14	27	22	258	210	120	139	
Types 4 and 5.....	377	371	335	360	313	320	229	14	14	273	61	13	115	16	30	36	368	299	190	210	
Types 6 and 7.....	202	189	97	200	177	177	138	8	8	320	76	20	118	20	32	17	196	170	90	124	

	1,642	1,571	1,451	501	1,289	1,093	1,094	995	96	251	87	9	86	12	20	35	213	1,567	1,417	723	981
All types.....	26	25	22	7	25	22	18	17	0	211	67	13	82	12	12	25	3	26	22	18	17
0-249.....	106	102	96	35	83	76	73	57	6	203	69	6	78	10	16	22	7	102	97	49	17
250-499.....	208	200	188	72	182	165	147	108	10	247	85	8	94	12	18	28	18	199	180	106	59
500-749.....	258	250	227	76	208	168	174	156	18	243	81	10	87	11	20	28	18	250	225	126	110
750-999.....	252	241	221	66	191	157	161	148	16	234	82	9	79	11	19	32	32	243	222	96	148
1,000-1,249.....	207	195	182	59	149	131	137	127	12	262	95	7	86	14	22	36	34	194	171	89	120
1,250-1,499.....	161	153	142	46	119	104	96	100	7	225	79	7	76	10	18	34	22	151	140	62	98
1,500-1,749.....	110	104	99	36	87	71	75	75	4	306	105	11	97	15	23	53	19	103	94	45	73
1,750-1,999.....	139	134	122	45	110	89	97	107	10	270	108	6	96	13	23	41	16	133	118	60	89
2,000-2,499.....	78	73	68	22	59	54	48	52	7	237	109	9	90	15	21	47	19	72	66	30	49
2,500-2,999.....	63	59	52	22	50	42	43	44	4	233	105	11	90	12	24	46	14	59	51	25	41
3,000-3,999.....	16	16	15	5	13	12	13	11	1	230	75	6	76	20	20	33	5	16	14	8	11
4,000-4,999.....	16	16	15	5	13	12	13	11	1	230	75	6	76	20	20	33	5	16	14	8	11
5,000-9,999.....	20	19	17	10	13	12	13	12	1	272	96	16	88	9	15	45	6	19	17	9	11
Type 1.....	421	398	372	115	327	282	286	238	20	221	75	8	78	11	18	29	53	400	366	201	236
Types 2 and 3.....	384	368	336	116	306	260	246	244	21	233	77	7	81	11	18	36	45	366	333	154	244
Types 4 and 5.....	591	566	528	186	464	394	404	362	37	263	91	9	90	13	22	36	62	565	512	267	356
Types 6 and 7.....	246	239	215	84	192	157	158	151	18	298	112	11	99	12	22	39	23	236	206	101	145
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN																					
North Dakota-Kansas																					
All types.....	1,088	1,034	829	310	930	745	876	478	71	203	55	11	64	11	33	27	161	1,032	678	75	452
Net losses.....	104	98	78	35	85	74	89	43	9	181	50	12	54	11	30	21	17	99	72	7	44
Net incomes.....	984	936	751	275	845	671	787	435	62	205	56	11	64	11	33	28	144	933	606	68	408
0-249.....	89	87	61	14	70	55	73	36	4	176	47	7	50	7	28	34	8	87	46	14	33
250-499.....	162	160	119	43	140	110	137	69	10	163	39	10	49	9	31	23	23	159	105	16	65
500-749.....	185	177	147	52	159	125	156	80	12	183	52	10	54	10	33	22	18	177	127	10	76
750-999.....	177	174	143	59	161	130	141	83	14	211	64	10	67	10	29	28	22	174	121	12	83
1,000-1,249.....	106	99	82	30	89	69	81	47	6	204	57	9	64	12	35	26	17	99	62	8	41
1,250-1,499.....	89	84	72	22	77	59	67	43	4	239	67	10	77	13	39	32	21	84	56	5	27
1,500-1,749.....	62	56	44	18	53	43	47	28	3	208	58	7	69	14	33	25	10	55	33	5	26
1,750-1,999.....	39	33	27	13	32	30	28	19	3	335	81	47	99	18	38	49	13	33	22	3	20
2,000-2,499.....	33	31	26	12	30	26	27	16	9	306	73	10	104	22	50	45	8	31	17	4	13
2,500-2,999.....	23	21	15	8	21	16	18	9	2	288	77	19	102	18	50	20	3	20	11	2	9
3,000-3,999.....	16	14	12	4	13	8	12	5	1	214	58	4	73	12	32	34	1	14	6	0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households canning at home										Average <sup>5</sup> number of quarts canned					Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting—							
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)	(19)	Vegetables <sup>7</sup> at home	Production of more than half of their canned—	(21)	(22)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN—Continued																								
North Dakota-Kansas—continued																								
Type 1-----	236	218	177	58	193	156	180	73	13	163	48	8	54	9	26	17	36	217	128	20	70	8	70	
Net losses-----	29	26	20	8	23	22	25	9	1	128	30	7	42	10	26	12	3	26	15	2	8	8	8	
Net incomes-----	207	192	157	50	170	134	155	64	12	168	50	8	56	9	26	18	33	191	113	18	62	62	62	
0-249-----	23	18	18	2	15	11	18	8	0	116	48	2	24	5	19	18	4	23	13	2	2	8	8	
250-499-----	46	43	30	10	37	33	37	11	3	136	37	4	43	9	31	11	6	43	24	4	10	10	10	
500-749-----	47	44	39	12	40	28	37	17	2	177	50	12	62	8	27	17	5	44	31	2	2	17	17	
750-999-----	35	34	29	15	32	28	28	12	3	211	71	14	65	10	25	24	6	34	31	2	5	14	14	
1,000-1,249-----	18	16	14	3	14	10	12	4	0	197	51	5	80	12	32	17	3	16	10	3	3	3	3	
1,250-1,499-----	11	10	9	2	10	7	5	4	0	152	44	1	71	9	14	13	3	10	4	0	3	3	3	
1,500-1,749-----	9	9	7	3	9	6	6	4	2	182	51	6	59	10	24	30	4	8	4	1	3	3	3	
1,750-1,999-----	8	6	5	1	6	5	5	2	1	149	35	7	45	8	26	21	1	6	3	0	2	2	2	
2,000-2,499-----	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	224	10	10	184	10	11	10	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	
2,500-2,999-----	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	0	220	87	5	65	16	29	17	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	
3,000-3,999-----	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	240	10	10	70	10	46	10	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	
Types 2 and 3-----	371	358	282	90	326	269	314	185	23	192	52	7	62	11	30	28	49	357	239	23	171	171	171	
Net losses-----	30	29	23	11	25	22	28	15	2	178	53	9	51	13	29	22	4	29	24	3	16	16	16	
Net incomes-----	341	329	259	79	301	247	286	170	21	133	52	7	62	11	30	29	45	328	215	20	155	155	155	
0-249-----	27	27	14	3	23	16	24	9	0	135	24	8	50	6	24	19	2	27	15	3	7	7	7	
250-499-----	66	65	49	18	60	45	58	36	6	163	38	8	54	8	28	25	8	64	47	6	32	32	32	

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

500-749	64	62	52	15	54	49	58	32	3	172	47	6	51	10	29	27	6	62	44	4	30
750-999	67	65	51	15	59	51	51	37	6	205	63	5	57	11	25	26	4	65	47	3	36
1,000-1,249	38	36	30	6	29	29	32	19	2	190	45	7	71	12	31	28	4	36	25	1	16
1,250-1,499	31	28	25	6	19	22	14	2	2	217	58	2	83	13	32	23	8	28	17	0	12
1,500-1,749	18	17	14	3	16	14	8	0	0	214	56	3	77	19	41	18	3	17	9	2	8
1,750-1,999	10	9	5	8	8	9	8	6	0	355	117	18	105	19	46	50	3	9	4	0	6
2,000-2,499	10	10	9	3	9	8	9	4	0	288	78	6	100	27	43	34	5	10	4	1	3
2,500-2,999	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	1	311	119	9	78	31	46	20	0	4	3	0	2
3,000-3,999	6	6	5	0	6	3	4	3	0	221	65	0	74	9	19	54	0	6	2	0	3
Types 4 and 5	481	458	370	162	411	320	382	220	35	231	62	16	68	12	38	32	76	458	311	32	211
Net losses	45	43	35	16	37	30	36	19	6	216	59	18	62	11	33	27	10	44	33	2	20
Net incomes	436	415	335	146	374	290	346	201	29	232	62	16	68	12	39	32	66	414	278	30	191
0-249	39	37	29	9	32	28	31	19	4	243	63	7	65	9	37	54	2	37	18	1	18
250-499	53	52	40	15	43	32	42	22	1	186	44	19	49	9	34	30	9	52	34	4	23
500-749	74	71	56	25	65	48	61	31	7	197	57	13	54	10	39	20	7	71	52	4	29
750-999	75	75	65	29	70	51	62	34	5	216	69	13	76	9	35	21	12	75	51	4	33
1,000-1,249	47	47	38	18	39	30	37	24	3	218	60	11	64	11	40	32	8	47	29	4	22
1,250-1,499	47	46	30	14	41	33	40	25	2	271	78	16	75	14	48	38	10	46	35	4	22
1,500-1,749	35	30	23	12	28	23	25	16	1	213	62	9	68	12	32	28	3	30	20	2	15
1,750-1,999	21	18	15	7	18	16	15	11	2	387	79	75	113	21	58	57	9	18	15	3	12
2,000-2,499	20	19	16	5	19	17	16	12	3	324	76	13	97	21	58	56	3	19	13	2	10
2,500-2,999	16	14	9	5	14	9	11	6	1	286	63	25	116	15	55	21	2	13	8	2	6
3,000-3,999	6	6	5	3	5	3	6	1	0	200	59	6	74	13	41	7	1	6	3	0	1
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	447	397	334	118	340	314	310	191	29	265	69	12	113	21	24	23	111	398	279	91	186
All types	31	28	22	9	23	20	20	9	1	230	55	9	118	17	22	7	2	28	21	7	8
0-249	60	53	43	22	45	38	41	21	3	252	77	11	106	15	22	20	15	53	36	13	21
250-499	75	67	59	16	57	55	53	36	5	250	77	18	106	18	22	22	17	67	46	22	36
500-749	84	70	58	17	58	53	56	40	3	231	57	8	93	21	27	24	18	71	47	18	38
750-999	56	49	43	15	44	39	39	22	5	269	69	7	127	18	31	18	12	49	35	9	22
1,000-1,249	45	40	33	13	35	31	31	22	3	283	82	7	112	21	26	31	13	40	27	7	19
1,250-1,499	43	21	18	6	19	20	18	11	3	259	82	8	103	29	23	27	8	21	16	2	11
1,500-1,749	25	24	20	9	19	18	18	10	3	318	99	14	113	35	24	25	6	24	19	7	10
1,750-1,999	26	24	19	7	23	22	18	12	3	392	105	13	182	23	21	44	10	24	15	5	13
2,000-2,499	13	13	12	4	10	12	12	4	0	257	68	34	98	20	26	11	5	13	10	1	4
2,500-2,999	9	8	7	4	7	6	4	4	0	280	44	4	146	31	16	22	5	8	7	0	4
3,000-3,999	130	115	95	36	98	90	90	52	9	235	61	12	102	16	23	18	29	115	78	26	51
Type 1	137	123	108	38	105	98	95	63	5	247	68	9	103	20	24	33	33	124	89	26	62
Types 2 and 3	180	159	131	44	137	126	125	76	15	301	77	13	129	24	27	27	49	159	112	39	73
Types 4 and 5																					

See footnotes at end of table.



2,500-2,999	9	9	9	4	9	9	9	9	5	36	1	9	9	7	5
3,000-3,999	9	9	9	0	4	4	0	271	4	130	1	0	7	8	3
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	878	10	10	2	2	2	2	1
<b>Types 2 and 3</b>	293	293	279	76	292	279	39	360	6	170	44	293	272	222	147
0-249	6	6	6	2	6	6	0	333	7	188	23	23	48	5	3
250-499	20	20	19	2	36	34	2	324	7	152	18	19	19	12	8
500-749	37	37	36	12	36	34	2	332	10	167	17	17	16	34	16
750-999	42	42	42	6	42	37	8	316	3	141	19	18	18	29	24
1,000-1,249	38	38	38	3	38	37	6	359	4	177	21	20	24	35	31
1,250-1,499	41	41	41	10	41	40	34	379	4	175	21	20	25	38	33
1,500-1,749	38	38	37	13	38	37	5	362	6	167	21	16	35	36	21
1,750-1,999	24	24	22	7	24	22	13	404	7	184	25	22	28	21	16
2,000-2,499	22	22	22	4	22	22	5	376	5	189	30	15	21	20	12
2,500-2,999	11	11	11	10	11	10	8	374	4	160	24	19	22	17	12
3,000-3,999	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	506	9	215	34	22	36	4	5
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	312	13	185	17	11	10	6	1
<b>Types 4 and 5</b>	389	389	372	140	386	372	59	406	12	195	84	389	367	330	191
0-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	7	152	20	20	20	0	0
250-499	19	19	17	16	19	13	9	380	9	147	16	12	13	16	8
500-749	45	45	44	16	44	34	15	282	84	178	24	24	21	45	14
750-999	42	42	42	12	42	37	21	385	135	14	167	25	29	43	19
1,000-1,249	45	45	45	15	45	41	8	398	109	10	196	19	19	45	25
1,250-1,499	52	52	51	21	51	52	26	392	8	210	24	19	23	52	28
1,500-1,749	43	43	43	11	43	43	11	440	128	16	210	27	23	49	45
1,750-1,999	33	33	33	11	33	32	17	472	123	12	229	25	29	42	22
2,000-2,499	53	53	51	19	53	51	48	425	118	14	207	23	25	33	16
2,500-2,999	22	22	22	8	22	20	19	495	139	14	236	22	31	50	29
3,000-3,999	26	26	25	11	26	25	21	464	140	12	234	22	19	47	14
4,000-4,999	9	9	9	2	9	7	5	464	126	7	240	21	22	9	5
<b>Oregon—part-time</b>	383	377	340	69	374	340	64	291	97	140	98	377	301	246	79
All types	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	10	107	10	0	0	0	0
0-249	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	214	66	2	114	14	10	2	2
250-499	17	16	14	2	14	12	2	285	94	5	134	19	15	13	2
500-749	44	43	39	7	43	39	14	374	7	127	19	18	8	29	9
750-999	50	49	48	13	48	45	14	275	94	7	127	19	18	35	8
1,000-1,249	63	61	59	10	60	60	10	301	99	6	140	21	21	33	16
1,250-1,499	62	62	62	9	62	61	13	269	85	6	138	18	15	62	9
1,500-1,749	44	44	44	8	44	42	32	318	115	10	137	20	14	34	12
1,750-1,999	55	55	52	9	55	52	12	315	109	4	153	20	18	37	12
2,000-2,499	29	28	27	2	27	25	6	282	87	6	138	21	15	48	6
2,500-2,999	17	17	15	4	17	15	6	351	100	3	186	22	24	23	5
3,000-3,999	91	90	83	12	90	88	22	236	87	2	106	14	9	69	14
Types 1	132	131	121	26	129	117	33	284	92	6	140	18	17	98	28
Types 2 and 3	100	136	148	31	153	145	43	329	105	7	159	24	20	134	37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysts units in 20 States, 1935-36.—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(2)	Households canning at home						Average <sup>5</sup> number of quarts canned						Households having pressure cookers	Households reporting—					
		Any food <sup>3</sup>	Vege- tables <sup>3</sup>	Sauer- kraut	Fruit	Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Poul- try, meat	Other food <sup>4</sup>	All food <sup>6</sup>	Vege- tables	Sauer- kraut	Fruit		Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Poul- try, meat	No. (19)	No. (20)	No. (21)
PACIFIC—continued																				
California																				
All types.....	No. 888	No. 741	No. 306	No. 21	No. 712	No. 562	No. 226	No. 17	No. 21	Qt. 136	Qt. 20	Qt. 1	Qt. 94	Qt. 6	Qt. (7)	No. 101	No. 740	No. 201	No. 356	No. 17
0-249.....	20	16	9	1	15	11	3	0	0	96	18	2	63	11	2	1	16	3	10	0
250-499.....	51	44	17	1	44	32	13	1	1	138	13	2	104	14	6	2	44	15	28	0
500-749.....	74	65	20	0	61	47	22	6	2	132	29	0	83	13	5	3	65	25	35	6
750-999.....	87	75	26	6	75	56	41	2	2	133	16	2	95	13	6	7	75	21	40	3
1,000-1,249.....	71	59	21	2	53	41	14	2	2	115	11	1	88	11	4	6	59	17	21	1
1,250-1,499.....	93	79	35	0	78	56	27	1	4	137	21	0	97	13	6	11	79	25	49	0
1,500-1,749.....	91	75	29	1	70	57	24	0	3	144	18	1	92	13	10	13	75	18	38	0
1,750-1,999.....	76	66	28	1	65	58	25	4	2	137	19	(7)	101	17	7	11	66	15	28	2
2,000-2,499.....	137	118	58	7	112	89	35	4	2	151	30	1	101	19	5	22	117	33	47	5
2,500-2,999.....	79	61	25	1	56	46	16	1	1	121	18	(7)	85	14	3	12	61	9	21	0
3,000-3,999.....	66	55	24	0	55	41	20	0	3	144	21	4	100	15	7	9	55	15	23	0
4,000-4,999.....	24	19	3	1	19	16	4	0	1	122	4	2	96	14	5	1	19	4	10	0
5,000-9,999.....	19	9	2	0	9	9	2	0	0	148	14	0	109	13	12	3	9	1	6	0
Type 1.....	247	209	81	5	201	156	63	3	7	115	19	1	78	11	5	29	208	61	102	6
Types 2 and 3.....	296	241	108	3	229	169	71	7	4	131	18	(7)	95	13	5	32	241	65	106	6
Types 4 and 5.....	345	291	117	13	282	237	92	7	10	155	22	1	106	18	7	40	221	75	148	5
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																				
North Carolina self-sufficing counties																				
All types.....	607	603	592	493	595	546	557	359	58	290	91	29	115	16	24	17	581	570	361	367

0-249	10	9	8	8	8	3	0	152	47	17	53	8	20	7	5	0	9	9	1	3
250-499	78	75	48	76	63	68	34	5	175	50	78	11	14	7	5	0	72	71	47	3
500-749	138	134	108	136	115	121	75	13	232	101	124	16	20	2	2	1	147	143	93	88
750-999	156	151	129	151	143	143	93	10	301	93	124	16	23	4	4	1	147	141	101	98
1,000-1,249	107	105	64	106	104	104	69	12	333	101	131	20	28	4	4	1	103	101	71	67
1,250-1,499	63	63	59	63	61	61	43	7	387	136	140	21	33	4	4	1	63	63	40	46
1,500-1,749	39	39	37	39	36	36	29	6	384	126	136	22	32	4	4	1	38	38	20	30
1,750-1,999	16	16	15	16	16	16	13	2	424	163	155	22	27	21	21	1	14	13	10	11
Type 1	99	94	72	95	86	87	58	9	217	73	82	15	16	5	2	1	90	90	64	58
Type 2	142	142	115	139	133	134	85	15	274	88	108	15	24	6	6	1	135	132	84	88
Type 3	244	243	238	241	215	217	134	23	306	94	123	17	25	4	4	2	232	232	152	157
Type 4 and 5	122	121	118	120	112	119	62	11	336	103	139	17	28	5	5	1	117	113	61	69
Type 6 and 7																				
All types	1,944	1,796	1,645	1,596	1,070	1,155	376	35	127	56	47	7	10	5	154	1,781	1,637	1,120	340	
0-249	22	17	15	12	5	7	0	0	63	35	22	1	4	0	0	17	15	5	5	
250-499	123	110	95	95	43	54	13	1	78	32	36	3	5	1	5	110	93	56	14	
500-749	237	213	191	186	106	123	28	1	98	43	37	5	8	3	6	210	192	113	27	
750-999	284	260	241	225	147	154	41	3	96	45	35	5	8	2	7	257	238	153	36	
1,000-1,249	271	254	227	227	145	158	46	6	113	49	44	7	9	3	8	223	223	156	39	
1,250-1,499	237	225	212	194	141	135	55	8	136	62	48	7	10	6	20	222	209	136	50	
1,500-1,749	177	165	150	156	101	122	41	3	142	59	56	7	14	6	14	163	148	104	37	
1,750-1,999	121	108	103	98	71	79	31	3	169	74	3	9	13	6	12	106	103	75	30	
2,000-2,499	204	193	177	174	136	145	47	3	156	69	1	11	14	6	24	192	180	132	43	
2,500-2,999	103	99	93	93	73	73	26	4	161	71	57	10	14	7	17	99	94	74	23	
3,000-3,999	95	88	81	78	53	58	26	2	160	72	1	11	11	10	24	87	82	63	22	
4,000-4,999	42	41	36	38	29	29	11	2	132	59	2	12	14	7	9	41	36	32	9	
5,000-9,999	26	25	24	23	20	21	11	1	208	101	61	13	19	14	8	25	24	21	10	
Type 1	250	223	195	197	134	118	49	5	97	40	37	6	8	5	18	219	198	142	47	
0-249	8	7	6	6	3	4	0	0	60	25	27	3	5	0	0	7	6	3	0	
250-499	30	27	22	24	20	10	3	0	72	31	34	2	3	2	2	27	22	13	4	
500-749	45	41	35	35	20	21	8	0	97	44	36	4	3	2	2	34	35	28	8	
750-999	39	37	33	33	23	17	11	0	84	34	34	2	5	2	2	41	41	33	10	
1,000-1,249	45	41	34	33	26	22	9	2	87	32	41	5	5	2	2	35	31	23	7	
1,250-1,499	24	22	17	17	15	12	7	0	102	48	33	7	8	6	5	40	40	32	20	
1,500-1,749	14	12	9	11	11	6	1	1	83	27	0	7	8	6	0	22	20	13	8	
1,750-1,999	7	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	122	53	0	39	1	1	0	12	9	9	1	
2,000-2,499	19	17	16	15	13	12	2	1	140	61	1	42	12	9	1	16	15	11	4	
2,500-2,999	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	0	150	56	13	4	11	16	6	6	6	5	3	
3,000-3,999	6	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	198	90	0	42	12	11	1	25	1	4	2	
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	10	214	10	12	10	10	38	10	3	3	1	
5,000-9,999	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	163	85	39	8	20	9	1	4	2	4	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households (2)	Households canning at home						Average number of quarts canned						Households having pressure cookers (18)	Households reporting—						
		Any food <sup>3</sup> (3)	Vege- tables <sup>3</sup> (4)	Sauer- kraut (5)	Fruit (6)	Jel- lies, jams (7)	Pick- les, rel- ishes (8)	Poul- try, meat (9)	Other food <sup>4</sup> (10)	All food <sup>5</sup> (11)	Vege- tables (12)	Sauer- kraut (13)	Fruit (14)		Jel- lies, jams (15)	Pick- les, rel- ishes (16)	Poul- try, meat (17)	Pro- duction of more than half of their canned—	Pro- duction at home (19)	Vege- ta- bles <sup>7</sup> (20)	Fruit <sup>7</sup> (21)
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS—CON.																					
North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued																					
Types 2 and 3																					
0-249	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
250-499	35	34	29	1	27	15	17	6	0	64	28	5	23	3	3	2	0	27	18	6	0
500-749	68	64	56	4	57	36	46	11	0	105	43	4	40	5	4	2	2	62	57	32	11
750-999	70	64	62	1	57	41	47	11	0	101	46	1	34	7	10	3	2	64	62	31	10
1,000-1,249	47	45	42	0	40	26	29	9	1	108	46	0	40	8	9	4	2	44	39	21	7
1,250-1,499	46	43	38	0	38	29	26	13	2	115	51	0	42	7	8	3	4	42	38	20	13
1,500-1,749	29	29	28	1	28	19	23	6	2	144	68	1	48	8	14	5	29	27	17	5	5
1,750-1,999	23	20	20	1	18	14	18	10	0	192	108	0	50	12	13	9	4	20	20	13	10
2,000-2,499	21	21	19	0	20	15	18	7	0	153	70	0	48	15	15	12	5	21	20	15	10
2,500-2,999	13	12	12	1	11	10	10	5	1	115	52	0	33	7	17	25	3	12	10	10	5
3,000-3,999	10	9	9	0	8	5	7	2	0	115	52	0	39	5	14	5	4	9	9	6	2
4,000-4,999	4	4	3	0	3	3	2	1	0	117	69	0	32	4	6	6	0	4	3	3	0
5,000-9,999	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	350	241	0	61	24	25	0	0	3	3	2	0
Types 4 and 5	732	680	614	21	607	411	456	143	19	126	55	1	48	7	10	4	67	676	618	446	130
0-249	7	5	5	1	3	2	2	0	0	79	47	5	24	1	2	0	0	5	5	1	0
250-499	31	26	23	0	23	8	16	3	0	64	28	9	26	2	6	1	3	26	22	12	3
500-749	68	60	55	2	51	27	31	5	1	90	41	0	35	4	6	2	1	59	54	32	5
750-999	91	85	75	1	73	46	48	11	2	90	47	( <sup>2</sup> )	32	4	6	1	1	84	74	53	9

1,000-1,249	96	91	80	3	82	54	61	14	2	122	53	1	46	7	11	3	5	91	80	60	13
1,250-1,499	97	92	85	2	81	60	56	20	4	134	61	5	46	6	10	5	8	92	86	61	18
1,500-1,749	75	70	64	2	67	40	54	21	0	148	57	( <sup>1</sup> )	65	7	14	5	6	68	63	45	19
1,750-1,999	48	43	40	2	38	30	34	9	1	157	63	1	64	7	14	6	7	43	41	29	9
2,000-2,499	91	85	75	4	78	62	64	24	1	143	56	3	56	10	13	5	8	85	78	60	23
2,500-2,999	52	49	47	1	46	34	39	11	3	144	60	( <sup>1</sup> )	53	8	10	4	8	49	48	36	10
3,000-3,999	43	43	38	2	38	27	31	14	2	151	67	1	60	8	14	8	11	43	40	31	11
4,000-4,999	22	21	18	1	19	15	14	6	2	151	52	0	41	13	14	6	5	21	18	18	5
5,000-9,999	11	10	9	0	8	6	7	5	0	127	54	0	41	7	12	13	4	10	9	8	5
Types 6 and 7.																					
0-249	589	543	513	13	480	309	334	103	5	146	66	1	54	8	12	5	41	540	512	344	89
250-499	3	2	2	0	21	12	0	0	0	56	35	0	21	5	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
500-749	27	23	21	0	12	10	11	1	0	123	41	0	65	5	11	1	1	23	22	13	1
750-999	56	48	45	2	43	23	25	4	0	100	45	0	40	6	8	1	1	48	46	21	3
1,000-1,249	84	74	70	1	62	37	42	8	1	105	50	( <sup>1</sup> )	38	4	10	1	2	74	71	46	7
1,250-1,499	83	77	71	1	67	39	46	14	1	118	54	( <sup>1</sup> )	45	7	9	3	1	77	72	48	12
1,500-1,749	70	68	68	2	58	37	41	15	2	104	74	1	60	8	13	6	6	66	65	42	11
1,750-1,999	59	54	49	1	50	31	39	13	0	146	63	( <sup>1</sup> )	32	7	15	6	3	54	49	33	12
2,000-2,499	43	39	38	2	38	24	24	11	0	174	69	7	69	10	13	6	0	39	38	29	10
2,500-2,999	73	70	67	1	61	46	52	14	1	175	86	1	57	12	15	4	11	70	67	46	13
3,000-3,999	33	32	29	0	28	24	20	7	0	189	90	0	64	13	18	4	2	32	29	24	6
4,000-4,999	36	33	31	1	29	19	18	9	0	181	82	1	69	8	9	12	8	32	30	23	8
5,000-9,999	14	14	13	1	13	9	8	3	0	157	67	4	56	14	10	6	4	14	13	10	3
10,000-9,999	8	8	8	0	8	8	8	4	0	278	113	0	97	20	24	24	3	8	8	8	3
Georgia-Mississippi																					
All types.....	1,257	1,219	1,143	275	1,075	917	901	284	59	158	67	8	47	11	15	9	78	1,198	1,135	830	273
0-249	8	8	6	0	8	6	2	1	0	73	33	0	34	5	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0	8	6	7	1
250-499	168	161	146	24	141	110	103	27	4	105	45	3	36	7	10	5	2	158	145	111	25
500-749	300	295	275	56	258	217	213	56	13	126	54	6	39	9	12	5	8	287	272	191	55
750-999	240	238	212	191	183	170	170	14	17	167	72	7	49	11	16	10	5	234	225	171	68
1,000-1,249	142	135	131	32	123	104	110	30	7	179	72	13	55	13	17	8	9	134	132	103	33
1,250-1,499	102	100	99	27	86	71	74	29	3	180	75	8	57	12	16	11	7	97	90	60	23
1,500-1,749	62	60	57	14	56	48	46	17	5	214	85	11	66	16	18	14	8	60	58	45	19
1,750-1,999	45	42	40	12	35	36	34	13	4	185	68	11	54	22	18	9	2	41	39	25	13
2,000-2,499	41	37	35	13	31	29	30	11	1	215	87	18	45	20	22	18	7	36	36	26	9
2,500-2,999	45	45	41	11	32	30	31	11	2	189	80	15	49	13	15	15	8	45	39	32	10
3,000-3,999	38	37	36	10	32	27	29	9	3	206	92	10	56	15	19	13	6	37	37	25	9
4,000-4,999	24	22	19	6	18	15	16	4	2	173	72	6	49	14	17	12	8	22	20	15	4
5,000-9,999	28	25	22	4	20	15	17	2	1	183	83	5	55	14	22	2	5	25	22	13	2
10,000-19,999	14	14	12	2	11	12	13	2	0	152	65	2	34	12	16	23	2	14	14	10	2
Type 1.....																					
Types 2 and 3.....	262	252	236	58	215	188	174	59	10	129	54	6	38	10	12	8	12	250	236	169	51
Types 4 and 5.....	304	294	282	68	262	226	218	55	14	149	66	9	43	11	14	5	17	289	276	182	54
Types 6 and 7.....	512	512	472	121	443	373	384	120	28	168	69	8	51	12	16	11	43	505	475	360	119
Types 8 and 9.....	164	161	153	28	155	130	125	50	7	185	77	6	60	12	17	11	6	154	148	119	49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>

Region, analysis unit, family type, and in- come class (dollars)	Households canning at home										Average <sup>3</sup> number of quarts canned					Households having pressure cookers			Households reporting—							
	No. 630	No. 567	No. 510	No. 8	No. 454	No. 265	No. 361	No. 44	No. 9	Qt. 82	Vege- tables <sup>6</sup>	Sauer- kraut	Fruit	Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Qt. 8	Qt. 4	Qt. 8	Qt. 1	No. 19	No. 558	No. 511	No. 224	No. 35		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																										
North Carolina-South Carolina																										
All types																										
0-240	7	5	3	0	2	2	0	0	25	15	0	8	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	3	1	0		
250-499	84	71	65	1	57	25	44	5	69	35	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	3	6	6	1	70	66	25	3	70	66	25	3		
500-749	153	135	123	1	105	52	78	9	77	38	( <sup>9</sup> )	27	3	6	1	1	131	120	42	7	131	120	42	7		
750-999	119	139	125	1	112	72	80	14	77	36	( <sup>9</sup> )	29	4	7	1	1	138	124	61	14	138	124	61	14		
1,000-1,249	105	95	87	2	77	41	64	9	88	44	( <sup>9</sup> )	32	4	11	2	4	92	84	40	6	92	84	40	6		
1,250-1,499	69	63	52	0	53	32	49	3	94	47	0	32	4	10	2	6	63	57	24	2	63	57	24	2		
1,500-1,999	63	59	55	3	48	43	44	4	107	47	2	33	8	15	1	7	59	57	31	3	59	57	31	3		
Type 1	96	80	65	0	63	36	51	7	66	28	0	27	3	7	1	2	78	66	25	6	78	66	25	6		
Types 2 and 3	192	183	174	2	152	83	119	16	86	43	1	28	4	8	2	4	170	170	78	11	170	170	78	11		
Types 4 and 5	146	127	115	4	108	72	94	13	2	90	47	1	33	6	1	4	126	113	63	12	126	113	63	12		
Types 6 and 7	196	177	156	2	131	74	97	8	74	37	( <sup>9</sup> )	25	4	7	1	5	175	162	58	6	175	162	58	6		
Georgia-Mississippi																										
All types																										
0-240	481	453	423	96	383	290	309	71	102	45	6	31	6	10	3	10	442	408	246	61	442	408	246	61		
250-499	16	13	11	2	10	7	6	1	54	22	6	16	3	5	2	0	13	12	7	1	13	12	7	1		
500-749	187	171	161	29	141	109	110	17	80	36	4	25	5	8	1	1	167	153	96	20	167	153	96	20		
750-999	201	193	179	52	170	127	136	38	116	50	8	36	7	11	3	6	187	171	101	29	187	171	101	29		
	77	76	72	13	62	47	57	15	123	56	8	35	7	12	4	3	75	72	42	11	75	72	42	11		

Type 1.....	77	66	49	49	8	2	90	38	5	27	7	9	3	3	69	62	38	7
Types 2 and 3.....	171	157	105	116	32	8	104	50	6	28	5	11	3	6	160	151	85	26
Types 4 and 5.....	163	138	92	102	21	6	104	43	10	30	7	11	2	1	149	136	77	19
Types 6 and 7.....	70	62	41	42	10	3	105	43	1	44	6	8	0	0	64	59	46	9
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS																		
North Carolina—South Carolina																		
All types.....	433	280	141	139	12	1	56	21	( <sup>9</sup> )	30	2	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	2	368	285	208	9
0-249.....	28	14	3	3	0	0	31	12	0	19	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	0	18	13	8	0
250-499.....	112	54	27	17	5	0	32	10	0	20	1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	0	83	58	38	0
500-749.....	108	70	39	26	2	1	56	23	( <sup>9</sup> )	31	2	3	1	0	95	71	50	2
750-999.....	84	76	28	29	3	0	61	23	( <sup>9</sup> )	32	3	3	0	0	74	58	44	2
1,000-1,249.....	54	54	26	30	3	0	77	28	( <sup>9</sup> )	39	3	6	1	1	52	44	36	3
1,250-1,499.....	24	24	9	12	1	0	66	30	0	29	3	4	0	0	24	23	15	1
1,500-1,999.....	23	17	9	12	0	0	85	37	( <sup>9</sup> )	36	7	5	0	0	22	18	17	0
Type 1.....	49	39	11	11	1	1	41	19	0	19	2	1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	38	25	20	1
0-249.....	7	2	1	2	0	0	17	5	0	11	1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	0	3	2	1	0
250-499.....	13	9	2	2	0	0	29	8	0	18	2	1	0	0	9	7	5	0
500-749.....	12	4	0	1	1	0	46	20	0	21	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	2	0	10	4	6	1
750-999.....	10	7	0	4	1	0	46	22	0	19	2	2	0	0	10	7	6	0
1,000-1,249.....	3	3	1	1	0	0	32	7	0	20	1	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	1	2	0	0	104	10 63	10 0	10 32	10 1	10 8	10 0	0	2	2	1	0
1,500-1,999.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	10 28	10 25	10 0	10 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	0	2	1	1	0
Types 2 and 3.....	64	40	15	19	2	0	50	18	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	2	4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	50	42	24	1
0-249.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	39	18	0	21	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0
250-499.....	15	11	5	3	0	0	26	9	0	14	1	2	0	0	16	13	7	0
500-749.....	25	12	9	12	2	0	56	20	0	30	2	4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	12	8	5	0
750-999.....	5	5	3	5	1	0	39	14	0	19	1	2	3	0	5	2	2	1
1,000-1,249.....	9	9	4	6	0	0	77	29	( <sup>9</sup> )	38	4	6	0	0	9	8	4	0
1,250-1,499.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	10 70	10 38	10 0	10 25	10 4	10 3	10 0	0	2	2	2	0
1,500-1,999.....	2	2	1	2	0	0	10 107	10 26	10 4	10 51	10 6	10 20	10 0	0	2	2	1	0
Types 4 and 5.....	165	110	64	60	3	0	59	22	( <sup>9</sup> )	31	2	4	( <sup>9</sup> )	1	148	114	88	3
0-249.....	4	4	1	1	0	0	36	16	0	18	1	1	0	0	4	3	2	0
250-499.....	33	28	11	17	0	0	38	12	0	24	1	1	0	0	28	18	13	0
500-749.....	49	44	21	19	0	0	49	19	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	2	2	0	0	44	35	24	0
750-999.....	36	32	14	13	0	0	66	24	0	35	3	4	0	0	31	24	17	0
1,000-1,249.....	26	26	11	12	2	0	90	34	0	46	2	7	1	1	25	20	22	2
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	7	4	5	1	80	23	0	29	4	5	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	10	9	6	1
1,500-1,999.....	7	4	2	3	0	0	61	32	0	39	3	6	0	0	6	5	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—FOOD CANNED AT HOME: Number of households canning specified kinds of food, average quantities of such food canned during a year, number of households having pressure cookers, and number of households producing more than half of their home-canned vegetables, fruit, poultry, and meat, by family type and income, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Region, analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Households (2)	Households canning at home						Average number of quarts canned						Households having pressure cookers (18)	Households reporting—						
		Any food <sup>3</sup>	Veg- tables	Sauer- kraut	Fruit	Jel- lies, rel- ishes	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Poul- try, meat	Other food <sup>4</sup>	All food <sup>5</sup>	Veg- tables	Sauer- kraut	Fruit		Jel- lies, jams	Pick- les, rel- ishes	Poul- try, meat	Pro- por- tion pro- duced at home (19)	Vege- tables <sup>7</sup>	Fruit <sup>8</sup> and poultry, meat (21)	Pro- duction of more than half of their canned— (22)
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	Qt.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS—continued	155	106	2	0	0	49	6	0	58	20	9	0	0	3	3	1	132	104	76	4	
North Carolina—South Carolina—Continued																					
Types 6 and 7-----																					
0-249	11	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	30	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	0
250-499	41	31	21	0	9	5	1	0	31	9	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	30	20	15	1
500-749	32	30	24	0	27	12	3	0	69	20	0	0	44	2	3	1	0	29	24	13	1
750-999	33	29	22	1	28	11	1	0	63	23	0	0	36	2	2	0	0	28	22	19	1
1,000-1,249	16	16	15	1	14	10	1	0	63	22	1	0	30	4	6	0	0	16	14	10	1
1,250-1,499	10	10	10	0	3	4	0	0	62	28	0	0	28	2	4	0	0	10	10	7	0
1,500-1,999	12	12	10	0	5	7	0	0	93	42	0	0	38	10	3	0	0	12	10	10	0
Georgia—Mississippi																					
All types-----	511	453	324	42	221	236	30	3	55	16	2	28	3	4	2	0	446	333	290	29	
0-249	31	26	19	2	9	7	1	0	37	13	0	20	2	2	0	0	26	18	15	1	
250-499	178	152	101	10	137	66	8	2	43	12	1	24	2	3	1	0	147	100	95	8	
500-749	147	137	94	9	127	75	8	0	58	15	1	32	3	5	2	0	136	101	94	6	
750-999	91	83	64	11	72	39	4	1	69	20	2	28	3	4	2	0	82	65	50	7	
1,000-1,249	47	40	32	6	34	20	5	0	82	27	5	28	5	3	2	0	40	34	27	6	
1,250-1,499	17	15	14	4	15	12	0	0	87	30	10	35	6	6	0	0	15	15	9	1	

Type 1	117	75	9	82	46	55	9	2	46	14	1	23	2	4	2	0	100	77	63	8
Type 2 and 3	124	104	11	93	44	50	5	0	51	16	2	27	2	4	0	0	104	77	66	5
Type 4 and 5	207	190	21	173	94	96	16	1	62	18	3	32	3	4	0	0	186	142	123	16
Type 6 and 7	63	58	1	57	37	35	0	0	56	17	( <sup>9</sup> )	31	4	4	0	0	56	37	38	0
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																				
North Carolina—South Carolina																				
All types	640	514	403	454	155	180	9	4	44	17	( <sup>9</sup> )	22	2	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	7	497	389	179	7
0-249	42	21	14	18	3	2	0	0	25	12	2	11	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	0	20	12	6	0
250-499	196	150	108	128	30	40	0	1	31	13	( <sup>9</sup> )	15	1	2	0	1	146	102	41	0
500-749	208	174	141	0	152	56	3	2	46	19	0	23	2	3	0	4	167	137	57	2
750-999	116	100	81	90	34	42	3	1	51	19	( <sup>9</sup> )	27	2	2	( <sup>9</sup> )	2	95	77	35	2
1,000-1,249	56	49	40	49	21	23	1	0	63	20	( <sup>9</sup> )	36	3	4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	49	41	30	1
1,250-1,499	22	20	19	0	17	11	2	0	63	21	0	29	4	8	1	0	20	20	10	2
Type 1	66	47	42	42	17	15	0	0	41	18	( <sup>9</sup> )	19	2	2	0	1	46	40	13	0
Type 2 and 3	147	121	92	105	39	37	1	2	40	16	( <sup>9</sup> )	19	2	3	0	1	115	85	44	0
Type 4 and 5	218	171	133	154	58	65	5	0	46	17	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	2	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	3	167	132	64	4
Type 6 and 7	209	175	136	2	153	41	3	2	44	17	( <sup>9</sup> )	23	1	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	2	169	132	58	3
Georgia—Mississippi																				
All types	624	527	330	470	213	226	17	3	40	11	1	22	2	3	1	1	514	337	321	16
0-249	126	90	41	80	32	27	0	0	25	6	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	1	1	0	0	88	45	56	0
250-499	307	260	167	4	230	100	6	2	35	10	1	20	2	2	( <sup>9</sup> )	1	251	167	151	6
500-749	144	131	87	122	63	67	8	1	54	14	2	30	3	4	1	0	130	90	85	7
750-999	47	46	35	3	38	18	3	0	58	16	2	26	2	6	0	0	45	35	29	3
Type 1	123	108	61	97	43	49	1	0	31	8	1	18	1	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	1	107	67	69	1
Type 2 and 3	185	149	101	15	129	64	9	1	41	13	2	20	2	2	0	0	146	101	82	9
Type 4 and 5	220	184	123	0	162	70	5	1	40	10	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	2	2	1	0	177	123	116	5
Type 6 and 7	96	86	43	1	82	39	2	1	50	13	2	27	3	3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0	84	46	54	1

1 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, family type, income, analysis unit.

2 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample whose expenditures were analyzed in detail. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

3 In addition, households reporting that they canned some food at home but could not give estimates of the total number of quarts canned were as follows: Vermont, 3; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania-Ohio, 6; Michigan-Wisconsin, 3; Illinois-Iowa, 5; North Dakota-Kansas, 1; South Dakota-Montana-COLORADO, 1; North Carolina self-sufficing counties, 1.

4 Includes soups and other food mixtures.

5 Averages are based on the number of households canning any food (column 3).

6 Includes a small amount of "other food" for which the number of households reporting is given in column 10.

7 Includes sauerkraut, pickled vegetables, and relishes.

8 Includes jellies, jams, and pickled fruit.

9 0.50 or less.

10 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 58.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD SERVED AT HOME PER MEAL AND PER WEEK (7-DAY RECORD): *Distribution of households by money value of food per meal and per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States,<sup>1</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and season  (1)	Households having food with money value (adjusted to June-August 1936 price levels <sup>2</sup> ) per food-expenditure unit—										
	All	Per meal									
		Under \$0.0329	\$0.0329-\$0.0657	\$0.0658-\$0.0986	\$0.0987-\$0.1315	\$0.1316-\$0.1644	\$0.1645-\$0.1973	\$0.1974-\$0.2302	\$0.2303-\$0.2631	\$0.2632-\$0.2960	\$0.2961 or over
		Per week <sup>3</sup>									
	Under \$0.69	\$0.69-\$1.37	\$1.38-\$2.07	\$2.08-\$2.76	\$2.77-\$3.45	\$3.46-\$4.14	\$4.15-\$4.83	\$4.84-\$5.52	\$5.53-\$6.21	\$6.22 or over	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total.....	Number 1,359	Number 14	Number 161	Number 324	Number 390	Number 256	Number 130	Number 47	Number 23	Number 8	Number 6
NEW ENGLAND											
Spring-summer 1936.....	86	0	1	7	26	25	16	6	4	0	1
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	18	0	0	0	4	7	2	4	0	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL											
Spring-summer 1936.....	178	0	1	27	63	48	24	11	2	2	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	92	0	0	11	25	32	15	5	4	0	0
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN											
Spring-summer 1936.....	26	0	0	2	12	7	4	1	0	0	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	10	0	0	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Spring-summer 1936.....	33	0	1	4	9	13	4	1	1	0	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	109	0	1	10	35	40	17	4	2	0	0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS											
Spring-summer 1936.....	118	1	5	35	42	22	8	1	0	2	2
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	321	0	19	98	108	42	31	12	5	4	2
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS											
Spring-summer 1936.....	22	0	6	5	6	3	1	0	1	0	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	84	2	18	34	23	5	1	0	1	0	0
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS											
Spring-summer 1936.....	30	0	11	10	5	2	1	0	1	0	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	73	3	25	28	9	3	2	1	2	0	0
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS											
Spring-summer 1936.....	44	2	25	12	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fall-winter 1936-37.....	115	6	48	39	16	4	2	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are from food records furnished by families in the consumption sample. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region; see Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for each 3-month period were adjusted to the June-August 1936 level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> Households were classified by money value of food per food-expenditure unit per meal. The "per week" intervals are given here for convenience and may not correspond exactly to the "per meal" intervals due to rounding.

TABLE 59.—EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, AND CREAM CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE<sup>1</sup>): Average quantity and average money value of eggs, milk, cheese, and cream consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States,<sup>2</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>3</sup>]

Analysis unit, season, and money value <sup>4</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>5</sup> quantity per person in a week						Average <sup>5</sup> money value per person in a week								
		Eggs		Milk, cheese, cream				Eggs		Milk, cheese, cream						
		(3)	(4)	Fluid milk, whole, skim, butter-milk <sup>6</sup>	Evapo-rated milk	Cheese <sup>7</sup>	Ice cream <sup>7</sup>	Cream	(10)	(11)	All milk, cheese, ice cream <sup>8</sup>	Fluid milk, whole, skim, butter-milk <sup>6</sup>	Evapo-rated milk	Cheese <sup>7</sup>	Ice cream <sup>7</sup>	Cream
(1)	(2)															
NEW ENGLAND																
Spring-summer 1936:	Number	26	3.42	4.75	0.03	0.19	0.27	2.42	13.1	41.5	37.5	0.3	3.0	0.7	3.3	
2.08-2.76		0.47	5.42	4.75	0.03	0.19	0.27	2.42	13.1	41.5	37.5	0.3	3.0	0.7	3.3	
2.77-3.45		0.64	6.48	5.91	0.04	0.15	0.00	3.13	22.8	58.1	54.0	.4	3.7	.0	6.0	
3.46-4.14		0.62	6.23	5.77	0.10	0.06	0.17	3.90	20.7	67.0	58.7	.8	1.9	5.5	9.2	
Fall-winter 1936-37: <sup>1</sup>		86	5.51	5.06	0.05	0.12	0.09	2.42	11.1	43.6	38.2	.5	2.9	2.0	1.9	
2.08-2.76		0.53	5.99	5.37	0.05	0.13	0.15	3.09	13.1	51.0	41.8	.4	3.7	5.0	6.2	
2.77-3.45																
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																
Spring-summer 1936:		27	3.89	3.31	0.00	0.19	0.05	1.88	10.3	26.2	21.6	.0	3.7	.9	1.0	
1.38-2.07		0.67	5.62	4.87	0.02	0.22	0.04	2.43	14.0	38.3	33.0	.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	
2.08-2.76		0.73	4.20	3.56	0.00	0.16	0.10	3.02	16.0	33.1	26.9	.0	3.7	2.5	6.6	
2.77-3.45		0.75	6.33	5.28	0.03	0.29	0.04	3.81	18.2	54.8	48.7	.2	4.9	8.8	8.8	
3.46-4.14		0.78	7.53	6.71	0.00	0.16	0.10	4.47	17.9	61.1	54.7	.0	4.0	2.4	15.9	
4.15-4.83																
Fall-winter 1936-37:		11	4.90	4.38	0.00	0.19	0.00	1.75	9.9	33.4	29.7	.0	3.7	.0	.0	
1.38-2.07		0.33	4.51	4.02	0.07	0.10	0.02	2.32	10.3	31.9	28.2	.6	2.5	.6	5.1	
2.08-2.76		0.47	4.91	4.32	0.06	0.12	0.00	2.98	14.6	32.2	28.6	.6	3.1	.0	11.2	
2.77-3.45		0.48	5.87	4.95	0.08	0.19	0.00	3.70	13.6	42.8	37.7	.7	4.4	.0	18.3	
3.46-4.14																

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 59.—EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, AND CREAM CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE<sup>1</sup>): Average quantity and average money value of eggs, milk, cheese, and cream consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysts units in 21 States,<sup>2</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37.—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>3</sup>]

Analysis unit, season, and money value <sup>4</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households (2)	Average <sup>5</sup> quantity per person in a week						Average <sup>5</sup> money value per person in a week								
		Eggs			Milk, cheese, cream			All food			Eggs			Milk, cheese, cream		
		Dozen (3)	Quarts (4)	Quarts (5)	Pounds (6)	Pounds (7)	Pounds (8)	Pounds (9)	Dollars (10)	Cents (11)	Cents (12)	Cents (13)	Cents (14)	Cents (15)	Cents (16)	Cents (17)
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN																
Spring-summer 1936:1	Number															
1.88-2.07	80	0.69	4.43	3.78	0.03	0.07	0.88	1.72	10.1	22.6	19.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	10.2	
2.08-2.76	130	.88	4.80	3.76	.00	.10	1.54	2.34	13.4	23.7	21.7	.0	2.0	2.0	18.4	
2.77-3.45	85	.92	7.01	5.40	.07	.23	1.85	3.07	14.6	43.6	35.9	.5	4.3	2.9	23.0	
Fall-winter 1936-37:1																
1.38-2.07	70	.51	4.70	4.13	.03	.09	.61	1.82	7.1	22.2	20.3	.4	1.5	.0	7.0	
2.08-2.76	65	.75	5.98	5.26	.02	.10	.90	2.29	10.7	28.9	26.4	.2	2.1	.2	10.5	
PACIFIC																
Spring-summer 1936:																
2.08-2.76	9	.64	3.43	2.93	.18	.10	.12	2.43	15.7	36.9	32.5	1.3	2.2	1.0	3.7	
2.77-3.45	13	.61	5.12	3.83	.78	.13	.48	3.19	16.6	45.2	32.3	8.8	4.2	.0	13.3	
Fall-winter 1936-37:																
1.38-2.07	10	.48	2.89	2.63	.03	.05	.00	1.89	13.7	27.2	26.1	.2	1.0	.0	7.5	
2.08-2.76	35	.64	5.16	4.31	.05	.18	.00	2.53	17.1	38.4	34.2	.5	3.6	.0	18.4	
2.77-3.45	40	.85	6.15	5.27	.01	.24	.03	3.04	21.6	48.9	43.2	.1	4.6	1.0	12.5	
3.46-4.14	17	1.01	7.80	6.80	.02	.19	1.08	3.65	27.3	59.4	51.6	.1	4.2	3.5	25.6	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																
Spring-summer 1936:																
1.38-2.07	35	.30	5.85	5.85	.00	.00	.00	1.72	6.4	43.9	43.9	.0	.0	.0	.1	
2.08-2.76	42	.42	7.45	7.38	.00	.02	.03	2.35	9.6	56.1	55.3	.0	.4	.4	.0	
2.77-3.45	22	.47	8.27	7.70	( <sup>c</sup> )	.16	.01	2.99	10.3	67.0	62.2	.1	3.7	1.0	.2	



TABLE 60.—FATS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE 1): Average quantity and average money value of fats and sugars consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, 2 spring—summer 1936 and fall—winter 1936-37

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 3]

Analysis unit, season, and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Average quantity per person in a week										Average money value per person in a week														
	Households					Fats and fatty foods					Sugars					Fats and fatty foods					Sugars				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)							
NEW ENGLAND																									
Spring-summer 1936:																									
2.08-2.76.....	26	1.41	0.56	0.05	0.09	0.49	0.14	1.54	0.15	33.2	20.7	0.6	1.5	7.2	2.8	10.8	2.4	✓							
2.77-3.45.....	25	1.18	.48	.02	.05	.38	.18	1.80	.19	35.1	18.0	.4	1.0	6.0	3.7	9.8	2.4								
3.46-4.14.....	16	1.48	.59	.04	.16	.51	.09	1.98	.23	44.6	21.0	.9	3.6	7.8	2.1	10.7	2.9								
Fall-winter 1936-37:1																									
2.08-2.76.....	86	1.02	.43	.02	.11	.32	.11	1.21	.38	28.2	16.1	.4	2.2	4.8	2.8	6.7	5.7								
2.77-3.45.....	56	1.29	.52	.03	.16	.37	.13	1.47	.46	39.3	20.1	.6	3.2	5.7	3.5	8.1	8.4								
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																									
Spring-summer 1936:																									
1.88-2.07.....	27	.84	.34	.05	.01	.38	.03	1.58	.32	20.2	12.2	.6	.1	5.4	.9	9.1	3.2								
2.08-2.76.....	63	1.09	.45	.02	.04	.35	.16	1.81	.43	29.9	15.7	.5	.8	5.2	4.0	10.4	5.4								
2.77-3.45.....	48	1.21	.59	.05	.04	.42	.10	1.96	.33	33.5	17.5	.6	.7	6.1	2.0	11.3	5.2								
3.46-4.14.....	24	1.42	.56	.06	.05	.50	.10	2.26	.93	41.1	20.0	.9	.8	7.3	3.3	12.8	12.5								
Fall-winter 1936-37:																									
1.88-2.07.....	11	2.40	.98	.04	.02	.80	.29	2.61	.25	70.9	34.4	.8	.5	11.2	8.0	16.0	3.4								
2.08-2.76.....	11	.77	.26	.04	.05	.42	.01	1.24	.18	16.9	8.9	.5	.9	6.2	.3	7.2	1.1								
2.77-3.45.....	25	1.00	.36	.02	.03	.45	.06	1.43	.46	27.9	13.3	.3	.6	6.9	1.6	8.2	4.3								
3.46-4.14.....	32	1.16	.38	.04	.02	.48	.08	1.25	.67	35.9	13.7	.6	.6	7.4	2.4	7.5	6.1								
	15	1.90	.52	.01	.10	.68	.32	1.41	1.05	59.1	18.1	.2	2.3	10.6	9.5	8.6	9.2								



TABLE 60.—FATS AND SUGARS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE 1): Average quantity and average money value of fats and sugars consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, 2 spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37.—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 3]

Analysis unit, season, and money value 4 of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Average 5 quantity per person in a week										Average 5 money value per person in a week														
	Households					Fats and fatty foods					Sugars					Fats and fatty foods					Sugars				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)							
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARE-CROPPERS																									
Spring-summer 1936:																									
0.69-1.37	✓	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents							
1.38-2.07		25	1.26	0.23	0.00	0.46	0.56	0.70	0.23	20.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.8	4.0	1.6								
Fall-winter 1936-37:		12	2.22	.55	.00	.94	.74	1.08	.50	38.5	13.3	.0	.0	13.3	11.9	6.3	2.1								
0.69-1.37		48	.99	.07	.00	.44	.48	.38	.17	15.7	1.9	.0	.0	6.6	7.0	2.3	.9								
1.38-2.07		39	1.70	.23	.00	.76	.70	.57	.52	28.7	6.7	.0	.0	11.7	10.3	3.4	3.7								
2.08-2.76		16	2.12	.26	.00	.79	1.07	.75	.53	37.5	8.2	.0	.0	12.5	16.8	4.5	3.2								

1 Data for the fall-winter season for the New England region, and for the spring-summer and fall-winter seasons for the Plains and Mountain region are based on the 7-day estimates (check lists). All other data in this table are based on food records.  
 2 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm and household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.  
 3 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records or food check lists. (See footnote 1.) See Methodology for the States and regions studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

4 Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.  
 5 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).  
 6 Includes one-third of the weight of cream (table 59, column 9).  
 7 Includes purchased mayonnaise only.  
 8 Includes money value of cream (table 59, column 17).

TABLE 61.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD, AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE<sup>1</sup>): Average quantity and average money value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States,<sup>2</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.<sup>3</sup>]

Analysis unit, season, money value <sup>4</sup> of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Average <sup>5</sup> quantity per person in a week										Average <sup>5</sup> money value per person in a week									
	Households (2)	All meat, poultry, fish (3)	Beef (4)	Veal (5)	Mutton, lamb (6)	Pork (other than bacon, salt side) (7)	Poultry, game (8)	Fish, sea food (9)	Miscellaneous meat products (10)	All meat, poultry, fish (11)	Beef (12)	Veal (13)	Mutton, lamb (14)	Pork (other than bacon, salt side) (15)	Poultry, game (16)	Fish, sea food (17)	Miscellaneous meat products (18)			
NEW ENGLAND																				
Spring-summer 1936:	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents			
2.08-2.76	26	1.36	0.64	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.30	0.16	30.9	13.8	0.4	0.0	3.4	4.4	5.7	3.3			
2.77-3.45	25	2.16	0.75	.12	.06	.36	.29	.32	.25	51.2	16.6	3.7	9.9	10.0	8.6	5.3	6.0			
3.46-4.14	16	3.03	1.18	.07	.15	.50	.40	.48	.24	79.4	31.1	2.1	4.1	16.7	11.1	7.5	6.8			
Fall-winter 1936-37:	86	2.58	1.02	.04	.05	.51	.54	.28	.14	57.1	24.8	1.2	.9	11.5	11.1	4.5	3.0			
2.08-2.76	56	3.14	1.15	.07	.08	.58	.66	.36	.24	73.9	30.4	1.8	2.1	13.8	13.9	6.6	5.5			
2.77-3.45																				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																				
Spring-summer 1936:	27	1.73	.47	.00	.00	.51	.48	.09	.18	36.6	8.6	.0	.0	11.4	11.8	1.1	3.8			
1.38-2.07	63	2.10	.63	.01	.00	.74	.32	.11	.28	47.5	12.7	.2	.0	20.6	16.6	2.0	5.3			
2.08-2.76	48	2.94	.66	.03	.00	.95	.76	.11	.44	73.2	14.5	.7	.0	23.6	17.2	1.9	9.4			
2.77-3.45	24	2.97	.66	.00	.01	1.30	.34	.22	.44	74.9	15.7	.0	.2	38.9	8.4	3.0	8.2			
3.46-4.14	11	4.29	1.53	.00	.00	.86	.74	.22	.94	89.8	23.7	.0	.0	22.6	14.8	4.4	18.4			
Fall-winter 1936-37:	11	1.33	.45	.00	.03	.40	.17	.19	.09	32.0	10.4	.0	.5	12.0	4.1	3.1	1.8			
1.38-2.07	25	1.87	.53	.00	.00	.45	.48	.08	.32	45.1	12.4	.0	.0	12.6	11.4	1.2	1.4			
2.08-2.76	32	3.23	.70	.00	.00	.86	.94	.07	.66	78.3	16.3	.0	.0	22.8	15.5	1.5	15.8			
2.77-3.45	15	3.96	.56	.03	.00	1.14	1.19	.13	.91	92.8	13.1	.8	.0	31.9	26.3	3.0	17.6			
3.46-4.14																				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE<sup>1</sup>): Average quantity and average money value of meat, poultry, and fish consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, <sup>2</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37—Continued

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born.]

Analysis unit, season, money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households (2)	Average \$ quantity per person in a week							Average \$ money value per person in a week								
		All meat, poultry, fish (3)	Beef (4)	Veal (5)	Mutton, lamb (6)	Pork (other than bacon, salt side) (7)	Poultry, game (8)	Fish, sea food (9)	Miscellaneous meat products (10)	All meat, poultry, fish (11)	Beef (12)	Veal (13)	Mutton, lamb (14)	Pork (other than bacon, salt side) (15)	Poultry, game (16)	Fish, other sea food (17)	Miscellaneous meat products (18)
FLAINS AND MOUNTAIN																	
Spring-summer 1936: <sup>1</sup>	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
1.38-2.07.....	89	1.98	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.91	0.10	0.37	31.9	6.8	0.0	0.2	4.2	13.8	1.7	5.2
2.08-2.76.....	130	2.69	.40	.01	.01	.39	1.45	.19	.24	45.8	7.3	.1	.2	8.4	22.3	3.8	3.7
2.77-3.45.....	85	3.47	.59	.02	.00	.36	1.70	.30	.51	58.3	11.5	.0	.0	8.6	25.1	4.9	8.0
Fall-winter 1936-37: <sup>1</sup>																	
1.38-2.07.....	70	2.47	.80	.00	.00	.27	1.07	.19	.15	38.5	13.1	.0	.0	4.4	15.0	3.2	2.7
2.08-2.76.....	65	2.88	.93	.01	.02	.28	1.26	.20	.17	45.9	16.3	.4	.3	4.8	18.2	3.0	2.8
PACIFIC																	
Spring-summer 1936:																	
2.08-2.76.....	9	2.44	1.55	.02	.14	.09	.23	.11	.30	47.4	28.6	.6	3.5	2.2	5.6	2.4	4.5
2.77-3.45.....	13	3.04	1.19	.14	.09	.29	.54	.32	.47	69.4	24.6	3.0	3.1	7.9	12.6	7.5	10.6
Fall-winter 1936-37:																	
1.38-2.07.....	10	1.70	.91	.00	.06	.07	.24	.14	.28	29.6	15.1	.0	.4	1.2	6.0	2.2	4.6
2.08-2.76.....	25	2.36	.77	.14	.01	.32	.67	.20	.16	42.8	10.8	2.4	.2	.6	14.4	5.0	3.1
2.77-3.45.....	40	3.12	1.28	.12	.01	.44	.57	.44	.18	58.3	20.4	1.9	.2	14.6	11.2	6.5	3.5
3.46-4.14.....	17	3.74	1.35	.08	.04	.52	.93	.68	.12	72.5	23.4	2.4	1.0	13.3	18.5	11.4	2.5
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
Spring-summer 1936:																	
1.38-2.07.....	35	.87	.05	.00	.00	.21	.34	.19	.07	17.0	.9	.0	.0	5.2	7.3	2.2	1.5
2.08-2.76.....	42	1.36	.11	.00	.00	.43	.65	.09	.08	32.2	1.7	.0	.0	12.8	14.4	1.3	2.0
2.77-3.45.....	22	2.26	.28	.00	.00	.74	.84	.26	.14	51.6	7.0	.0	.0	20.2	18.5	3.2	2.7

Fall-winter 1936-37:	19	1.03	.22	.00	.00	.18	.32	.19	.14	15.2	2.6	.0	.0	3.1	5.4	3.1	3.1	1.0
0.69-1.37	98	1.74	.53	.00	.00	.53	.41	.19	.28	31.9	3.2	.0	.1	10.9	8.0	2.3	2.3	5.4
1.38-2.07	108	2.29	.50	.00	.00	.66	.61	.24	.28	46.8	9.2	.1	.0	13.8	12.0	3.1	3.1	5.6
2.08-2.76	42	2.88	.48	.00	.02	.70	.80	.43	.34	58.8	9.9	.0	.6	16.6	18.7	5.9	5.9	7.1
3.46-4.14	31	3.18	.54	.00	.00	.96	.97	.24	.58	76.7	11.8	.0	.0	23.0	19.6	3.8	3.8	13.4
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARE—CROPPERS																		
Fall-winter 1936-37:	18	1.09	.08	.00	.00	.14	.36	.28	.22	16.5	1.2	.0	.0	2.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	4.4
0.69-1.37	34	1.70	.32	.00	.00	.43	.44	.28	.24	29.7	5.0	.0	.0	8.4	8.7	3.2	3.2	4.5
1.38-2.07	23	2.52	.34	.00	.00	1.11	.38	.22	.46	47.6	5.0	.0	.0	22.3	7.0	2.9	2.9	10.4
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS																		
Spring-summer 1936:	11	.63	.12	.00	.00	.09	.14	.48	.09	13.3	2.1	.0	.0	1.9	3.1	4.9	4.9	1.3
0.69-1.37	10	.97	.18	.00	.00	.12	.43	.23	.02	14.6	2.1	.0	.0	3.1	6.7	2.0	2.0	.6
1.38-2.07	25	1.06	.15	.00	.00	.32	.12	.31	.15	14.9	2.0	.0	.0	4.5	2.0	3.6	3.6	2.8
0.69-1.37	28	2.30	.36	.00	.15	.48	.54	.36	.40	38.8	6.7	.0	1.8	9.2	9.1	4.3	4.3	7.8
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARE—CROPPERS																		
Spring-summer 1936:	25	.59	.08	.00	.00	.00	.24	.25	.02	8.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0	4.1	2.6	2.6	.3
0.69-1.37	12	.77	.03	.00	.00	.00	.31	.42	.01	22.2	.6	.0	.0	.0	6.6	4.8	4.8	.2
1.38-2.07	48	1.56	.20	.00	.00	.45	.28	.32	.31	12.4	2.7	.0	.0	6.5	4.6	3.0	3.0	5.5
0.69-1.37	39	2.41	.32	.00	.01	.39	.65	.53	.51	36.9	5.2	.0	.2	6.8	11.5	4.8	4.8	8.3
1.38-2.07	16	2.38	.30	.00	.00	.53	.45	.43	.66	41.0	4.8	.0	.0	10.7	8.2	4.8	4.8	12.5

<sup>1</sup> Data for the fall-winter season for the New England region, and for the spring-summer and fall-winter seasons for the Plains and Mountain region are based on the 7-day estimates (check lists). All other data in this table are based on food records.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm and household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>3</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records or food check lists. (See footnote 1.) See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast, where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>5</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

TABLE 62.—GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE 1): Average quantity and average money value of grain products consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, 2 spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37

Analysis unit, season, money value 4 of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households (2)	Average 5 quantity per person in a week										Average 5 money value per person in a week									
		Baked goods 7					Flour, meals, cereals					Baked goods 7					Flour, meals, cereals				
		Flour equivalent 6 (3)	Bread, white, wheat, rye (4)	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods (6)	Flour, meals (7)	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles (8)	Ready-to-eat cereals (9)	Uncooked cereals 8 (10)	All grain products (11)	Bread, white, wheat, rye (12)	Crackers (13)	Cake, pastries, rolls, other baked goods (14)	Flour, meals (15)	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles (16)	Ready-to-eat cereals (17)	Uncooked cereals 8 (18)	Cents (19)	Cents (20)			
NEW ENGLAND																					
Spring-summer 1936:																					
2.08-2.76	26	4.17	1.35	0.60	1.98	0.14	0.22	0.43	39.2	11.9	2.1	8.3	8.1	1.1	4.0	3.7					
2.77-3.45	25	4.13	2.09	.10	1.76	.09	.44	.29	42.7	19.3	1.5	7.8	6.8	.8	4.1	2.4					
3.46-4.14	16	4.50	1.99	.09	2.22	.02	.23	.23	50.2	19.0	1.6	11.1	10.2	.2	5.2	2.9					
Fall-winter 1936-37: 1																					
2.08-2.76	86	3.58	1.90	.10	1.47	.15	.19	.33	40.1	19.9	1.7	3.6	7.2	1.7	2.9	3.0					
2.77-3.45	56	4.01	2.61	.17	1.47	.12	.21	.25	47.0	27.6	2.2	2.8	7.1	1.5	3.7	2.0					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																					
Spring-summer 1936:																					
1.38-2.07	27	3.42	1.03	.16	2.01	.04	.24	.25	27.6	8.6	1.5	2.6	7.8	.4	4.0	2.0					
2.08-2.76	63	3.52	1.44	.24	1.75	.10	.26	.20	30.9	11.6	1.6	3.4	7.2	1.2	4.3	2.0					
2.77-3.45	48	4.45	1.69	.26	2.24	.06	.27	.26	41.7	14.4	3.8	7.1	8.8	.8	4.5	2.3					
3.46-4.14	24	5.12	2.06	.82	2.30	.18	.20	.42	48.8	13.8	2.7	12.9	9.5	.9	5.5	3.5					
4.15-4.83	11	5.61	3.31	.12	2.05	.18	.33	.30	59.5	27.2	1.6	12.1	8.5	2.1	5.4	2.6					
Fall-winter 1936-37:																					
1.38-2.07	11	3.36	1.18	.25	1.94	.04	.15	.22	28.5	11.4	2.7	1.8	7.8	.4	2.3	2.0					
2.08-2.76	25	3.86	1.88	.30	1.53	.09	.14	.36	40.1	16.0	4.0	6.9	6.6	1.1	2.5	3.1					
2.77-3.45	32	3.90	1.82	.39	1.44	.10	.24	.32	44.4	16.1	5.7	7.2	6.6	1.5	4.5	2.9					
3.46-4.14	15	4.43	1.95	.36	1.62	.14	.19	.27	52.7	17.2	5.0	15.8	7.7	1.6	3.1	2.3					

[1] Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born 3]

PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN																
Spring-summer 1936:																
89	2.80	.41	.03	.07	2.11	.07	.16	.20	18.2	3.8	.3	1.4	7.3	.7	2.5	2.2
130	3.72	.84	.06	.15	2.46	.05	.19	.30	26.9	7.8	.7	3.2	9.0	.6	3.2	2.4
85	3.93	1.34	.07	.36	2.10	.10	.21	.83	36.3	12.7	.8	6.7	8.2	.9	3.8	3.1
Fall-winter 1936-37:1																
70	3.30	.67	.09	.04	2.33	.05	.16	.22	22.0	6.4	1.1	.9	8.5	.7	2.5	1.9
65	3.51	1.25	.12	.06	2.15	.04	.18	.19	27.6	12.1	1.4	1.2	7.7	.6	2.6	1.9
PACIFIC																
Spring-summer 1936:																
9	2.62	1.42	.10	.30	1.11	.00	.17	.12	28.6	12.2	1.4	5.6	5.8	.0	2.4	1.1
13	2.89	1.60	.07	.67	.71	.15	.25	.20	36.7	13.2	1.1	9.9	3.2	2.2	5.4	1.7
Fall-winter 1936-37:																
35	3.18	1.26	.01	.28	1.70	.07	.05	.34	24.8	10.8	.2	4.4	6.3	.3	.8	2.0
30	3.61	1.07	.10	.30	2.01	.04	.14	.41	30.0	9.4	1.4	5.6	7.5	.7	2.2	3.0
40	4.11	1.58	.15	.29	2.09	.11	.06	.51	35.8	14.2	2.2	4.0	8.9	1.1	1.1	4.2
17	4.47	1.62	.17	.44	2.32	.09	.14	.44	44.2	15.8	2.7	7.1	11.1	.9	2.6	4.0
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																
Spring-summer 1936:																
35	6.38	.08	.00	.01	5.92	.01	.04	.34	22.2	.8	.0	.1	18.4	.2	.7	2.1
42	7.40	.14	.01	.08	6.85	.00	.04	.36	26.4	1.8	.1	1.2	20.2	.0	.6	2.6
22	7.66	.40	.06	.20	6.22	.10	.08	.53	37.9	3.5	.8	4.0	21.0	1.8	1.5	5.3
Fall-winter 1936-37:																
19	5.46	.06	.02	.05	4.64	.00	.01	.72	20.6	.4	.2	1.0	15.6	.0	.1	3.3
98	5.82	.14	.04	.09	4.77	.01	.01	.84	24.8	1.4	.6	1.6	16.8	.2	.1	4.1
108	6.01	.31	.05	.11	4.83	.01	.01	.84	28.2	2.7	.7	1.9	17.9	.2	.3	4.6
42	7.28	.47	.07	.24	5.69	.02	.03	1.02	38.6	4.5	.9	5.0	21.5	.3	.4	6.0
31	6.97	.61	.08	.23	5.57	.04	.02	.72	38.9	5.4	.9	4.3	22.5	.7	.4	4.8
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																
Fall-winter 1936-37:																
18	5.65	.04	.00	.03	5.09	.00	.00	.51	20.8	.5	.1	.4	17.4	.0	.0	2.4
34	6.61	.08	.04	.02	5.65	.03	.00	.83	27.4	1.8	.5	.3	21.2	.3	.0	4.3
23	6.59	.22	.02	.16	5.57	.02	.01	.72	29.1	1.8	.3	2.3	20.0	.2	.2	4.2
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS																
Spring-summer 1936:																
11	4.87	.05	.00	.02	4.24	.00	.00	.58	18.5	.4	.1	.1	15.0	.1	.0	2.8
10	6.19	.00	.00	.02	5.67	.00	.01	.49	23.8	.0	.0	.2	20.5	.0	.2	2.8
Fall-winter 1936-37:																
25	5.36	.03	.00	.04	4.66	.00	.00	.66	20.1	.2	.0	.4	16.4	.0	.0	3.0
28	7.78	.02	.00	.04	6.18	.00	.00	1.55	29.7	.2	.1	.8	21.7	.0	.0	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE 1); Average quantity and average money value of grain products consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, 2 spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37—Continued

Analysis unit, season, money value 4 of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households (2)	Average 3 quantity per person in a week						Average 3 money value per person in a week									
		Flour equivalent 6		Baked goods 7		Flour, meals, cereals		Baked goods 7		Flour, meals, cereals		Flour, meals, cereals					
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
SOUTHEAST—NEG... SHARECROPPERS																	
Spring-summer 1935:	25	5.35	0.02	0.00	0.01	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.16	19.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
0.69-1.37.....	12	6.93	.08	.00	.03	6.41	.00	.00	.45	27.9	.6	.0	.3	24.2	.0	.0	2.8
Fall-winter 1936-37:																	
0.69-1.37.....	48	5.29	.01	.00	.04	4.53	.01	.00	.72	19.7	.1	.0	.6	15.4	.1	.0	3.5
1.38-2.07.....	39	6.03	.05	.00	.03	5.22	.00	.00	.76	24.0	.3	.0	.5	19.1	.0	.0	4.0
2.08-2.76.....	16	6.67	.19	.02	.26	5.09	.01	.02	1.24	36.8	1.7	.2	8.2	19.3	.1	.2	7.2

1 Data for the fall-winter season for the New England region, and for the spring-summer and fall-winter seasons for the Plains and Mountain region are based on the 7-day estimates (check lists). All other data in this table are based on food records.

2 See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm and household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

3 This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records or food check lists. (See footnote 1.) See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all

regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

4 Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

5 Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

6 Two-thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, cereals.

7 Includes purchased baked goods only.

8 Includes grits, rice, oats, uncooked wheat cereals, and other uncooked cereals.

TABLE 63.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT CONSUMED AT HOME PER PERSON IN A WEEK (7-DAY RECORD AND 7-DAY ESTIMATE <sup>1</sup>): Average quantity and average money value of vegetables and fruit consumed at home per person in a week, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States, <sup>2</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>3</sup>]

Analysis unit, season, and money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit (dollars)	Households	Average <sup>3</sup> quantity per person in a week										Average <sup>4</sup> money value per person in a week									
		Other vegetables					Fruit			Pota- tocs, sweet- pota- tocs	Nuts, peanut butter	Other vegetables					Fruit			Nuts, peanut butter	Miscella- neous items <sup>5</sup>
		Leafy, green, yellow	Dried <sup>6</sup>	Tomato- tocs	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other	Leafy, green, yellow			Dried <sup>7</sup>	Tomato- tocs	Other	Citrus	Dried	Other				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
NEW ENGLAND																					
Spring-summer 1936:	No.	26																			
		2.08-2.76	<i>Lb.</i>	1.43	0.18	<i>Lb.</i>	1.15	0.19	1.77	0.07	<i>Lb.</i>	15.7	11.1	1.6	2.3	7.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	<i>Ct.</i>	9.8
		2.77-3.45		6.58	2.29	1.10	2.99	1.15	2.03	.05	18.6	20.2	4.8	13.8	1.6	13.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	<i>Ct.</i>	11.7
		3.46-4.14		5.81	3.67	1.94	2.05	.38	2.38	.04	16.4	29.4	8.7	14.1	3.8	8.7	4.5	1.7	1.1	<i>Ct.</i>	18.0
Fall-winter 1936-37: <sup>1</sup>		2.08-2.76	<i>Lb.</i>	1.22	.16	1.02	.73	.91	1.47	.06	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	5.5	1.5	1.1	<i>Ct.</i>	11.5
		2.77-3.45		5.31	.13	1.50	.91	1.37	2.62	.11	8.3	8.5	1.8	4.9	6.1	8.3	2.7	10.2	3.1	<i>Ct.</i>	14.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL																					
Spring-summer 1936:		1.38-2.07		4.45	.11	.52	1.03	.11	.06	.04	13.1	8.2	1.6	3.0	5.1	1.5	.7	14.1	1.0	<i>Ct.</i>	7.0
		2.08-2.76		4.33	.13	.65	1.85	.32	.08	.04	13.3	11.1	1.7	4.2	8.4	3.1	.8	14.5	.9	<i>Ct.</i>	8.7
		2.77-3.45		4.8	.13	.98	2.31	.47	.16	.04	15.1	12.7	1.2	4.9	10.2	4.9	1.7	24.0	.8	<i>Ct.</i>	12.7
		3.46-4.14		6.59	.15	1.18	2.52	.71	.26	.06	19.1	20.8	1.7	6.5	15.1	6.3	3.8	25.6	1.1	<i>Ct.</i>	18.3
		4.15-4.83		5.83	.13	1.09	2.94	.56	.25	.09	15.4	13.6	7.4	9.1	15.7	6.4	3.5	38.1	1.6	<i>Ct.</i>	17.5
Fall-winter 1936-37:		1.38-2.07		4.15	.07	1.37	1.58	.52	.06	.08	11.9	7.0	.6	3.6	4.8	4.2	.7	8.0	1.5	<i>Ct.</i>	4.0
		2.08-2.76		5.29	.17	1.19	1.19	.19	.10	.11	13.3	8.5	3.3	6.2	7.3	1.6	1.1	11.8	.8	<i>Ct.</i>	9.8
		2.77-3.45		3.2	.11	1.38	1.38	.39	.14	.08	14.7	14.4	2.9	5.3	7.4	2.5	1.4	20.5	1.0	<i>Ct.</i>	11.2
		3.46-4.14		5.13	.13	.94	1.32	.94	.24	.06	13.9	12.4	4.5	4.1	8.2	7.5	2.4	17.5	2.3	<i>Ct.</i>	15.5

See footnotes at end of table.



Year	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44				
Fall-winter 1936-37:	0.69-1.37	0.88-2.07	1.08-2.76	1.27-3.45	1.46-4.14	1.65-4.52	1.84-5.11	2.03-5.50	2.22-6.29	2.41-7.08	2.60-7.87	2.79-8.66	2.98-9.45	3.17-10.24	3.36-11.03	3.55-11.82	3.74-12.61	3.93-13.40	4.12-14.19	4.31-14.98	4.50-15.77	4.69-16.56	4.88-17.35	5.07-18.14	5.26-18.93	5.45-19.72				
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS																														
Fall-winter 1936-37:	0.69-1.37	0.88-2.07	1.08-2.76	1.27-3.45	1.46-4.14	1.65-4.52	1.84-5.11	2.03-5.50	2.22-6.29	2.41-7.08	2.60-7.87	2.79-8.66	2.98-9.45	3.17-10.24	3.36-11.03	3.55-11.82	3.74-12.61	3.93-13.40	4.12-14.19	4.31-14.98	4.50-15.77	4.69-16.56	4.88-17.35	5.07-18.14	5.26-18.93	5.45-19.72	5.64-20.51	5.83-21.30	6.02-22.09	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS																														
Spring-summer 1936:	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07
Fall-winter 1936-37:	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS																														
Spring-summer 1936:	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07
Fall-winter 1936-37:	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07	0.69-1.37	1.33-2.07

<sup>1</sup> Data for the fall-winter season for the New England region, and for the spring-summer and fall-winter seasons for the Plains and Mountain region are based on the 7-day estimates (check lists). All other data in this table are based on food records.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as household, food-expenditure unit, analysis unit. The consumption figures given in this table include food consumed by paid farm and household help, boarders, and guests as well as by members of the economic family.

<sup>3</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records or food check lists. (See footnote 1.) See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast, where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>5</sup> Averages are based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>6</sup> Includes one-third of the moist weight of cooked or canned mature peas and beans, such as baked beans.

<sup>7</sup> Includes all of the money value of cooked or canned mature peas and beans, such as baked beans.

<sup>8</sup> Includes cooked mixtures, dry mixtures, prepared desserts, beverages, leavening agents, seasonings, cod-liver oil, and sales tax.

TABLE 64.—FOOD CLASSES AS SOURCES OF ENERGY VALUE (7-DAY RECORD): *Average food-energy value of diets and percentage of calories derived from specified classes of food, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States,<sup>1</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born <sup>2</sup>]

(1)	Households (2)	Average <sup>4</sup> number of calories per day			Percentage <sup>4</sup> of calories derived from—								
		Per person (3)	Per unit <sup>5</sup>		Milk, ice cheese, cream (6)	Eggs, meat, poultry, fish (7)	Butter, other fats, oils, fat meat (8)	Sugars (9)	Grain products (10)	Potatoes, dried vege- tables (11)	Other vegetables, all fruit (12)	Miscellaneous items (13)	
			Bureau of Home Eco- nomics scale (4)	International scale (5)									
NEW ENGLAND													
Spring-summer 1936:	No.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
2.08-2.76 .....	26	3,470	3,670	4,190	13.8	6.6	20.4	14.8	30.3	9.2	4.3	0.6	
3.46-4.14 .....	16	4,180	4,300	4,910	14.3	10.9	17.7	13.2	26.7	8.6	7.5	1.1	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL													
Spring-summer 1936:													
2.08-2.76 .....	63	3,330	3,580	4,080	15.1	12.3	16.2	16.2	26.1	7.5	5.8	.8	
3.46-4.14 .....	24	4,590	4,940	5,570	12.2	11.7	15.6	16.1	27.9	8.4	7.5	.6	
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
2.08-2.76 .....	25	3,280	3,640	4,140	12.8	9.3	15.5	13.6	30.1	11.5	5.9	1.3	
3.46-4.14 .....	15	4,460	4,930	5,570	11.5	15.4	20.4	12.1	25.4	8.8	5.5	.9	
PACIFIC													
Spring-summer 1936:													
2.08-2.76 .....	9	2,840	3,290	3,500	10.7	12.5	17.9	20.2	23.4	4.7	10.3	.3	
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
2.08-2.76 .....	35	3,420	3,650	4,130	13.1	9.9	21.0	14.5	25.8	7.5	7.6	.6	
3.46-4.14 .....	17	4,730	5,030	5,640	15.1	11.4	24.9	11.0	23.8	5.9	6.8	1.1	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS													
Spring-summer 1936:													
2.08-2.76 .....	42	4,230	4,670	5,280	13.5	4.6	22.6	11.3	40.9	1.5	5.3	.3	
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
0.69-1.37 .....	19	2,560	2,970	3,380	6.5	5.2	20.6	7.4	50.2	6.3	3.7	.1	
2.08-2.76 .....	108	3,920	4,460	5,030	15.1	8.8	20.3	8.5	36.6	5.9	4.5	.3	
3.46-4.14 .....	31	5,140	5,830	6,660	17.5	9.7	22.1	9.4	32.4	4.2	4.3	.4	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS													
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
0.69-1.37 .....	18	2,660	3,100	3,600	6.3	4.8	23.5	7.5	49.0	6.1	2.7	.1	
2.08-2.76 .....	23	4,110	4,740	5,350	12.4	10.7	20.0	7.7	37.4	7.9	3.4	.5	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS													
Spring-summer 1936:													
0.69-1.37 .....	11	2,340	2,710	3,260	5.6	4.4	24.7	7.6	47.7	5.0	5.0	.0	
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
0.69-1.37 .....	25	2,510	2,990	3,410	6.8	6.5	20.7	7.2	49.5	6.4	2.6	.3	
2.08-2.76 .....	9	4,600	4,660	5,500	17.4	3.8	27.8	7.8	35.0	4.6	3.6	.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—FOOD CLASSES AS SOURCES OF ENERGY VALUE (7-DAY RECORD): *Average food-energy value of diets and percentage of calories derived from specified classes of food, by money value of food per week per food-expenditure unit, 8 analysis units in 21 States,<sup>1</sup> spring-summer 1936 and fall-winter 1936-37—Continued*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born<sup>2</sup>]

(1)	Households		Average <sup>4</sup> number of calories per day		Percentage <sup>4</sup> of calories derived from—								
			Per person	Per unit <sup>3</sup>		Milk, cheese, cream, ice	Eggs, meat, poultry, fish	Butter, other fats, oils, fat meat	Sugars	Grain products	Potatoes, dried vegetables	Other vegetables, all fruit	Miscellaneous items
				Bureau of Home Economics scale	International scale								
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO SHARECROPPERS</b>													
Spring-summer 1936:	No.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
0.69-1.37-----	25	2,480	2,980	3,510	7.5	1.9	26.7	8.8	49.8	0.9	4.4	0.0	
Fall-winter 1936-37:													
0.69-1.37-----	48	2,480	3,060	3,540	5.6	8.1	21.6	5.3	49.4	8.2	1.8	.0	
2.08-2.76-----	16	4,320	4,900	5,690	11.5	8.8	26.0	6.7	35.8	7.5	3.5	.2	

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms such as food-expenditure unit, analysis unit.

<sup>2</sup> This table includes households of families in the consumption sample that furnished food records. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of white sharecroppers and Negro families were made. See Methodology before using these data for regional comparisons.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 level by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the number of households in each class (column 2).

<sup>5</sup> Food-energy unit.

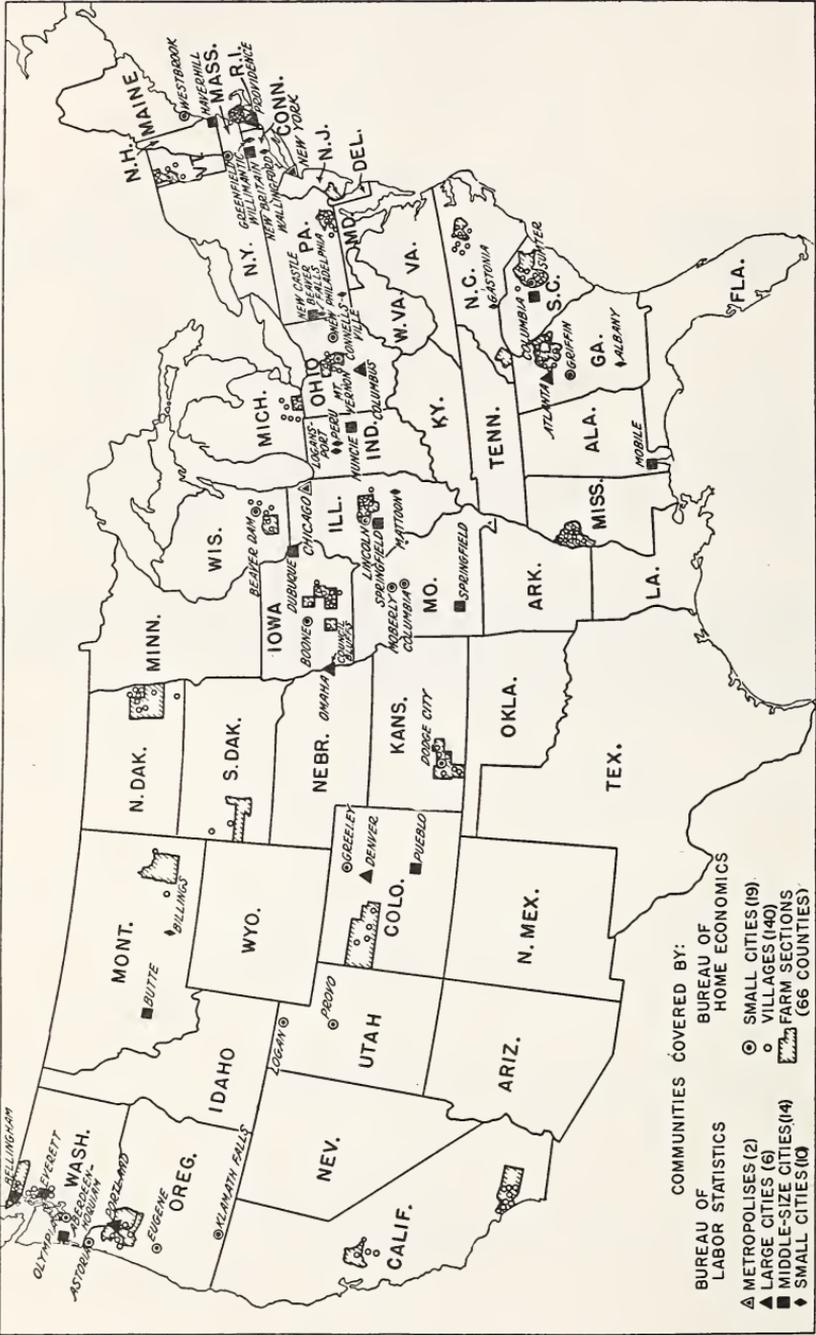


FIGURE 10.—Communities surveyed by each agency in the study of consumer purchases. Transfers of data for some communities were made for the analysis of consumption (see table 65).

## Appendix C. Methodology

### Procedures used in collection and tabulation of the data

The study of consumer purchases was planned to provide information about variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The procedures followed at every step—from the selection of communities through the tabulation and analysis of the data—were determined by this purpose. The plan of the study and the procedures used in collecting and analyzing the data have been described at length in other reports of the series, parts 1 and 2 of volumes dealing with family income and summarizing expenditures (see Reports of the Study, p. 377). Only a brief summary of the general plan and procedures, as they affect this report on the money value and consumption of food, is given in this volume. The plan and procedures for collecting and tabulating data on food consumption are discussed in full.

### Communities Included in the Study

The study was limited to five broad geographic regions, New England, the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, the Plains and Mountain region, the Pacific States, and the Southeast.<sup>1</sup> The communities within each region were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization: Farm counties, villages, small cities, middle-sized cities, and large cities. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied. A wide variety of indexes were considered in selecting the regions and communities to be studied. The characteristics considered included: Climatic, geographic, and cultural characteristics; geographic extent; population density and composition; and economic importance.

Each farming section chosen was selected because of the prevalence in that area of a particular type of farming. The sections surveyed represent the major types of agricultural enterprise in this country. The States and counties included from each region are shown below, together with the chief types of farming that have been developed there in consequence of climatic, soil and topographical conditions, of labor supplies, and of marketing opportunities:

Region, State, counties:	<i>Type of farming</i> <sup>1</sup>
New England:	
Vermont—Franklin, Chittenden.....	Dairy.
Massachusetts—Bristol, Plymouth <sup>2</sup> .....	Dairy, poultry.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
New Jersey—Camden, Gloucester, Salem...	Truck.
Pennsylvania—Lancaster.....	General.
Ohio—Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	Do.
Michigan—Lenawee.....	General, dairy.
Wisconsin—Dane.....	Dairy.
Illinois—DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Piatt.....	Corn, other cash grain.
Iowa—Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.	Animal specialty.
Southeast:	
North Carolina—Jackson, Macon.....	Self-sufficing.
North Carolina—Edgecombe, Nash.....	Cotton, tobacco.

<sup>1</sup> For each group of counties as a whole, according to 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made.

<sup>3</sup> Some of these regions do not correspond to the census classification and have, therefore, been given distinctive names, as Southeast, and Plains and Mountain. The Southeast region of this study includes some States from the East South Central and South Atlantic regions of the census; the Plains and Mountain, States from the West North Central and Mountain regions of the census; the Middle Atlantic and North Central, States from the Middle Atlantic, and East and West North Central census regions. Even the New England region of this study, which corresponds to the census region of that name in general geographic outline, does not include all the States listed by the census. In certain sections of this volume especially those dealing with data from supplementary food schedules, it has been necessary to consolidate figures on even broader regional bases in order to have enough cases to give reliable averages. Whenever this has been done a name distinctive from the designations given above has been applied.

Region, State, counties—Continued	Type of farming
Southeast—Continued	
South Carolina—Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.	Cotton, tobacco.
Georgia—Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes.	Cotton.
Mississippi—Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Washington.	Do.
Plains and Mountain:	
North Dakota—Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.	Wheat, other cash grain.
Kansas—Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade-----	Do.
South Dakota—Pennington <sup>3</sup> -----	Range livestock and cash grain.
Montana—Custer <sup>3</sup> -----	Do.
Colorado—Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco <sup>3</sup> ----	Range livestock and crop specialty.
Pacific:	
Washington—Whatcom-----	Dairy, poultry.
Oregon—Marion, Polk-----	General, fruit.
Oregon—Clackamas, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington.	Part-time.
California—Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.	Fruit and nut, fruit and dairy.

<sup>3</sup> Schedules from South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado have been grouped together for the analysis of income data.

The villages selected were located for the most part in the farm counties chosen for study. In a few cases it was necessary to include villages in adjacent counties in order to provide a sufficiently large sample. For the same reason several villages and small cities falling somewhat outside the population limits originally planned were selected. In the choice of the urban communities, independence of other larger communities, density of population and rate of growth, and the presence of large institutions which affect economic and social conditions were taken into account.

Within each region, the sample included 4 to 22 farm counties, 14 to 46 villages, 4 to 12 small cities, 2 to 5 middle-sized cities, and 1 or 2 large cities. The communities surveyed and the range of population of cities and villages included are shown in table 65. Figure 10 shows the location of each community. The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in all farm counties and villages and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all cities of larger size.

The sample provides for comparisons of expenditures and consumption between communities of different size in the same region and between communities of the same size range in different regions. For a discussion of use of the consumption data from this survey in regional and national estimates, see pages 351-354, and Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2.

## Population Groups Included in the Farm Sample, and Collection Procedures

In planning the study, it was assumed that expenditure and consumption patterns within a community would vary with nativity, race, composition of family, and income. Since it was not possible, within the administrative limitations of the survey, to provide for adequate samples of all groups exhibiting variations in these factors, the study was confined to certain groups that numerically are important in the population—native, unbroken, nonrelief families. In order to select from the total population of farm families a representative group that satisfied certain predetermined requirements for this study, the following scheme of sampling, involving four samples, was used:

The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwellings of farm operators (and in the Southeast, of sharecroppers). Through personal interviews families were asked to give the information needed to fill a record card; the facts requested indicated whether the family satisfied the predetermined requirements for the income sample (see below). In most of the farm sections, the random record-card sample was obtained from a succession of subsamples. In some sections each subsample included one-eighth of the farm dwellings; in others, one-fourth.

TABLE 65.—*Cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region*

Degree of urbanization <sup>1</sup>	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central <sup>2</sup>	Southeast <sup>3</sup>	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metropolis <sup>4</sup>		New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.			
Large city <sup>1</sup>	Providence, R. I.	Columbus, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Middle-sized city <sup>4</sup>	Haverhill, Mass. New Britain, Conn.	New Castle, Pa. Muncie, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Dubuque, Iowa. Springfield, Mo.	Columbia, S. C. Mobile, Ala.	Butte, Mont. Pueblo, Colo.	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. Bellingham, Wash. Everett, Wash.
Small city	*Westbrook, Maine. <sup>5</sup> *Greenfield, Mass. <sup>5</sup> #Wallingford, Conn. #Williamantic, Conn.	*Mt. Vernon, Ohio. *New Philadelphia, Ohio. *Lincoln, Ill. *Beaver Dam, Wis. *Boone, Iowa. *Columbia, Mo. *Moberly, Mo. #Beaver Falls, Pa. #Connellsville, Pa. #Logansport, Ind. #Peru, Ind. #Mattoon, Ill.	*Sumter, S. C. *Griffin, Ga. #Gastonia, N. C. <sup>6</sup> #Albany, Ga. <sup>6</sup>	*Dodge City, Kans. *Greeley, Colo. *Logan, Utah. *Provo, Utah. #Billings, Mont. <sup>6</sup>	*Astoria, Oreg. *Eugene, Oreg. *Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Village <sup>7</sup>	Vermont: Bristol. Essex Junction. Northfield. Richford. Swanton. Waterbury. Massachusetts: Avon. Bryantville and South Hanson. East Bridgewater. Hebronville. Kingston. North Easton. North Dighton. North Raynham.	Pennsylvania: Denver. Marietta. New Freedom. New Holland. Quarryville. Spring Grove. Wrightsville. Ohio: Bellville. Cardington. Fredericktown. Mount Gilead. Perryville. Plymouth. Michigan: Blissfield. Chelsea. Concord. Grass Lake. Hudson. Jonesville. Parma. Tecumseh. Wisconsin: Horicon. Lake Mills City. Mayville. Mount Horeb. Sun Prairie. Waterloo. Illinois: Atlanta. Bement. Cerro Gordo. Farmer City. Maroa. Monticello. Mount Pulaski. Tuscola. Iowa: Brooklyn. Bussey. Dallas. Earlham. Eddyville. Melcher. Montezuma. New Sharon. Pleasantville. State Center. Victor.	North Carolina: Elm City. Franklinton. Louisburg. Nashville. Spring Hope. Wake Forest. Whitakers. Zebulon. Mississippi: Drew. Hollandale. Indianola. Itta Bena. Leland. Moorhead. Mound Bayou. <sup>8</sup> Rosedale. Ruleville. Shaw. Shelby. South Carolina: Bishopville. Camden. Lake City. Lamar. Manning. Summerton. Timmons ville. Georgia: Comer. Commerce. Greensboro. Jefferson. Madison. Social Circle. Washington. Winder.	North Dakota: Casselton. Cooperstown. Finley. Hatton. Hillsboro. Hope. Lidgerwood. Mayville. Portland. Kansas: Bucklin. Cimarron. Fowler. Kinsley. Meade. Spearville. South Dakota: Belle Fourche. Sturgis. Montana: Forsyth. Colorado: Glenwood Springs. Meeker. Redcliff. Rifle.	Washington: Arlington. Blaine. Burlington. Lynden. Marysville. Monroe. Snohomish. Oregon: McMinnville. Newberg. Sheridan. Silverton. Woodburn. California: Beaumont. Brea. Ceres. Elsinore. Hemet. La Habra. Manteca. Newman. Oakdale. Placentia. San Jacinto. Tustin.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Cities, villages, and farm counties studied by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by region—Continued*

Degree of urbanization <sup>1</sup>	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central <sup>2</sup>	Southeast <sup>3</sup>	Plains and Mountain	Pacific
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Farm counties.	Vermont: Chittenden. Franklin. Massachusetts: <sup>12</sup> Bristol. Plymouth.	New Jersey: <sup>9</sup> Camden. Gloucester. Salem. Pennsylvania: Lancaster. Ohio: Crawford. Knox. Richland. Michigan: Lenawee. Wisconsin: Dane. Illinois: DeWitt. Logan. Macon. Piatt. Iowa: Madison. Mahaska. Marion. Marshall. Poweshiek.	North Carolina: Jackson. <sup>10</sup> Macon. <sup>10</sup> Edgecombe. Nash. South Carolina: Clarendon. <sup>13</sup> Darlington. Florence. Lee. <sup>13</sup> Marion. <sup>13</sup> Sumter. <sup>13</sup> Georgia: Clarke. Elbert. Greene. Jackson. <sup>13</sup> Madison. Morgan. Oconee. Wilkes. Mississippi: Bolivar. <sup>13</sup> Leflore. Sunflower. <sup>13</sup> Washington.	North Dakota: Barnes. Cass. Griggs. Steele. Kansas: Edwards. Ford. Gray. Meade. South Dakota: Pennington. Montana: Custer. Colorado: Eagle. Garfield. Rio Blanco.	Washington: Whatcom. Oregon: <sup>11</sup> Marion. Polk. Clackamas. Multnomah. Washington. California: Orange. Riverside. San Joaquin.

<sup>1</sup> The population range in each type of nonfarm community was as follows: Metropolis, 3,376,438 to 6,930,446; large city, 214,006 to 301,815; middle-sized city, 30,567 to 71,864; small city, 9,370 to 18,901; village, 544 to 5,183. Population figures are those given by the 1930 census.

<sup>2</sup> Cities in this group that were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are classified as East Central and West Central in the reports of that Bureau.

<sup>3</sup> In all localities in the Southeast except those indicated by footnotes both white and Negro families were surveyed.

<sup>4</sup> All metropolises, large cities, and middle-sized cities listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>6</sup> Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities studied in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

<sup>7</sup> All villages listed in this table were studied by the Bureau of Home Economics. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns with populations of approximately 3,000, and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

<sup>8</sup> Negro families only.

<sup>9</sup> Food records from New Jersey were tabulated with the New England analysis unit instead of the Middle Atlantic and North Central unit.

<sup>10</sup> Jackson and Macon Counties, surveyed for white operators only, comprise the analysis unit described as "North Carolina self-sufficing counties."

<sup>11</sup> Each of the 5 counties listed were included in the special study of part-time farms. Marion and Polk Counties only were included in the study of full-time operators.

<sup>12</sup> Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made. No data from family schedules, expenditure schedules, or food check lists are presented in this report. Fifteen food records are included in the New England region tabulation.

<sup>13</sup> White families only.

\*Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Home Economics.

#Designates small cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The second or income sample included families shown by entries on the record card to be eligible for the study of income. To be included in the income sample a farm family had to conform to the following description: The family included a husband and wife both native-white (or native-Negro in the Southeast) who had been married at least a year; the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, a sharecropper); and the family had operated the farm on which it lived for at least a year.<sup>2</sup> These families were requested to give information on

<sup>2</sup> The home place had to meet the census definition of a farm, but to eliminate suburban dwellers the definition was extended—a property was considered a farm only if some money income from the sale of farm products had been received, unless special circumstances such as crop failure, existed to explain the absence of such money income. This qualification was not imposed, however, in the communities of North Carolina where a special study of self-sufficing farms was made. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in this study.

family composition, occupation, and income (including food produced for household consumption).

The third sample consisted of the families from the second or income sample whose entries on the income schedule indicated eligibility for the consumption study. To be eligible, a family had to meet the following requirements in addition to those imposed on the income sample:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified family composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 in certain communities. In other communities, types 6 and 7 also were included (see Glossary, Family Type).

The family had kept house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The family had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks in the report year.

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had not been operating a part-time farm (except in Oregon where a special study of families of part-time farm operators was made).

For a discussion of the comparability of this third or eligible sample with all families in the community, see p. 353.

The fourth or consumption sample was derived from the third. It included every eligible family willing and able to furnish data concerning its expenditures from the group drawn in the first of the series of random subsamples. Some limitation of the number of eligible families asked to provide expenditure schedules was imposed in the later stages of field work.

The consumption sample was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income and family type. A minimum of 6 or 10 cases was desired in each of the so-called cells, i. e., the subdivisions of the farm sample by a two-way classification—income and family type. (See Glossary, Cell.) Obviously, a group of eligible families large enough to provide six cases of a less frequent income and family-type class (such as high-income families of six or more members) would include more cases than were needed of the more usual groups, such as the three- or four-member families with incomes of about \$1,000. It was considered advisable, therefore, to exercise some control over the final stages of collection procedures in order to avoid obtaining an excessive number of families from some groups while securing a barely adequate number from others. Although it did not prove possible to obtain the preassigned minimum number of schedules for all cells, many cells of the less frequent types were represented by more schedules than would have been secured without this control of the sampling.

The percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others because of this collection control. In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the family-type and income cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.<sup>3</sup>

## Data from the Consumption Sample (Expenditure Schedules)

### Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the representative character of the consumption sample two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income and family-type class? (2) Was the distribution of families by cells in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income and family type within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the use of data relating to a group of families from a combination of several cells in the consumption sample (as from all family types at a given income level) as applicable to a similar group of eligible families. This second question, therefore, involves procedures to be followed in combining cells to obtain averages.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of collection procedures, the individual cells of the consumption sample, i. e., the family-type groups at a given income level, may be judged ade-

<sup>3</sup> The procedures used in selecting the families included in the consumption sample are described in greater detail in the Methodology in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.

quately representative of all eligible families of the same family-type and income class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included in respect to consumption patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by family type and income, despite the control of collection. The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample were small enough that in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample may be treated as a random sample.

The consumption sample from most of the farm sections included relatively more high-income families than the eligible sample. Thus, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio counties, 27 percent of the families in the consumption sample had incomes of \$2,000 or more, compared with 24 percent of the eligible families. In the Georgia-Mississippi section these proportions for white operators were 16 and 13 percent, respectively. In the distribution of families by type, the consumption sample did not differ from the eligible sample in some of the analysis units, such as Illinois-Iowa and North Carolina-South Carolina (white operators). However, in others, including the Pennsylvania-Ohio, Michigan-Wisconsin, Washington-Oregon, and California units, families of types 2 and 3 (husband and wife, and one or two persons under 16) constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the consumption than of the eligible sample; families of type 1 and of types 4 and 5 were less numerous in the former than in the latter samples in these sections. In most of the analysis units in the Southeast, families of types 6 and 7 were not fully represented in the consumption sample.<sup>4</sup>

Procedures in combining cells—combining family types at each income level and combining income levels to form an all-incomes line—were determined on the basis of the answer to the second question, i. e., similarities in the eligible and consumption samples with respect to the distribution of families by income and family type. These procedures are discussed in the section that follows.

#### Combinations of Family-Type and Income Classes

The eligible sample provides a somewhat more accurate picture than does the consumption sample of the relative numerical importance of the groups (cells) of families represented in the consumption study. In theory, therefore, it would be preferable to use the distribution of eligible families by income and family type as a system of weights to be applied to the average expenditures for each group in order to obtain averages for combinations of the groups, such as families of all types in a given income class. The calculation of averages for combined groups by pooling the data is equivalent to using the distribution from the consumption sample as a weighting system in place of the distribution from the eligible sample.

Practically, the two samples were sufficiently similar with respect to the distributions of families that averages computed in the two ways did not differ greatly. The procedure of computing the average by pooling, i. e., on the basis of consumption sample weights, has the advantage of simplicity; it is the simple average of all the reports for a given class. Since tests indicated that the differences between this type of average and that based on weights from the eligible sample were relatively small with few exceptions, the simpler average has been used uniformly for all tables in the reports on family expenditures.

The pooled averages for all family types combined for each income class, therefore, may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, in using these averages it must be recalled that very large families (types 8 and 9, and in some analysis units types 6 and 7) are excluded from the consumption sample.

Combinations of all income classes, however, present a somewhat different situation from combinations of family-type groups at a specified income level. Two points must be remembered: First, the consumption sample did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the very high-income families in some sections. The consumption patterns of families of all income classes combined, as shown by pooled averages, may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes

<sup>4</sup> A comparison of the two samples for each analysis unit is given in the Appraisal of the report on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2.

presented for the specified analysis unit, but not of all eligible families including the very high- and very low-income groups that were excluded.

Had the data for the most well-to-do families (omitted from the tabulations because of the small number of schedules obtained) been included and had weighted rather than pooled averages been used, the averages for the all-incomes line would have been improved somewhat. However, such averages would not provide an accurate estimate of the total consumption of all eligible families; both the weights in respect to the number of high-income families in the eligible sample and the data for consumption of high-income families (based on comparatively few cases) were inadequate for this purpose. The well-to-do families which have a large share of the aggregate income in relation to their number also have a large share of aggregate disbursements, especially for some so-called luxury items of family living. These considerations should be recognized, therefore, in the use of averages from the all-incomes line of a table to represent the total expenditures of all eligible families.

#### The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics. This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the farm sections surveyed. Eligible families did not account for more than half of the total population of families in the sections surveyed except in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region. In several sections fewer than one-third of all farm operators' families were eligible for the consumption study, as the following estimates based on census, record-card, and income-sample data show:

Farm section:	Percentage of families eligible for consumption study	
Vermont.....	23	27
New Jersey.....	22	
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	54	40
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	52	
Illinois-Iowa.....	59	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	30	
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	29	30
Washington-Oregon.....	25	
California.....	21	22
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	30	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	39	38
Georgia-Mississippi.....	42	

Since the eligible families generally were outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all farm families in these sections. The families excluded from the study of consumption on the basis of the eligibility requirements may be classified in two groups: Those ineligible for both the income and the consumption studies; those eligible for the former study but ineligible for the latter.

The group ineligible for both studies consisted mainly of nonwhite families (except in the Southeast, where native Negroes were studied), one-person, broken and foreign-born families, those that had not lived on their farms at least 1 year, and families of farm managers and laborers. (Sharecroppers were eligible in the Southeast.) Information concerning this group of ineligible families was limited to the number excluded for each reason for ineligibility and to the income data obtained from a small sample in five farm sections.

The families ineligible for both studies as a group were found to have incomes much lower than those of the eligible (native-white, unbroken) families in these five farm sections. That is, among the ineligible families the relative number in the lowest income classes was greater than among the eligible families. Since this group, ineligible for both studies, constituted one-fifth or more of the families in each analysis unit, their exclusion from the survey served to limit the study of income as well as of consumption to a group whose median income was higher than that of the population of these communities as a whole. Families eligible for the income study probably had median incomes a few hundred dollars above the medians for the total population. For example, the difference was estimated

to be about \$200 in Washington and \$300 in southern California. (See Appraisal in the regional reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1.)

The second group of ineligible families—those eligible for the income study but ineligible for the consumption study—consisted chiefly of those that had received relief (however little) at any time during the report year and of family-type groups too infrequently encountered to permit analysis. Incomes of this second group of ineligible families tended to be below those of the consumption sample as a whole, chiefly because of the relatively large proportion of relief families in the former group. Income data, although incomplete, obtained from families that had received relief, indicate that few had incomes of \$1,000 or more during the year. Moreover, in the farm sections, nonrelief families that were ineligible because of moving from one farm to another also tended to be concentrated in the lower income classes.

The two sets of eligibility requirements thus had the effect of excluding from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under than above \$1,000. Estimates made for the Pennsylvania-Ohio section showed that only 41 percent of the families with incomes under \$1,000 (including those receiving relief) were eligible for the consumption study, compared with 60 or 70 percent of the families in the classes above \$1,000.

In addition to having a somewhat higher general income level, the families in the consumption sample may have differed somewhat from the excluded group with respect to expenditure patterns. For example, the families that were excluded because they had moved during the past year may have had less home-produced food and higher food expenditures than families that had lived on the same farm a year or more. The extent to which consumption patterns were found to differ among the family-type groups included in the survey suggests that the consumption patterns of the one-person families, of those with two or more members not including a husband and a wife, and of the large unbroken families of types 8 and 9 may have differed appreciably from the patterns of the groups studied. The ways of living of the foreign-born and of the nonwhite families also may have differed from the native-white because of different cultural patterns.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible groups and the eligible families with comparable incomes. However, as the data in this volume show, income level and family type strongly affect family food consumption. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative in broad outline of those of all families of similar economic status. Estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey combined with additional information available concerning distribution of income and family size, to give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families.

### Food Consumption Data

The information on food presented in this report was obtained on four forms—as a part both of the family-income schedule and of the expenditure schedule, and on two supplementary food schedules (see Glossary for definitions, and pp. 379-385 for forms).

Families filling the family-income schedule (the income sample) supplied figures on the quantity or money value of different kinds of food produced at home for household use. These estimates served as a basis for computing the contribution that the money value of food produced for home use made to family income during the report year; the quantities are published in appendix tables in part 1 of regional reports on income and expenditures.

Of the data on food provided by the family-income schedule only those relating to the number of families having each type of farm-furnished product are systematically presented in appendix tables of this report. A few tables appear in the text in which average quantities of home-produced food from the family-income schedule have been used to interpret data from the expenditure schedule. Otherwise, the figures presented on the home-produced share of diets were derived from the 7-day supplementary consumption schedules, described below. The decision to use the latter source for data on home-produced food rather than family-income schedules was made because the quantities home-produced and the total quantities consumed would then come from the same schedule and be directly comparable, whereas figures from the family-income schedule on production, even when reduced to a weekly basis, could not be compared directly with

the consumption data. The production figures tend to be higher than the quantities of farm-furnished products consumed; the former include the amounts lost through spoilage or shrinkage in storage; they also include the wastage that inevitably occurs because families must produce more than household needs in order to assure an adequate supply.

Families filling the expenditure schedule (consumption sample) gave information on the money value of food eaten at home, both purchased and farm-furnished, the quantity of different types of food canned at home, whether half or more of the various products thus canned were home-produced, and also on expenditures for food eaten away from home. The latter included board at school, meals eaten away from home, as at work, school, or while traveling, and between-meal food and drink.

Some of the families in the consumption sample filled one or the other of two supplementary schedules giving detailed information on the food consumed during a 7-day period. The so-called check list furnished an estimate of the household's consumption of food during the week immediately preceding the interview; the food record covered a week during which the housewife, under the supervision of a trained field agent, was able to keep an accurate account of the quantities of different kinds of food consumed by the household.

### Combinations of Farm Sections into Analysis Units

The four schedules affording information relevant to food were obtained in differing numbers, and provided differing degrees of detail on consumption. Family-income schedules and expenditure schedules both covered a 12-month period; the check lists and food records were for 7 days. The expenditure schedules afforded over-all estimates of consumption in terms of money value only; the two latter, details regarding the quantity and money value of individual articles of food consumed. The data, therefore, have been combined into analysis units differing in scope, in order to obtain satisfactory averages for the different segments of information on food. The number of schedules of each type obtained, and the combination of data from the various farm sections into analysis units are shown in table 66.

In the analysis of the data furnished by the income sample on the number of families producing various types of food for household use, the combinations of communities were identical with those used in the analysis of family income. Combinations of farm counties did not cross State lines, with the exception of those in the range-livestock area, South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. In the Southeast, where Negro families were studied, separate tabulations for Negro and white are presented. Sharecroppers, included in the Southeast, were studied separately from farm operators.

In the analysis of data furnished by the consumption sample on food expenditures, value of farm-furnished food, and the extent of home canning, further combinations of communities were necessary. Analysis units comprised data from groups of counties in two or more States, except for the Vermont, the New Jersey, and the California sections. In the latter State the two farm sections studied were combined. Where special groups were studied, the principle of separate presentation of data was maintained. In the Southeast, there were separate analysis units for Negro and white families, and for farm operators and sharecroppers. The part-time farming sample in Oregon formed a separate analysis unit.

In the analysis of food records, data from Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Jersey were combined to form one unit, and data from Pennsylvania were combined with those from the North Central States to form a second. Because of the comparatively small number of cases, figures from records obtained in the Plains and Mountain region were not included in all tables. Data from Pacific Coast States were pooled, omitting those from the special part-time farm sample. In the Southeast, four analysis units were established—separate units for white and Negro families, and separate units for families of operators and sharecroppers. In text tables showing grade of diet by income and family type, all records from the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions were combined; in the Southeast, records from white farm operators and white sharecroppers were analyzed separately; but records from all Negro families (operators and sharecroppers) were combined. In appendix tables, data were presented in two groups by season, insofar as available.

In the analysis of food check lists for consumption of groups of food, as fats, baked goods, beef, or canned vegetables, schedules from the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States were grouped together to form one analysis

unit; and schedules from the Plains and Mountain and the Pacific regions, another. In presenting data regarding the consumption of individual food items, as butter, rye bread, round steak, or canned tomatoes, these two analysis units were combined into one. In the Southeast, all data for Negro and white families were tabulated separately, and for the white farm group, those from farm operators and sharecroppers were treated separately. In combining schedules from the various communities no weights were applied, but all those obtained were pooled.

TABLE 66.—COMBINATIONS OF DATA FROM FARM SECTIONS: *Number of farm counties studied, number of each of four types of schedules tabulated, and number of analysis units presented for each type of schedule in this publication, by region and State*

Region and State	Counties studied <sup>1</sup>	Income sample		Consumption sample		Food record group			Food check list group <sup>3</sup>		
		Family-income schedules tabulated	Analysis units presented	Expenditure schedules tabulated	Analysis units presented	Records tabulated	Analysis units presented for—		Check lists tabulated	Analysis units presented for—	
							Consumption data for groups of food and for nutritive value of diets	Data on grade of diet and miscellaneous materials <sup>2</sup>		Data on money value of all food; consumption data for groups of food	Consumption data for items of food
All regions.....	No. 66	No. 25,019	No. 33	No. 16,883	No. 19	No. 1,359	No. 7	No. 4	No. 8,375	No. 5	No. 4
North and West.....	46	15,299	16	9,753	10	552	3	1	3,583	2	1
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central.....	22	7,546	8	5,999	5	374	2		2,557	1	
Vermont.....	2	543	1	537	1	58	} 1		146	} 1	
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup> .....	2	0	0	0	0	15			0		
New Jersey.....	3	861	1	496	1	31		226			
Pennsylvania.....	1	2,096	1	2,257	1	92		801			
Ohio.....	3	836	1			78		461			
Michigan.....	1	810	1	1,067	1	7	1	148			
Wisconsin.....	1	795	1			35		260			
Illinois.....	4	857	1	1,642	1	46		91			
Iowa.....	5	748	1			12		424			
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific.....	24	7,753	8	3,754	5	178	1	1,007	1		
North Dakota.....	4	1,106	1	1,088	1	12	} 60	94	} 1		
Kansas.....	4	695	1			2				389	
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	5	1,088	1	447	1	22		75			
Washington.....	1	830	1	948	1	55		337			
Oregon.....	2	1,948	1			59		58			
Oregon-part-time.....	5	646	1	383	1	0	1	0			
California, central.....	1	281	1	883	1	6		7			
California, southern.....	2	1,159	1			22		47			
Southeast—white operators.....	22	5,463	5	3,807	3	439	1	1	2,350	1	1
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	2	1,294	1	607	1	10		301			
North Carolina.....	2	460	1			56		414			
South Carolina.....	6	2,310	1	1,945	1	225	1	610			
Georgia.....	8	847	1			92		697			
Mississippi.....	4	552	1	1,255	1	56		328			
Southeast—white sharecroppers.....	20	1,169	4	1,114	2	106	1	1	878	1	1
North Carolina.....	2	300	1	632	1	13		299			
South Carolina.....	6	274	1			56	1	177			
Georgia.....	8	248	1	482	1	27		257			
Mississippi.....	4	347	1			10		145			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—COMBINATIONS OF DATA FROM FARM SECTIONS: *Number of farm counties studied, number of each of four types of schedules tabulated, and number of analysis units presented for each type of schedule in this publication, by region and State*  
—Continued

Region and State	Income sample		Consumption sample		Food record group			Food check list group <sup>3</sup>				
	Counties studied <sup>1</sup>	Family-income schedules tabulated	Analysis units presented	Expenditure schedules tabulated	Analysis units presented	Records tabulated	Analysis units presented for—		Check lists tabulated	Analysis units presented for—		
							Consumption data for groups of food and for nutritive value of diets	Data on grade of diet and miscellaneous materials <sup>2</sup>		Data on money value of all food; consumption data for groups of food	Consumption data for items of food	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Southeast—Negro families...	13	3,088	8	2,209	4	262	2	1	1,564	1	1	
Negro operators.....	13	1,143	4	944	2	103	1	1	592	1	1	
North Carolina.....	2	129	1	433	1	3	1					116
South Carolina.....	2	488	1		51							109
Georgia.....	7	249	1	511	1	19	179					
Mississippi.....	2	277	1		30		188					
Negro sharecroppers.....	13	1,945	4	1,265	2	159	1	972				
North Carolina.....	2	398	1	639	1	19	1	303				
South Carolina.....	2	293	1		77			187				
Georgia.....	7	296	1	626	1	34	239					
Mississippi.....	2	958	1		29		243					

<sup>1</sup> See table 65 for list of counties studied.  
<sup>2</sup> See Nutritive Value, Section 2, page 52.  
<sup>3</sup> Season March–November 1936.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes 19 check lists for families having net losses which are not included in the tables for the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central regions.  
<sup>5</sup> Because of the small number of farm schedules obtained in Massachusetts, only a limited tabulation of the data has been made.  
<sup>6</sup> Because of the small number of records obtained in this region, no tables for this analysis unit are presented in this report.

Income Intervals

A \$250 interval has been used in classifying by income the families included in the consumption sample. Families included in the income sample and those filling supplementary schedules (food check lists) have been classified by a \$500 interval. Depending upon the number of cases, combinations into broader income intervals were made for the relatively high-income classes. Such combinations in tables with \$250 intervals begin at \$2,000, first into \$500 intervals, and beyond \$3,000 into intervals of \$1,000 and more. The upper income limits for which figures are presented differ for the several analysis units, depending upon the income distribution characteristic of the sample.

Combinations of Family-Type Groups

Although nine family types were defined in planning the study, data from all nine were obtained only from the income sample. In the study of consumption, five types were included in the sample in all sections, and seven in some. (See Glossary, Family Type.)

In presenting the results of the consumption study, data are given for each of the seven family types separately only for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm unit of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region; for other sections, the five or seven family types studied were combined into broader type groups. Data from the five family types studied in farm sections of the New England, the Plains and Mountain, and the Pacific regions are presented for three type groups—1, 2–3,

and 4-5. Types 6 and 7 were included in the consumption sample of sections studied in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and for both white and Negro families in most of the farm sections in the Southeast; for these sections, excepting the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit, the data are presented for four family-type groups—1, 2-3, 4-5, and 6-7. The number of family types studied in each farm section and the combinations of types for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Region and analysis unit:<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Family types as combined for analysis</i>
New England:	
Vermont.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
New Jersey.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. <sup>2</sup>
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Illinois-Iowa.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain:	
North Dakota-Kansas.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Pacific:	
Washington-Oregon.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
California.....	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Oregon, part-time farms.....	1, 2-3, 4-5. <sup>2</sup>
Southeast:	
White operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. <sup>3</sup>
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties <sup>4</sup> .....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
White sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. <sup>3</sup>
Negro operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. <sup>3</sup>
Negro sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi.....	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For a list of farm counties included in each analysis unit see table 65.

<sup>2</sup> Because of the small number of cases, data are shown only for all family types combined, except in table 42 where data are shown by family type and income.

<sup>3</sup> Data for family types 6 and 7 were obtained only in farm counties of Georgia; expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.

<sup>4</sup> Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Supplementary schedules were classified into the same family-type groups shown above, except those from the Pennsylvania-Ohio unit, for which the separate types were combined into four groups, 1, 2-3, 4-5, and 6-7.

Data on the number of families producing different types of food for household consumption, obtained from the income sample which included all nine family types, are presented for five family-type groups: 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, and 8-9.

In comparing the consumption of families of different types, the differences in the income distributions of the type groups should be recognized. In most of the analysis units families of type 1, within the range of income studied, had lower median and average incomes than other types. A larger proportion of families of types 4, 5, and 7 than of other types were in the higher income classes. The consumption of families of these types (4, 5, and 7), therefore, is greater by comparison with other types, when the comparison is based on all income classes combined, than when it is made within each income class. Also, because the proportion of these types (4, 5, and 7) tended to increase with income, while the relative number of other types decreased, some part of the apparent increase in food consumption with income (all family types combined) is due to an increase in the average size of family. The effect of this probably is more pronounced with respect to food consumption than with respect to most other consumption or expenditure groups.

### Representative Character of Groups Furnishing Supplementary Food Schedules

The relation of the consumption sample to the portion of the population that this study was designed to cover, and also to the whole population has been summarized briefly in preceding sections. A discussion follows of the extent to which the partial samples of families furnishing supplementary food schedules were representative of the consumption sample as a whole.

The number of supplementary food schedules obtained in each community did not bear a constant ratio to the number of families in the consumption sample. This was due in part to local administrative problems and in part to the varying interest that different supervisors had in the several supplementary schedules to be obtained. However, when the data from the several communities were pooled into broad analysis units, it was found that the groups of families giving supplementary information on food were similar to those in corresponding consumption and income samples, with respect to their distribution both by income and by family type. This is shown in table 67.

As combined for analysis, the median income of the group furnishing check lists was within 4 percent of that of families giving expenditure schedules in corresponding analysis units, except in the case of white operators' families in the Southeast, where the difference was 8 percent. The median income of the group of families furnishing food records and those filling expenditure schedules in corresponding analysis units did not differ by more than 8 percent except in the case of white sharecroppers in the Southeast; the median income of the small group of white sharecroppers' families furnishing food records (106) was 12 percent lower than that of the large group of families (1,111) of this color-tenure group in the consumption sample. The reader should note that the food record-keeping group of the West for which data are presented in table 67 includes only families from the Pacific farm sections; although the median income of this group was considerably higher (20 percent) than that of the families giving expenditure schedules in the unit comprising Plains and Mountain and Pacific States, it was 8 percent lower than that of families filling expenditure schedules in the Pacific region alone.

The distribution of families by type in the groups furnishing supplementary schedules was similar to that of families filling expenditure schedules in the corresponding analysis units. The group furnishing check lists and expenditure schedules in the North and West were almost identical in distribution by family type; in the Southeast, there was a tendency toward underrepresentation of families of types 6 and 7 and a corresponding overrepresentation of types 4 and 5 among those giving estimates as compared to those in the consumption sample. The groups keeping food records included a slightly smaller percentage of families of types 6 and 7, and a slightly larger percentage of families of types 4 and 5 than did white families filling expenditure schedules; the reverse was true for the Negro families.

Median incomes of families filling the income schedule and of those filling the expenditure schedule differed by less than 1 percent except among white sharecroppers' families and Negro families in the Southeast. The largest difference in the latter region, less than 4 percent, was for Negro families.

In the North and West families filling expenditure schedules included somewhat fewer, proportionally, of family type 1 and somewhat more of family types 2 and 3 than did those filling the income schedule. In the Southeast white families of types 6 and 7 were underrepresented among those giving expenditure schedules as compared to those filling family-income schedules.

### Comparisons of Data Afforded by the Two Types of Supplementary Schedules

Although the food check lists and the food records were obtained from groups of families that were fairly similar with respect to income and family-type distribution, there was a tendency for the money value of food and the quantities of major food groups reported on food check lists to fall below those appearing on food records. The median money value of food actually reported on check lists of the five analysis units was from 5 to 18 percent below the median reported on corresponding food records (table 68).

TABLE 67.—FAMILY TYPE AND INCOME OF FAMILIES FURNISHING FOUR TYPES OF SCHEDULES: *Distribution by income and by family type of families keeping food records, families furnishing estimates of food consumption (March–November 1936), families in the consumption sample, and families in the income sample, 6 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935–36*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and sample	Families (2)	Median income (3)	Families reporting		Distribution of families by income								Distribution of families by type				
			Net incomes (4)	Net losses (5)	Net losses (6)	\$0-\$499 (7)	\$500-\$999 (8)	\$1,000-\$1,499 (9)	\$1,500-\$1,999 (10)	\$2,000-\$2,999 (11)	\$3,000-\$4,999 (12)	\$5,000 or over (13)	1-7 <sup>2</sup> (14)	1 (15)	2 and 3 (16)	4 and 5 (17)	6 and 7 (18)
	Number	Dollars	Number	Number	Per cent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
NORTH AND WEST <sup>3</sup>																	
Food-recording group.....	4,516	1,330	504	0	0	6	26	26	20	15	6	1	4,516	24	28	39	9
Food-estimating group.....	3,583	1,260	3,528	555	0	9	25	18	13	5	1	3,583	24	26	37	13	
Consumption sample.....	9,368	1,240	3,264	104	1	10	26	17	14	5	1	9,368	24	27	38	11	
Income sample.....	13,490	1,230	13,211	279	2	10	27	16	13	5	1	11,845	27	23	40	10	
NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL																	
Food-recording group.....	6,374	1,380	365	0	0	5	23	21	15	6	1	6,374	20	30	37	13	
Food-estimating group.....	2,557	1,320	2,557	0	0	6	25	30	19	14	5	2,557	22	23	36	19	
Consumption sample.....	5,997	1,300	5,997	0	0	7	26	28	19	14	5	5,997	23	23	36	18	
Income sample.....	7,265	1,310	7,206	59	(7)	6	26	28	18	15	6	6,749	25	20	38	17	
PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC <sup>8</sup>																	
Food-recording group <sup>9</sup> .....	10,142	1,320	139	0	0	4	31	19	17	5	1	10,142	32	25	43	0	
Food-estimating group.....	1,007	1,060	971	36	4	16	27	22	15	11	4	1,007	28	30	42	0	
Consumption sample.....	3,371	1,100	3,267	104	3	15	28	20	14	14	5	3,371	26	32	42	0	
Income sample.....	6,225	1,110	6,005	220	4	13	28	23	14	11	2	5,096	31	27	42	0	
SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS																	
Food-recording group.....	11,439	1,020	428	0	0	10	39	11	8	5	2	11,439	12	22	44	22	
Food-estimating group.....	2,350	990	2,350	0	0	12	39	23	11	9	4	2,350	16	22	43	19	
Consumption sample.....	3,808	1,080	3,808	0	0	11	36	24	12	10	5	3,808	16	22	39	23	
Income sample.....	4,548	1,070	4,548	0	0	10	36	25	12	10	5	3,853	15	19	40	26	

SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS		SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																	
Food-recording group.....	13 106	640	104	0	0	36	47	11	6	0	0	0	0	13 106	17	26	35	26	
Food-estimating group.....	878	720	878	0	0	27	53	15	5	0	0	0	0	878	16	34	31	19	
Consumption sample.....	1, 111	730	1, 111	0	0	0	52	16	6	0	0	0	1, 111	16	32	28	24	19	
Income sample.....	1, 040	740	1, 040	0	0	25	53	16	6	0	0	0	835	14	33	26	27	27	
SOUTHEAST—NEGRO FAMILIES																			
Food-recording group.....	13 262	540	254	0	0	46	46	7	1	0	0	0	0	13 262	15	24	35	26	26
Food-estimating group.....	1, 564	540	1, 564	0	0	47	42	10	1	(?)	(?)	0	0	1, 564	17	23	38	22	22
Consumption sample.....	2, 208	540	2, 208	0	0	46	43	10	1	0	0	0	0	2, 208	16	24	36	24	24
Income sample.....	2, 936	520	2, 936	0	0	49	40	9	2	(?)	0	0	0	2, 254	21	23	35	21	21

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of sharecroppers and Negroes were made. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Percentage distributions by income class are based on the total number of families in the sample (column 2) except for the food-recording group where exceptions are noted by footnote. Percentage distributions by family type are based on the number of families in column 14.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes all families of types 8 and 9, and families of types 6 and 7 in the New England, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions. The differences between the totals in columns 2 and 14 for the income sample are due to the omission in columns 14-18 of all groups of families included in the income sample but excluded from the consumption sample because of eligibility requirements.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions, except for food-recording group which does not include any households from the Plains and Mountain region.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 12 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 19 families with negative incomes which were not included in the food-estimating group of the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central regions.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 9 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

<sup>7</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

<sup>8</sup> Oregon—part-time families not included in any sample.

<sup>9</sup> Includes only families from the Pacific region. The median incomes of the corresponding income and consumption samples were \$1,300 and \$1,440 respectively.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 3 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

<sup>11</sup> Includes 11 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

<sup>12</sup> Includes 2 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

<sup>13</sup> Includes 8 families for which family type and income were not reported on the food records.

On both types of supplementary schedules, purchased food was valued at the retail prices reported as paid, and home-produced food at prices the family would have paid had the food been purchased from neighbors in the quantity and quality used. There was this difference, however: On food records each family entered its own estimate of the value of farm-furnished products. These values reflected differences in the quality of food from family to family, and also differing family attitudes toward the worth of farm-furnished food. On food check lists a uniform price for each item was entered on all schedules from a single farm section. These values were established by averaging the estimates made by the first 12 housewives interviewed, or if the estimates were unusually variable, by averaging the estimates made by the first 24 housewives interviewed. The prices used in valuation of home-produced food reported on check lists are shown in table 69.

TABLE 68.—MONEY VALUE AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD REPORTED ON CHECK LISTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE REPORTED ON FOOD RECORDS: *Money value and quantities of food reported on check lists expressed as a percentage of corresponding data from food records (food record data=100), 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	Relative money value		Relative quantities reported of—						
	As reported <sup>2</sup>	When valued at identical prices <sup>3</sup>	Eggs	Milk equivalent <sup>4</sup>	Fats, meat, poultry, fish	Flour equivalent <sup>5</sup>	Sugar, sirup, preserves	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other vegetables, <sup>6</sup> all fruit
New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central	Percent 82	Percent 92	Percent 114	Percent 92	Percent 93	Percent 85	Percent 98	Percent 101	Percent 80
Plains, Mountain, and Pacific <sup>7</sup> .....	93	88	104	100	92	95	96	91	59
Southeast:									
White operators.....	87	93	108	89	93	102	106	99	103
White sharecroppers.....	95	99	169	111	85	101	120	63	114
Negro families.....	85	96	184	88	75	107	133	58	123

<sup>1</sup> For the food-record data averages for the money value classes shown in tables 59-63 have been weighted by the distribution of all records collected to obtain an average for the regions shown here.

<sup>2</sup> Based on median money values of all food.

<sup>3</sup> Valued at the average prices reported on New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central food check lists.

<sup>4</sup> Approximately the quantity of fluid milk to which the various dairy products (except butter) are equivalent so far as proteins and minerals are concerned.

<sup>5</sup> Two thirds of the weight of baked goods has been added to that of flour, meals, and cereals.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include dried vegetables.

<sup>7</sup> Food-record data only or the Pacific region.

Although prices reported on both types of supplementary schedules generally were below city or village retail prices, the prices reported for most food groups, and for eggs and fats in particular, were higher on food records than on check lists.

Not all of the differences in average price per unit are to be attributed to the method of pricing farm-furnished products. Field collection of records lagged behind the collection of check lists, and there was an upward trend in price levels during much of the period covered by field work. Although the rise in the retail cost index for all food was most marked in the latter part of May and in June, prices of fats, dairy products, meats, and grain products continued to go up slowly throughout the summer months, and egg prices rose more than seasonally until early winter. These facts undoubtedly affected not only the prices paid for purchased food, but the families' estimates of the worth of home-produced food.

When average quantities reported from each analysis unit are valued at identical prices (those reported on check lists for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central unit), the average money value of the food reported on the check lists for the several units ranged from 1 to 12 percent below that based on food records (table 68). This indicates that the quantities reported on the food records, especially those from the analysis units of the North and West, tended to be somewhat larger than those reported on the food check lists; and compared with a difference of 5 to 18 percent (obtained by contrasting the median money value actually reported on the two types of supplementary schedules for each

analysis unit), these figures indicate also that prices used in computing value of food for the food records were generally higher than those used in valuing food for the check lists.

Except for eggs, smaller quantities of which were reported on food records than on check lists in each analysis unit, there was a tendency in the North and West for equal or larger quantities of each major food group to be reported on the food records than on the check lists. In the Southeast, there was less consistency in this respect; the quantities reported on food records were usually larger than on check lists for milk, fats and meats, and potatoes and sweetpotatoes, but smaller for other food groups.

Some trend in the direction of a more ample food supply among those families keeping records in the North and West as compared with those filling check lists might be expected from the slightly higher economic status of the former group. Other factors which might contribute to the tendency for recorded consumption of food to exceed estimated consumption are as follows:

1. Although families were asked to make no change in their customary ways of living, it is possible that some families may have maintained a somewhat higher than usual dietary level during the week in which they kept the food record and were subjected to visits from the food-record supervisor.

2. Errors in family reports of food consumption are likely to be omissions of entries and hence lead to understatement. The fact that quantities based on records tend to exceed those based on check lists may, therefore, point to a more complete reporting of consumption on the former type of schedule than on the latter. Investigators depending on estimates (check lists) for information on consumption hope that errors due to over and underestimation, and to inaccuracies in recalling practice over a defined period will tend to compensate each other in averages based on large numbers of families. Unfortunately, families keeping records did not furnish estimates of their consumption and vice versa, so that data for identical families from the two types of schedules cannot be compared. It is possible, however, that the interest in food and the painstaking attitude of some housewives which prompted the keeping of a food record differentiated them from those filling check lists, and had record-keeping families given both types of schedules, this trait might have resulted in check lists with few omissions, and little underestimation. (Because the compensation of errors discussed above is inapplicable when schedules are treated one by one, food check lists have been used in this study only for group averages, and not for the appraisal of variations in nutritive content of diets.)

3. Representation of farm sections within the broad regional analysis units for the two types of schedules—records and check lists—may have led to differences in averages for some food groups. Thus in the Plains, Mountain, and Pacific analysis unit, estimates of food consumption (check lists) were obtained in each farm section, whereas so few food records were obtained from the Plains and Mountain States that data are presented in table 68 for the Pacific Coast only. Averages for many groups of food—milk, meat, fats, and grain products—were nevertheless within 10 percent for the two types of schedules from the broad regional unit (Plains and Mountain and Pacific regions). But for vegetables and fruit, there was a wide difference, probably attributable not so much to the method of obtaining the information, as to the fact that there were sectional differences in economic status and in food production and consumption habits within the broad regional unit. Home production of vegetables and fruit is much more rewarding in the humid coastal region of the Northwest than in the dry wheat-growing and ranching sections of the Plains and Mountain region, and prices for purchased fruit and vegetables tend to be relatively low on the Pacific Coast. Hence, higher consumption of these products is to be expected from a sample comprising only families living in the Pacific region, as compared with a sample including families from the Plains and Mountain region as well as the Pacific region.

4. Differences in the collection period of the two types of supplementary food schedules, with the collection of food records lagging from 1 to 2 months behind check lists (table 72), may have resulted in some differences in averages associated with seasonal trends in the availability of foods. As the months advance through the year from spring to midwinter (the collection period), decreases in the farm consumption of some items, as eggs, and an increase in others, as meat, are to be expected. A seasonal increase from May to October in the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes) would be expected in the North and

West. In the Southeast, however, probably some decrease from early summer to fall or early winter would occur in orchard and garden productivity, and therefore in the consumption of fruit and vegetables other than potatoes, but there would be a marked increase in the consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes. In general, these are the differences found between the data furnished by records and check lists.

An exaggeration of some of these expected trends, and a minimizing of others was brought about by unusual weather conditions in 1936. There were late spring frosts in some sections that reduced usual fruit crops. From March to August, rainfall totalled from less than one-fourth to about one-half of the average precipitation recorded in these months for the several States of the Central region. In the Southeast there also was a drought—most marked in May and June, but lasting until September in some States. During July and August temperatures were from 3 to 10 degrees above long-time averages in the Central States, and also above average, but to a lesser degree, in the Southeast. As a result of these weather conditions, apple, grape, cherry, and peach crops were unusually low (pears and citrus fruit were abundant, however). As summer advanced, garden supplies increased but were less plentiful than usual in the heat- and drought-ridden sections. Egg prices went up more than seasonally from late spring to early winter. This price advance probably curtailed home consumption of eggs somewhat. The poor feed situation that reduced milk production per cow (not necessarily reducing home consumption, however) may have contributed also to a relatively high consumption of farm-furnished meat. With scarcity of feed and water, some farm families slaughtered more meat animals for home consumption than usual.

Although the quantities of food reported on the two types of supplementary food schedules do not agree precisely, due, as has been suggested, to a combination of factors including the method of obtaining the data, in general the differences are in the direction to be expected. The similarity between the two sets of figures should be regarded as more remarkable than the differences between them.

TABLE 69.—Prices used in valuation of home-produced food for food check lists, 1936-37

Item	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central		Plains and Mountain		Pacific		South-east
	Vermont	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin	Illinois, Iowa	North Dakota, Kansas	South Dakota, Montana, Colorado	Washington, Oregon	California	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi
MEATS, LARD, POULTRY, FISH								
Beef..... pound.....	Dollars 0.13	Dollars 0.15	Dollars 0.14	Dollars 0.10	Dollars 0.10	Dollars 0.13	Dollars 1.06	Dollars 0.16
Veal..... do.....	.13	.18	.20	.12	.10	.14		.20
Lamb..... do.....	.16	.17	.20	.11	.22	.19	1.07	.20
Pork, fresh..... do.....	.15	.17	.17	.11	.10	.19		.17
Pork, smoked..... do.....		.25	.17	.21			.11	.22
Lard..... do.....		.12	.13	.12		.11		.13
Bacon..... do.....		.27	.22	.23		.28		.22
Salt pork..... do.....		.18	.22	.14		.15		.14
Rabbit..... do.....						.23	.12	
Poultry for meat..... do.....	.23	.19	.17	.14	.15	.22	.23	.17
Fish..... do.....		.12						.10
EGGS								
Eggs..... dozen.....	.28	.19	.18	.14	.15	.17	.20	.18
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
Milk, whole..... quart.....	.09	.06	.07	.05	.08	.10	.05	.10
Buttermilk..... do.....		.05	.03	.02	.05	.02	.05	.04
Skim milk..... do.....	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02			.04
Cheese..... pound.....		.14	.16	.18	.20			.21
Cream..... pint.....	.26	.16	.30	.12	.15	.24	.18	.21
Butter..... pound.....		.28	.30	.25		.31		.25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—Prices used in valuation of home-produced food for food check lists, 1936-37—Continued

Item	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central		Plains and Mountain		Pacific		South-east
	Vermont	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin	Illinois, Iowa	North Dakota, Kansas	South Dakota, Montana, Colorado	Washington, Oregon	California	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi
<b>GRAIN PRODUCTS</b>								
Corn meal.....pound	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars 0.04	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hominy.....do								.02 .03
<b>SIRUPS</b>								
Cane.....gallon								.62
Maple.....quart	0.43							
Sorghum.....gallon								.50
Honey.....quart								.45
<b>VEGETABLES, FRESH</b>								
Asparagus.....pound	.16	0.08	.08	0.12		0.08		.10
Beans, green, snap.....do	.05	.03	.05	.06	0.10	.04		.06
Cabbage.....do	.03	.02	.02	.02	.03	.01	0.01	.02
Carrots.....do	.02	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.06
Celery.....do						.08	.03	
Collards.....do								.01
Lettuce.....head or bunch	.06	.04	.07	.05		.03		.08
Okra.....pound								.07
Onions.....do	.05	.03	.02	.03	.03	.02	.02	.04
Peas.....do	.06	.04	.07	.04	.10	.04		.03
Potatoes.....bushel	.96	.63	.89	.29	.51	.67	.60	1.15
Spinach.....pound	.06	.05	.05	.03		.03		.06
Sweetpotatoes.....bushel		1.05						1.15
Tomatoes.....pound	.02	.03	.01	.01	.05		.02	.04
Turnip greens.....do								.04
<b>VEGETABLES, CANNED</b>								
Beans, green, snap.....quart	.11	.09	.11	.12		.10		.13
Corn.....do			.12	.10				.16
Peas.....do	.29	.19	.31	.20		.20		.23
Tomatoes.....do	.09	.12	.07	.08				.15
<b>VEGETABLES, DRIED</b>								
Beans.....pound	.05		.05		.10	.04		.07
Corn.....do			.10	.10				
Peas.....do					.12			.06
<b>FRUITS, FRESH</b>								
Apples.....bushel	1.10	.90	.91	.88	<sup>2</sup> 2.48	1.00	<sup>3</sup> .96	.90
Avocados.....pound							.20	
Berries, average.....quart					.12	.08	.10	.06
Blackberries.....do								.06
Strawberries.....do		.11		.12				.11
Cantaloup.....each		.09	.04			.08		.07
Oranges.....dozen							.05	
Peaches.....bushel		1.00	1.22		.75	1.50	<sup>3</sup> .96	.91
Pears.....do		.79	1.00		1.00	1.50		1.00
Plums and prunes.....do				1.00			<sup>3</sup> 1.12	2.00
Rhubarb.....pound	.03	.05	.05	.02		.02	.02	.03
Watermelon.....do			.02	.02				.01
<b>FRUITS, CANNED</b>								
Peaches.....quart		.12	.12					.10
Pears.....do		.10	.10					.10
<b>NUTS</b>								
Pecans, unshelled.....pound								.15
Walnuts, unshelled.....do								.05

<sup>1</sup> Price per pound on the hoof.

<sup>2</sup> Price reported as \$0.01 per pound.

<sup>3</sup> Price reported as \$0.02 per pound.

TABLE 70.—MONEY VALUE OF FOOD PER FOOD-EXPENDITURE UNIT AS REPORTED ON THREE TYPES OF SCHEDULES: *Distribution of households by money value of food, households keeping food records, households furnishing estimates of food consumption, and all households in the consumption sample, 6 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-37*

[Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and sample (1)	Households (2)	Median value of food per unit-meal (3)	Households having food with money value <sup>2</sup> of—								
			Under \$0.0329 (4)	\$0.0329- \$0.0657 (5)	\$0.0658- \$0.0986 (6)	\$0.0987- \$0.1315 (7)	\$0.1316- \$0.1644 (8)	\$0.1645- \$0.1973 (9)	\$0.1974- \$0.2302 (10)	\$0.2303 or over (11)	
			No.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<b>NORTH AND WEST <sup>3</sup></b>											
Food-recording group .....	516	0.138	0	1	11	32	32	15	6	3	
Food-estimating group .....	3,564	.115	( <sup>4</sup> )	6	28	32	20	9	3	2	
Consumption sample .....	9,368	.117	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	26	35	20	9	3	2	
<b>NEW ENGLAND, MIDDLE ATLANTIC, AND NORTH CENTRAL</b>											
Food-recording group .....	374	.138	0	1	12	31	30	15	7	4	
Food-estimating group .....	2,557	.112	( <sup>4</sup> )	6	31	32	18	9	3	1	
Consumption sample .....	5,997	.113	0	6	29	34	19	8	3	1	
<b>PLAINS, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC <sup>5</sup></b>											
Food-recording group .....	142	.138	0	1	10	31	37	15	4	2	
Food-estimating group .....	1,007	.122	0	5	22	33	24	9	4	3	
Consumption sample .....	3,371	.122	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	22	35	23	11	4	2	
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE OPERATORS</b>											
Food-recording group .....	439	.112	( <sup>4</sup> )	6	30	34	15	9	3	3	
Food-estimating group .....	2,350	.099	( <sup>4</sup> )	14	36	28	14	5	2	1	
Consumption sample .....	3,808	.113	( <sup>4</sup> )	10	28	28	18	9	4	3	
<b>SOUTHEAST—WHITE SHARECROPPERS</b>											
Food-recording group .....	106	.088	2	23	36	27	8	2	0	2	
Food-estimating group .....	878	.085	1	26	40	23	9	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0	
Consumption sample .....	1,111	.089	2	23	37	22	11	4	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	
<b>SOUTHEAST—NEGRO OPERATORS AND SHARECROPPERS</b>											
Food-recording group .....	262	.067	5	42	34	13	3	2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	
Food-estimating group .....	1,564	.060	8	51	29	8	4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Consumption sample .....	2,208	.064	8	45	29	13	4	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of sharecroppers and Negroes were made. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. The food records cover one-week periods during 1936-37. The food check lists furnished by the food-estimating group cover one-week periods during March-November 1936. The expenditure schedules of the consumption sample cover a 12-month period in 1935-36.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to June-August 1936 price level by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food costs.

<sup>3</sup> New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific regions, except for the food-recording group which does not include any households from the Plains and Mountain region.

<sup>4</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

<sup>5</sup> Oregon—part-time families not included in any sample.

<sup>6</sup> Includes only families from the Pacific region.

### Distribution of Families by Level of Money Value of Food

Food records, obtained to provide data on consumption accurate enough to justify computing the nutritive value of diets, family by family, were few in number compared with other schedules. They require close cooperation on the part of the homemaker and are expensive to collect and analyze. Except for an appraisal of over-all grade of diet, the small number of records makes it impossible to classify them by income and family type and have reliable averages for the nutritive value of diets, even after combining data from communities, income classes, and family-type groups into the broadest feasible categories. Hence the food records from the several farm sections were combined essentially as for the analysis of expenditure schedules, but within analysis units, the records were classified by

money value of food per food-expenditure unit (see section on Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses; and Glossary, Food-expenditure Unit), rather than by family type and income. Food check lists and expenditure schedules have also been classified in this way, both to make possible an extension of the findings from the food-record analysis to the entire consumption sample, and to throw light on the variations in the money value of so important an item in family living.

In classifying food records, food check lists, and expenditure schedules into groups according to level of money value of food per food-expenditure unit, the intervals selected were those that had been used in earlier studies of the Bureau of Home Economics, adjusted for relative changes in retail food costs as shown by the index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For each 3-month period (season) covered by the study, the intervals used in classification were as follows:

Season:	<i>Money value of food per food-expenditure unit per meal</i>
March-May 1936.....	\$0. 0312
June-August 1936.....	. 0329
September-November 1936.....	. 0327
December-February 1936-37.....	. 0335
March 1937.....	. 0335

In tables and charts referring to 7-day supplementary schedules, the intervals reported or plotted are those corresponding to June-August 1936. These were the months of heavy collection of supplementary schedules in most localities (table 72).

The corresponding interval used in classifying the 12-month schedules was \$0.0316 per food-expenditure unit per meal (as of the period May 1, 1935-April 30, 1936). This same interval was used for each analysis unit, although the level and trend of food prices may have differed somewhat from one region to another.

The distribution of families by level of money value of food is shown in table 70. The figures from both types of supplementary schedules—food records and food check lists—refer only to meals prepared and served at home, whereas those from the expenditure schedule (consumption sample) include also expenditures for meals in restaurants, for between-meal food, such as candy, or ice cream, and soft or other drinks—in short, all expenditures for food, drink, and meals, except board of children at school and expenditures for food incurred while traveling or on vacation.

Since a somewhat larger proportion of the expenditures for food reported by the consumption sample represents payment for services, the value of food per food-expenditure unit per meal as derived from the expenditure schedule might be expected to exceed that derived from data afforded by the two supplementary schedules. As a rule, the median money value of food per unit-meal as shown by data from expenditure schedules (consumption sample) was higher than that from the food check lists. Food records, however, showed a somewhat higher median money value of food than the corresponding expenditure schedules, except among white families in the Southeast, where there was little difference. In part, the higher values shown for the food-record sample as compared with the food-check-list sample reflected the larger quantities of food reported by the families keeping food records; in part, they reflected the higher prices at which record-keeping families valued their farm-furnished food. These points were discussed in the preceding pages. The shifting interval used in classifying the schedules was designed to compensate for shifts in food-price levels in determining the proportion of families classified in each money-value-of-food group. It could not, however, compensate for a change that might have occurred in the proportion of the family's food supply that had to be purchased as weather conditions in some areas interfered with home-production programs, or for the influence that the purchase of a larger than usual proportion of the food supply at retail outlets had on the family's attitude toward the worth of farm-furnished products.

### Reliability of Data

The completeness and reliability of all types of schedules were insured by various procedures adopted for field collection, and for editing and tabulating the data. Field agents were carefully trained before they began to interview families. The work of each interviewer was checked by a supervisor. One out of eight or ten

families interviewed was visited a second time to determine whether the schedule was an authentic report. In addition, the families keeping food records were asked to verify certain items on their expenditure schedules. This system of checking served to eliminate the invention of schedules on the part of agents.

Each schedule was subjected to careful editing for reasonableness and internal consistency first in the local collection office and later in a regional office. If a schedule was incomplete or inconsistent, the supervisor or field agent revisited the family to obtain the missing information. In general, no schedule was considered complete unless an entry was given for every item. A few schedules were accepted, however, in which expenditures for certain minor items were unknown if the total for the group of which the item was a part could be given. Expenditure schedules judged to be reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 10 percent.

Supplementary schedules were rejected if circumstances made the week of the study an unusual rather than a normal one for the family. This was considered to be the case when either the husband or wife had fewer than 11 meals at home during the week, or when the entire family was absent from home 2 or more days of the week, or when the number of meals served to guests amounted to one-fourth or more of the total number of meals served to all household members. Schedules were considered incomplete or of doubtful accuracy, and hence were returned to the field office for verification or rejection, if the food supply as reported furnished less than half of the estimated energy requirements of the family, or if entries were entirely lacking for some major class of food, such as grain products or fats. Unless the points in question could be verified, schedules also were rejected if entries appeared unreasonably high, suggesting that purchases rather than consumption had inadvertently been reported.

The data furnished by the supplementary schedules on quantities of major groups of food consumed probably are fairly representative of customary consumption among the families studied. Less reliance can be placed on figures for individual food items classified under each major group because not all individual articles of foods are consumed in any given 7-day period; every week there are many alternates between which a family may choose both in purchases at the market and in selections from farm-furnished products. In addition, there are weeks of seasonal abundance of individual foods which may give undue prominence to some article when the study of consumption covers only a 7-day period. The time of the heaviest record collection differed somewhat from one farm section to another (see p. 371).

The data obtained by the use of food check lists and food records represent consumption in the economic rather than in the strictly physiological sense. The figures show what was available for consumption, but not what actually was eaten. No attempt was made to obtain information regarding food spoilage or food waste although, of course, food produced or purchased primarily as feed for pets, chicks, or domestic animals was excluded. In evaluating the nutritive content of the diet, account was taken of inedible refuse, such as bones, peelings, egg shells, or fruit pits, to the extent of average figures on composition. Under some circumstances these average figures may be too low to represent farm household practices. This point is discussed also in the section on nutritive value of diets.

In interpreting the relationship between expenditures or consumption of food and income, it should be recalled that the basis of income classification in this study was a single year's net income. Both income and expenditure data applied to the same 12-month period, called the report year.

Outlays for living made by families on farms and by those from entrepreneurial groups in cities and villages are not likely to follow directly the year-to-year fluctuations in income; probably they are much more closely related to average income over a period of some years than to that of a single year. If the group of families in an income class is large, this element of variation probably does not affect average expenditures except in the lowest income classes, and in communities where the year of the study was out of the ordinary for all families. In each income class above the lowest there will be found some families whose incomes for the year were higher than usual that chose to fit their expenditures to their usual income and spend less than do families that customarily live at this level; on the other hand, there will be found others, whose incomes were lower than usual, that chose to keep their outlays for living at the height to which they were accustomed, i. e., above that of the income class in which they temporarily found themselves. These two deviations probably tend to balance in income classes above the lowest.

In the lowest income classes, however, such a balancing of the high and low variations does not take place since there is obviously a limit below which family spending cannot fall if life is to be maintained. Average expenditures in the lowest income class, therefore, are biased unduly by the outlays of families that were living on a pattern of higher income levels. Moreover, because of the exclusion of relief families and certain other low-income groups from the study of consumption, schedules were obtained from a relatively small number of families with incomes under \$250 and in the class \$250-\$499. (See p 353., *The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population*, for a discussion of excluded groups.) The expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) therefore exert considerable influence on the average expenditures of these small samples. As a consequence, the average expenditures for the entire group of families at the lower end of the income distribution often are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditures found in the population groups studied; they are a composite both of (a) the expenditures of families that are in a low-income class for a single year because of temporary reverses, but that have resources enabling them to live at a level materially higher than current income would permit; and of (b) the expenditures of families whose incomes have been low over a long period, and whose resources are meager so that they must fit consumption patterns rather closely to net receipts.

These facts explain why the data in the lowest income classes are not used in the text in discussions of trends in consumption with income, or in interunit comparisons.

## The Variable Report Period

### The 12-Month Schedules

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that supplied facts on income and expenditures was left free to choose for its report a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The period of schedule collection in a community affected the dates chosen by families. Many preferred to give information for the year ending only a few weeks before the date of interview; others, interviewed late in 1936, still preferred 1935, because of availability of data from their business records and household accounts. Obviously, families in the communities in which field work was concluded in the summer of 1936 had less choice of a period for the report year than those interviewed in December (table 71).

The proportion of reports applying to the calendar year 1935 ranged among the analysis units from 39 percent in Illinois and Iowa to 94 percent in North and South Carolina. Except in the Illinois-Iowa sample, fewer than 14 percent of the reports related to periods ending June 1936, or later.

Whether a 12-month difference between two analysis units with respect to the periods covered by the majority of the reports is of major or only minor consequence in a study such as this depends upon the economic conditions prevailing during the two periods. Consumption patterns of families at a given income level in a farming section may differ appreciably in 2 consecutive years if there are marked changes in the general price level or if a large number of the group suffer a marked change in income due to local crop conditions. Although in certain sections differences in gross farm income in the 2 years were appreciable, national income from agriculture and the index numbers for prices paid by farm families for maintenance were sufficiently similar during 1935 and 1936 to justify the assumption that appreciable shifts in consumption patterns of farm families the country over would not have occurred during the period. (See *Appraisal in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures*, Part 1, Farm Series.)

An unusual event during the period, namely the distribution of the soldiers' bonus, may have exerted considerable influence on family expenditures in the months covered by the study. The families whose outlays were affected by the bonus payment influenced the level of average expenditures of the entire group. This effect probably was distributed unequally among the expenditure items, since it is reasonable to assume that under such circumstances large single outlays, such as those for purchase of an automobile or an expensive piece of household equipment, would be frequent, and that the bonus probably would have more effect upon average expenditures for such categories than upon those for an expenditure group such as food.

TABLE 71.—REPORT YEAR: *Percentage distribution of families by date of end of report year, 19 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1935-36*

[Nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Region and analysis unit	Dec. 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1936	Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936	Apr. 30, 1936	May 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	July 31, 1936	Aug. 31, 1936	Sept. 30, 1936	Oct. 31, 1936	Nov. 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1936
NEW ENGLAND													
Vermont.....	Pct. 64	Pct. (2)	Pct. (2)	Pct. 2	Pct. 6	Pct. 26	Pct. 1	Pct. (2)	Pct. 0	Pct. 0	Pct. 1	Pct. 0	Pct. 0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL													
New Jersey.....	59	1	2	6	7	13	2	2	1	1	6	0	0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	51	(2)	(2)	37	4	7	(2)	0	1	(2)	(2)	0	0
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	68	(2)	3	1	2	17	(2)	1	5	1	2	0	0
Illinois-Iowa.....	39	(2)	14	5	2	8	(2)	(2)	(-)	2	12	(2)	18
PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN													
North Dakota-Kansas.....	85	(2)	2	5	1	2	1	(2)	1	(2)	3	0	0
South Dakota-Montana-Colo- rado.....	73	0	1	1	3	16	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
PACIFIC													
Washington-Oregon.....	46	(2)	(2)	6	7	28	(2)	(2)	1	5	7	0	0
Oregon—part-time.....	50	(2)	1	4	9	26	3	(2)	1	3	3	0	0
California.....	76	0	2	2	4	11	(-)	0	(2)	(2)	2	3	0
SOUTHEAST													
<i>White operators</i>													
North Carolina self-sufficing counties.....	80	(2)	(2)	4	4	2	0	0	(2)	1	9	(2)	0
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	94	1	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	0	0	0	(2)	3	0	1
Georgia-Mississippi.....	85	(2)	9	(2)	(2)	3	(2)	0	(2)	(2)	2	0	0
<i>White sharecroppers</i>													
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	94	(2)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	(2)
Georgia-Mississippi.....	83	0	12	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
<i>Negro operators</i>													
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	86	0	(2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	(2)
Georgia-Mississippi.....	72	0	19	(2)	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	9	0	(2)
<i>Negro sharecroppers</i>													
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	94	(2)	(2)	1	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0	5	0	0
Georgia-Mississippi.....	69	0	29	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	0	0	(2)	1	0	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Includes families in the consumption sample. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.<sup>2</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

### The 7-Day Supplementary Food Schedules

The 7-day period covered by a supplementary food schedule was determined chiefly by the date of interview. The food check lists generally pertained to the week immediately preceding the interview, and the food record to some week shortly afterward, when appointments could be made for the visits of the special food-record agent to assist the homemaker with inventories of stocks of food on hand, to give instructions for keeping the record, and to supervise entries. The proportion of supplementary schedules obtained during each month covered by field work is shown in table 72. Earlier in this section, there has been a brief discussion of the possible influence upon consumption of the uneven seasonal distribution of schedules, of variations in the relative abundance of different kinds of food on the farm and in the markets, and of consequent shifts in farm and retail prices of food.

Because relatively few supplementary schedules were obtained during winter months, appendix tables showing quantities of food consumed as reported on food check lists, present only the results obtained by pooling data from schedules collected from March through November 1936. Such figures, of course, cannot be used for regional or national estimates of consumption for any item or groups of

items the consumption of which has a definite seasonal trend, without adjustment for this factor; this point should be considered in addition to those discussed on page 368 that are applicable to the study as a whole. Differences in consumption of important food groups during four 3-month periods in a year are shown in table 12 for check-list data from two units, and in tables 59 to 63 inclusive for two 6-month periods for food-record data.

TABLE 72.—MONTH OF COLLECTION: *Distribution of supplementary food schedules by month of collection, 5 analysis units in 20 States,<sup>1</sup> 1936-37*  
 [Households of nonrelief farm families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Month of collection	New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central		Plains, Mountain, and Pacific <sup>2</sup>		Southeast					
	Food check lists	Food records	Food check lists	Food records <sup>3</sup>	White operators		White sharecroppers		Negro families	
					Food check lists	Food records	Food check lists	Food records	Food check lists	Food records
All months.....	Number 2,906	Number 374	Number 1,050	Number 142	Number 2,765	Number 439	Number 1,040	Number 106	Number 1,889	Number 262
1936	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
March.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	0	0	0	0	( <sup>4</sup> )	0	( <sup>4</sup> )	0
April.....	3	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
May.....	16	2	5	0	9	0	6	0	9	0
June.....	21	11	14	6	16	4	12	0	13	3
July.....	17	24	16	9	17	8	21	3	14	1
August.....	10	28	24	8	13	14	16	19	10	23
September.....	9	8	15	31	10	26	11	24	16	17
October.....	7	7	11	21	9	24	10	16	12	21
November.....	4	6	8	14	7	11	6	14	7	10
December.....	4	4	3	11	6	7	7	14	7	11
1937										
January.....	4	3	2	0	6	4	7	5	7	10
February.....	3	2	0	0	4	2	3	4	4	4
March.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0
April.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this table. Families of white operators only were studied in all regions except the Southeast where special studies of sharecroppers and Negroes were made. See Methodology for the States and counties studied in each region. Percentages in this table are based on the number of schedules collected during all months.  
<sup>2</sup> Oregon—part-time schedules not included in either sample.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes schedules from the Pacific region only.  
<sup>4</sup> 0.50 percent or less.

### Measurement of Household Size in Dietary Analyses

Direct comparisons of food consumption between one family or group of families and another are complicated by differences in the number of persons comprising the households and differences in such characteristics of the constituent members, as age, height, sex, body build, and physical activity. For some phases of this study comparisons can be made between families with approximately the same number of persons in various age, sex, and activity classes. But for others, especially data from food records, it has been necessary to resort to devices for equating different families or groups of families before comparing consumption. This has been done by determining the number of "units" to which each family is equivalent with respect to specific criteria, and then reducing total family consumption figures to consumption per unit.

#### Week-Equivalent Persons

To determine the number of persons to which each household furnishing supplementary food schedules was equivalent, the total number of meals served to all persons during the week was divided by 21, since in this country 21 meals is the usual number served to each person. Meals for an entire week were expressed as this number, even though the food was apportioned into more than 21 servings for infants and invalids, or fewer than 21 for persons habitually not eating breakfast or lunch. Lunches purchased and eaten away from home were not counted

as family meals but were recorded separately. This procedure made it possible to adjust for meals eaten away from home by household members, as well as for meals served at home to guests or boarders. In this computation, based only on the number of meals, each individual, regardless of age or activity, was considered equally important insofar as food consumption was concerned.

The chief use made of household size in terms of week-equivalent persons was in determining the average per capita consumption of various articles or groups of food in the tabulation of supplementary schedules. These averages were obtained by dividing aggregate consumption for the week by the number of equivalent persons comprising the household, or other consuming group. Data on the consumption of food on a per capita basis are satisfactory for comparisons between large population groups composed of similar proportions of children and adults. For groups dissimilar in the ratio of children and adults, such figures are not comparable when they refer to commodities that are consumed more largely by persons in some age groups than in others.

#### Food-Expenditure Units

Since it costs more to feed adults than infants and more to feed young people in the teen age than moderately active adults, the money value of a family's food is affected by the age and activity of the household members as well as by their number. In order to compare the money value of food among families differing in size and age composition, investigators often compute the number of moderately active men (units) that could be fed for the amounts spent for the food of the family. By dividing the aggregate money value of food for each family by the number of units to which the family is equivalent, the money value per unit may be computed.

To compute the number of expenditure units to which a family is equivalent, it is necessary to know the relative money value of the food of persons differing in age, size, and activity. For this study, these relatives were estimated from the money value of food budgets for different individuals<sup>3</sup> priced according to June-August 1936 retail food prices. The estimated money value of the food of a moderately active man (about \$2.40 a week) was taken as the unit, and figures for persons of other age, sex, and activity were expressed in terms of ratios to this value. Two scales of relatives were developed—a detailed one for the 7-day supplementary schedules (both check lists and food records) and a condensed one for the 12-month expenditure schedules.

The scale of relatives used in conjunction with 7-day schedules was as follows:

Age group:	<i>Equivalents in expenditure units</i>	
	<i>Men and boys</i>	<i>Women and girls</i>
75 years or older: <sup>1</sup>		
Moderately active.....	0. 90	0. 85
Active.....	. 95	. 90
20-74 years:		
Moderately active..... <sup>2</sup>	1. 00	. 92
Active.....	1. 12	1. 00
16-19 years.....	1. 14	1. 01
14-15 years.....	1. 12	1. 01
13 years.....	1. 07	. 97
12 years.....	1. 03	. 93
11 years.....	. 98	. 90
10 years.....	. 95	. 88
9 years.....	. 91	. 84
8 years.....	. 87	. 79
7 years.....	. 80	. 73
6 years.....	. 73	. 67
5 years.....	. 65	. 63
4 years.....	. 61	. 60
3 years.....	. 59	. 58
2 years.....	. 55	. 55
1 year.....	. 54	. 54
Under 1.....	. 51	. 51

<sup>1</sup> Including adult invalids of any age.

<sup>2</sup> 0.95 if working less than 20 hours weekly.

The condensed modification of this scale used for the 12-month schedules of the consumption sample is shown below:

Person and age group:

Members of economic family:

	<i>Equivalents in expenditure units</i>
20 years or older:	
Farm.....	1.2
City and village.....	1.0
13-19 years.....	1.1
6-12 years.....	.9
Under 6 years.....	.6

Other members of household:

Boarders, guests (overnight or longer), and paid household help.....	1.0
Paid farm help.....	1.5
Nurse for sick.....	.9

The number of meals served to each individual in the household was multiplied by the appropriate factor for that individual shown in the pertinent scale, and the products added to obtain total number of equivalent food-expenditure unit-meals for the household. The aggregate money value of food divided by this total gives the money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal. The resulting figure—on a meal, day, or week basis—has been used in this report as a measure of the level of money value of food.

### Nutrition Units

Just as it is more precise to compare food expenditures of two families or groups of families, differing in size and age composition, on a food expenditure-unit basis rather than on a family or per capita basis, so also it is more precise to judge the nutritive content of diets of two dissimilar groups on some basis that will tend to equate nutritive needs. The problem is complex, however, because human requirements for the several nutrients change at differing rates during the life cycle, and changes are not always in the same direction. For example, a child of 2 years may require only one-third as many calories as a moderately active man of average size, but at the same time he may require twice as much calcium. As many separate scales of equivalents are needed for determining family size in terms of adult units as there are nutrients to be studied.

In developing scales of nutrition-equivalents, the task was to set reasonable dietary allowances for individuals differing in age, sex, and activity for each separate nutrient, and then to find for each nutrient the ratio existing between the allowances for persons differing in age, sex, or activity and the allowance for a moderately active 70-kilogram man. Dietary allowances for various nutrients do not rest on the same amount of experimental evidence. Requirements for food energy, for example, have been studied more extensively than those for minerals. Requirements for vitamins have been least explored, although more deeply for some vitamins than for others. Some of the factors involved in setting dietary allowances have been discussed in a previous publication.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> STIEBELING, HAZEL K., and PHIPARD, ESTHER F. DIETS OF FAMILIES OF EMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN CITIES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 507, 141 pp. 1939.

The relatives used in this study for determining family size in terms of equivalent nutrition units are given below for several nutrients:

Nutrient and sex-age group:	Equivalents in nutrition units	Nutrient and sex-age group—Continued	Equivalents in nutrition units
<b>Protein:</b>		Boy, 7-10 years; girl, 8-13 years	.90
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0	Boy, 4-6 years; girl, 4-7 years	.75
Boy, 9-19 years; girl, 11-19 years	1.1	Child, under 4 years	.75
Boy, 7-8 years; girl, 8-10 years	1.0	<b>Thiamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>):</b>	
Boy, 4-6 years; girl, 4-7 years	.8	Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Child, under 4 years	.7	Boy, 16-19 years	1.20
<b>Calcium:</b>		Boy, 13-15 years	1.00
Man, 20 years or older	1.0	Boy, 11-12 years; girl, 14-19 years	.83
Woman, 20 years or older	1.3	Boy, 9-10 years; girl, 11-13 years	.80
Child, under 20 years	1.5	Boy, 7-8 years; girl, 8-10 years	.70
<b>Phosphorus:</b>		Boy, 4-6 years; girl, 4-7 years	.50
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0	Child, under 4 years	.40
Boy, 13-19 years	1.0	<b>Ascorbic acid (vitamin C):</b>	
Boy, 9-12 years; girl, 11-19 years	.9	Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 4-8 years; girl, 4-10 years	.8	Boy, 16-19 years	1.20
Child, under 4 years	.8	Boy, 13-15 years	1.00
<b>Iron:</b>		Boy, 11-12 years; girl, 14-19 years	.90
Adult, 20 years or older	1.0	Boy, 9-10 years; girl, 11-13 years	.80
Boy, 13-19 years	1.0	Boy, 4-8 years; girl, 4-10 years	.70
Boy, 11-12 years; girl, 14-19 years	.9	Child, under 4 years	.70
Boy, 9-10 years; girl, 11-13 years	.8	<b>Riboflavin:</b>	
Boy, 7-8 years; girl, 8-10 years	.7	Adult, 20 years or older	1.00
Boy, 4-6 years; girl, 4-7 years	.5	Boy, 11-19 years; girl, 14-19 years	1.00
Child, under 4 years	.4	Boy, 7-10 years; girl, 8-13 years	.90
<b>Vitamin A value:</b>		Boy, 4-6 years; girl, 4-7 years	.75
Adult, 20 years or older	1.00	Child, under 4 years	.75
Boy, 11-19 years; girl, 14-19 years	1.00		

The fact that the same relative allowance is assigned to groups of persons representing a wide age range indicates something of the approximate and often arbitrary character of the scales of equivalents. The order of magnitude represented by unity is shown by the following figures, although too much significance should not be attached to the exact values: Protein, 60 to 75 grams; calcium, 0.68 gram; phosphorus, 1.32 grams; iron, 15 milligrams; vitamin A value, 6,000 International Units; thiamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams; ascorbic acid (vitamin C), 60 to 75 milligrams; riboflavin, 1.5 to 2.0 milligrams. These values allow some margin of safety over probable average minimum needs for each nutrient, but the margins probably are not equally generous for all. The allowances for the moderately active man and the relatives for other persons will require revision as the knowledge of human requirements grows, and with each marked revision, household size and the average nutritive content of the diets per nutrition unit should be recomputed.

Two scales for determining household size in terms of food-energy units have been used: (1) The Bureau of Home Economics scale, shown in table 73, and (2) the International scale, proposed in 1932 by a committee of experts meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HEALTH ORGANISATION. CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE STANDARDISATION OF CERTAIN METHODS USED IN MAKING DIETARY STUDIES, HELD IN ROME ON SEPTEMBER 2ND AND 3RD, 1932. Health Organ. Quart. Bull. 1: 477-483. 1932.

The latter scale is based on a value of unity of 3,000 calories, gross, or 2,700 calories, net. The coefficients used in the International scale for individuals of different age and sex are as follows:

Age or sex group:	<i>Unit</i>	Age or sex group—Continued:	<i>Unit</i>
Under 2 years.....	0. 2	10-11 years.....	0. 7
2-3 years.....	. 3	12-13 years.....	. 8
4-5 years.....	. 4	14-59 years, male.....	1. 0
6-7 years.....	. 5	14-59 years, female.....	. 8
8-9 years.....	. 6	60 years or older.....	. 8

In general, caloric allowances are set fairly close to probable requirements, as indicated by the usual food intake of healthy persons. No addition is made for a margin of safety, as in the case of proteins, minerals, and vitamins, since there is believed to be no advantage and some distinct disadvantages in a surplus of calories. The discussions of average values for food energy per unit in this publication are confined to computations based on the Bureau's scale for food-energy equivalents, because this scale is believed to reflect more closely than the International scale the food-energy needs of persons living under American conditions. Household size in terms of the International scale of units is included in tables referring to food-energy values, however, in order to make possible direct comparisons of these data with results of studies of other countries.

TABLE 73.—SCALE OF RELATIVES FOR FOOD-ENERGY ALLOWANCES: *Suggested daily allowances and Bureau of Home Economics scale of equivalents*

Description of individual				Suggested allowances	Food-energy equivalents	
Sex, age, and activity	Average height		Average weight			
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Centimeters</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Net calories</i>	<i>Units</i>
Men, 20-59 years <sup>1</sup> .....	68	173	154	70	3,000	1.00
Moderately active work.....					4,500	1.50
Very active work.....					3,900	1.30
Active work.....					2,700	.90
Light work.....					2,400	.80
Sedentary work.....						
Women, 20-59 years <sup>1</sup> .....	64	163	132	60	2,500	.83
Moderately active work.....					3,000	1.00
Very active work.....					2,700	.90
Active work.....					2,300	.77
Light work.....					2,100	.70
Sedentary work.....						
Boys:						
16-19 years.....	68	173	139	63	3,600	1.20
13-15 years.....	63	160	111	50	3,000	1.00
11-12 years.....	57	145	82	37	2,500	.83
9-10 years.....	53	135	68	31	2,400	.80
7-8 years.....	49	125	55	25	2,100	.70
4-6 years.....	42	107	40	18	1,500	.50
Girls:						
14-19 years.....	64	163	121	55	2,500	.83
11-13 years.....	58	147	89	40	2,400	.80
8-10 years.....	52	132	64	29	2,100	.70
4-7 years.....	42	107	39	18	1,500	.50
Children under 4 years.....	35	89	29	13	1,200	.40

<sup>1</sup> A reduction of about 10 percent was made in caloric allowances for persons between the ages of 60 and 75, and of about 20 percent for those over 75 years. Some adjustments according to a sliding scale were also made for persons in each group whose height was above or below average.

The computation of the number of adult nutrition units to which a family is equivalent is illustrated by the following example, referring to energy requirements:

Family member:	<i>Equivalents in food-energy units</i>
Man, 70-kg., moderately active.....	1. 00
Woman, 60-kg., moderately active.....	. 83
Boy, aged 10.....	. 80
Girl, aged 5.....	. 50
Total.....	3. 13

Thus, a family of four persons is considered equivalent to only 3.13 moderately active men so far as energy requirements are concerned. Usually the average number of food-energy units to which a family is equivalent is smaller than the number of persons; hence the energy values of diets are higher when expressed on a food-energy-unit basis than on a per capita basis. This is generally the case for most nutrients other than calcium.

The total content of the diet in food-energy value or in a specific nutrient divided by the number of nutrition units to which the family is equivalent with respect to food energy or the specific nutrient, gives the average nutritive value per nutrition unit, as shown in the various text tables.

### Classification of Foods

A consistent classification of food items facilitates comparisons of food expenditures and consumption from one study to another. The classification adopted in this study is similar to that used in previous studies of this Bureau and is based on the similarity of foods both as sources of important nutrients, and as products of different agricultural and processing enterprises. Insofar as there are differences in the classifications used in the analysis of data from the two types of supplementary schedules, the first consideration was given more weight in the analysis of food records; the second, in the analysis of the check lists.

The chief difference in the classification followed in the analysis of data from the two schedules was with respect to fruit and vegetables (apart from potatoes, mature legumes, and dried products). In the analysis of food records, the nutritionally important leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, tomatoes, and citrus fruit have been separated from other fruit and vegetables, without distinguishing whether they were fresh or canned products. In the check lists, the emphasis has been placed on whether fruit and vegetables were fresh or canned, without distinguishing between their inherent nutritive qualities.

The following list shows the main headings, with examples, used in the classification of data from food records:

#### Eggs.

#### Milk and milk products other than butter:

##### Milk:

Fluid—whole, skim, buttermilk.

Evaporated and condensed.

Dried.

Cheese.

Cream.

Ice cream and milk custards.

#### Fats:

Butter.

Table fats other than butter.

Oils, salad and cooking oil, mayonnaise and salad dressings.

Lard and other shortenings, including rendered animal fats, vegetable shortenings, and compounds.

Bacon, salt side, suet, and other fatty tissues.

#### Meats and poultry, fresh, cured, canned:

Beef.

Veal.

Mutton and lamb.

Pork (exclusive of bacon, salt side, and lard).

Miscellaneous meat products, including sausages, lunch meats, liver, kidney, heart, tripe.

Poultry and game.

#### Fish and sea food, fresh, canned, preserved.

#### Sugars:

Sugars, granulated, powdered, loaf, white, brown, maple.

Sirups, cane, corn, maple and sorghum; molasses; honey; and candies.

Preserves, jellies, jams, marmalades, and candied fruits.

## Grain products:

Bread and other baked goods.

Bread, white, whole wheat, rye.

Crackers.

Cakes, cookies, rolls, other baked goods.

Ready-to-eat cereals.

Flour, other cereals, and cereal products:

Flours and meals, including wheat, rye, and prepared flours, and corn meal.

Uncooked cereals, as hominy grits, rice, oatmeal, farinas, tapioca.

Pastes, as macaroni, spaghetti, noodles.

## Vegetables and fruits, fresh, canned, cooked:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, including yams.

Green-colored and leafy vegetables, as green asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, lettuce and other salad plants, okra, green peppers, snap beans, spinach and other greens.

Yellow-colored vegetables (except sweetpotatoes), as carrots, pumpkin, yellow squash, pimiento, red peppers.

Tomatoes, whole, juice, puree, pastes.

Other vegetables, as beets, cauliflower, bleached celery, corn, cucumber, eggplant, mushrooms, onions, parsnips, radishes, turnips, white squash.

Citrus fruit.

Other fruits, as apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, berries, cantaloup, cherries, grapes, peaches, pineapple, plums, prunes, rhubarb, watermelon.

## Vegetables and fruits, dried:

Vegetables, as dried corn.

Fruits, as dried apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, prunes, raisins.

## Mature legumes:

Dry, as beans, peas, cowpeas, soybeans, lentils.

Canned and cooked, as pork and beans, baked beans.

## Nuts:

In shell.

Shelled, including prepared coconut, peanut butter.

## Miscellaneous:

Soups and other food mixtures, as meat-, fish-, or cereal-containing products, and prepared desserts.

Beverages, flavorings, and leavening agents, including coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate, bottled beverages, salt, spices, yeast, soda, and baking powder.

## Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which it surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories. (2) Those presenting details of expenditures for specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:

Urban and village series:

Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing:

Pacific region. Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1940.

Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region.

Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures:

Five regions. Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.

Farm series:

Part 1, Income and family composition:

Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 356, 276 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions. Misc. Pub. 383, 259 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. —, — pp., illus. —.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures:

Five regions. Misc. Pub. —. — pp., illus. —.

(2) Expenditure detail:

Family Housing and Facilities—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Medical Care—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm. Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm. Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Household Furnishings and Equipment—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm.

Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm.

Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—

Five regions, urban, village, and farm.

Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels—

Five regions, urban and village series.

Five regions, farm series. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.

Family Expenditures for Clothing—

Five regions, urban and village series.

Five regions, farm series.

Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation—

Five regions, urban and village series.

Five regions, farm series.



VIII. FOOD

USUAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME DURING EACH SEASON OF SCHEDULE YEAR

A ITEM	B		C		D		E	
	Winter 1935-36 Dec., Jan., Feb.		Fall 1935 Sept., Oct., Nov.		Summer 1935 June, July, Aug.		Spring 19... March, Apr., May	
	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month	Per week	Per month
EXPENSE AT—								
1. Grocery or general store (exclude soap and other supplies included as household operation).....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Meat, fish: Market or farm.....								
3. Dairy farm or creamery.....								
4. Vegetable and fruit: Market or farm.....								
5. Bakery.....								
ADDITIONAL EXPENSE FOR FOOD AT HOME								
6. Ice cream, candy.....								
7. Soft drinks, beer, other drinks.....								
8. Other food at home.....								
9. TOTAL FOR WEEK OR MONTH.....								
10. TOTAL FOR SEASON.....	\$.....		\$.....		\$.....		\$.....	

FOOD AWAY FROM HOME  
(Exclude board while away at school and meals carried from home)

A ITEM	B Amount per week	C Number of weeks in year	D Total for year
11. Meals at work.....	\$.....		\$.....
12. Lunches at school.....			
13. Meals while traveling or on vacation.....			
14. Other meals away from home.....			
15. Ice cream, candy.....			
16. Soft drinks, beer, etc.....			
17. TOTAL (11-16).....	x x x	x x x	\$.....

TOTAL FOOD EXPENSE DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

18. Food at home (add line 10).....	\$.....
19. Food away from home (line 17).....	
20. Board at school (transfer from education).....	
21. TOTAL (18-20).....	\$.....

MONEY VALUE OF FOOD RAISED AT HOME OR RECEIVED AS GIFT OR PAY DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

	Value for year
22. Food received as gift or pay.....	\$.....
23. Food raised for family's own use.....	
24. TOTAL (22-23).....	\$.....

FOOD CANNED AT HOME DURING SCHEDULE YEAR

25. Vegetables.....	Quarts
26. Sauerkraut.....	Gallons
27. Fruit.....	Quarts
28. Jellies, jams.....	Pints
29. Pickles, relishes.....	Quarts
30. Poultry, meats.....	Quarts
31. Other.....	Quarts

32. Of food canned at home, what proportion was home produced:

More than half	Less than half
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fruits.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry, meats.

8-5978

(3)

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CONFIDENTIAL

The information requested in this schedule is strictly confidential. Giving it is voluntary. It will not be seen by any except sworn agents of the cooperating agencies and will not be available for taxation purposes.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS  
IN COOPERATION WITH  
NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WASHINGTON

STUDY OF  
CONSUMER PURCHASES

A FEDERAL WORKS PROJECT

FOOD CONSUMED

during last 7 days

(Check list)

Code No. ....

Expenditure Schedule No. ....

Town, village .....

County ..... State .....

E. D. or M. C. D. ....

Agent .....

Date of interview ....., 1936

Seven days covered .....

Number persons in economic family.....

Occupation of husband .....

Clr. .... Inc. ....

A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Quantity used last 7 days (give unit)	Price or value (give unit)	Expense or money value	Check (✓) if home-produced, gift, or pay	ITEM	Quantity used last 7 days (give unit)	Price or value (give unit)	Expense or money value	Check (✓) if home-produced, gift, or pay
<b>I. MEATS, POULTRY</b>									
<b>Beef:</b>					33. Ham: Sliced..... \$..... \$.....				
1. Steak: Round.....		\$.....	\$.....		34. Whole <input type="checkbox"/> half <input type="checkbox"/> .....				
2. Sirloin.....					35. Picnic.....				
3. Other.....					36. Salt side: Dry cured.....				
4. Pot roast: Rump.....					37. Pickled.....				
5. Chuck.....					38. Other.....				
6. Lower round.....					<b>Other meat:</b>				
7. Roast: Loin.....					39. Bologna, etc.....				
8. Rib.....					40. Canned meats.....				
9. Other.....					41. Cooked meat.....				
10. Boiling: Plate.....					42. Other.....				
11. Other.....					<b>Poultry:</b>				
12. Ground.....					43. Chicken: Roasting.....				
13. Liver.....					44. Stewing.....				
14. Corned beef.....					45. Other.....				
15. Dried beef.....					46. Other poultry.....				
16. Other.....					<b>II. SEA FOOD</b>				
<b>Veal:</b>					<b>Fish:</b>				
17. Chops.....					1. Fresh.....				
18. Cutlet.....					2. Canned salmon: Pink.....				
19. Roast.....					3. Red.....				
20. Stew.....					4. Other, canned.....				
21. Other.....					5. Cured.....				
<b>Lamb:</b>					<b>Sea food (not fish):</b>				
22. Chops.....					6. Canned.....				
23. Leg.....					7. Other.....				
24. Breast.....					<b>III. DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FATTY FOODS</b>				
25. Chuck, shoulder.....					<b>1. Eggs.....</b>				
26. Other.....					2. Milk: Whole, bottled.....				
<b>Pork, fresh:</b>					3. Whole, loose.....				
27. Chops.....					4. Buttermilk.....				
28. Loin roast.....					5. Skimmed.....				
29. Sausage.....					6. Dry, skimmed.....				
30. Other.....					7. Evaporated.....				
<b>Pork, smoked or cured:</b>					8. Other.....				
31. Bacon: Sliced.....									
32. Strip.....									

FOOD CONSUMED during last 7 days—Continued

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	Quantity bought last 7 days (give units)	Price per unit (cents)	Expense of value (dollars)	Check value (dollars)	ITEM	Quantity bought last 7 days (give units)	Price per unit (cents)	Expense of value (dollars)	Check value (dollars)
9. Cheese.....		\$.....	\$.....		Fruits, fresh:				
10. Ice cream (purchased and consumed at home).....					30. Oranges.....				
11. Cream.....					31. Grapefruit.....				
12. Butter.....					32. Lemons.....				
13. Other table fats.....					33. Apples.....				
14. Lard.....					34. Bananas.....				
15. Vegetable oil.....					35. Berries.....				
16. Vinegar.....					36. Melons.....				
17. Salad and cooking oil.....					37. Peaches.....				
18. Mayonnaise.....					38. Other.....				
19. Cold liver oil.....					Fruits, canned:				
IV. VEGETABLES, NUTS, FRUITS					40. Peaches.....				
1. Potatoes, white.....					41. Peas.....				
2. Sweetpotatoes, yam.....					42. Pineapple.....				
3. Tomatoes.....					43. Fruit juices.....				
4. Cabbage.....					44. Other.....				
5. Lettuce.....					Fruits, dried:				
6. Spinach.....					45. Apricots.....				
7. Asparagus.....					46. Peaches.....				
8. Carrots.....					47. Raisins.....				
9. Beets <input type="checkbox"/> turnips <input type="checkbox"/>					48. Raisins.....				
10. Celery.....					49. Other.....				
11. Soap beans.....					V. GRAIN PRODUCTS				
12. Peas.....					1. Bread: White.....				
13. Onions.....					2. Whole wheat.....				
14. Other.....					3. Eye.....				
Vegetables, canned:					4. Crackers.....				
15. Green beans.....					5. Cakes.....				
16. Green beans.....					6. Other tinned goods.....				
17. Baked beans.....					7. Flour: White.....				
18. Corn.....					8. Cakes.....				
19. Peas.....					9. Cakes.....				
20. Tomatoes.....					10. Corn meal.....				
21. Tomato juice.....					11. Hominy grits.....				
22. Other.....					12. Rice.....				
Vegetables, dried:					13. Rolled oats.....				
23. Navy beans.....					14. Wheat cereals, uncooked.....				
24. Kidney beans.....					15. Other uncooked cereals.....				
25. Peas <input type="checkbox"/> lentils <input type="checkbox"/>					16. Other ready-to-eat cereals.....				
26. Other.....					17. Other ready-to-eat cereals.....				
Note:					18. Macaroni <input type="checkbox"/> spaghetti <input type="checkbox"/> noodles <input type="checkbox"/>				
27. Shelled.....					19. Other.....				
28. In shell.....									
29. Peanut butter.....									

(2)

FOOD CONSUMED during last 7 days—Continued

A	B	C	D	E
ITEM	Quantity bought last 7 days (give units)	Price per unit (cents)	Expense of value (dollars)	Check value (dollars)
VI. SWEETS AND MISCEL. LANCOUR				
Sweets:				
1. Sugar: Granulated.....		\$.....	\$.....	
2. Brown.....				
3. Other.....				
4. Molasses.....				
5. Syrup: Corn <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>				
6. Jelly <input type="checkbox"/> jams <input type="checkbox"/>				
7. Preserves.....				
8. Candy.....				
9. Other.....				
Miscellaneous:				
10. Cocoa.....				
11. Coffee.....				
12. Coffee.....				
13. Tea.....				
14. Packaged desserts.....				
15. Baking powder <input type="checkbox"/> soda <input type="checkbox"/> yeast <input type="checkbox"/>				
16. Salt.....				
17. Vinegar.....				
18. Spices, extracts.....				
19. Pickles <input type="checkbox"/> olives <input type="checkbox"/>				
20. Canned soups (soups).....				
21. Canned foods, not specified elsewhere.....				
22. Soft and other drinks consumed at home.....				
23. Other.....				
24. Total.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
VI. NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED FROM FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY DURING LAST 7 DAYS				
Meal	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Evening meal
1.....				
2.....				
3.....				
4.....				
5.....				
6.....				
7.....				
8.....				
9.....				
10.....				

(3)



B. H. E. 104

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON

Agent .....

Food Record No. ....

Information requested is confidential and giving it is voluntary. It will be seen only by sworn employees of the Federal Government

RECORD OF FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR ONE WEEK  
INVENTORY OF FOOD ON HAND

KIND OF FOOD (Specify)	Date of beginning record .....					Date of closing record .....					
	After .....					After .....					
	QUANTITY			PRICE (Give unit)	VALUE	QUANTITY			PRICE (Give unit)	VALUE	
	Weight	Measure				Weight	Measure				
Lb.	Oz.	(Give unit)		Lb.	Oz.	(Give unit)					
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
29											
30											
31											
TOTAL	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x

(2)

B. H. E. 107

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON**

Agent ..... Food Record No. ....

*Information requested is confidential, and giving it is voluntary.  
It will be seen only by sworn employees of the Federal Government*

**RECORD OF FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR ONE WEEK  
DAILY RECORD OF FOOD BROUGHT INTO THE HOUSE**

Date ..... Day of week .....

KIND OF FOOD (Specify)	Weight		Measure (Give unit)	PRICE (Give unit)	VALUE
	Lb.	Oz.			
1. ....					
2. ....					
3. ....					
4. ....					
5. ....					
6. ....					
7. ....					
13. ....					
19. ....					
20. ....					

**MEALS BOUGHT AND EATEN AWAY FROM HOME**

ITEM	Number	Price	Expenditure
1. Lunches at work .....			
2. Lunches at school .....			
3. Other meals, not vacation: Breakfast .....			
4.                            Noon meal .....			
5.                            Evening meal .....			
6. Meals on vacation .....			
7. Board at school .....			
8. Candy, ice cream, drinks, etc. ....			

Appendix D. Glossary<sup>8</sup>

**Analysis unit.**—The schedules from a group of counties combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions schedules from farm families in a State or group of States were combined into units on the basis of geographic location of the farm section in which the family lived. In the Southeast, separate analysis units were established for Negro families and for white families, and also for families of farm operators and of sharecroppers. The number of communities combined to form a single analysis unit varied with the type of data presented and the number of cases needed to give reliable averages. Thus in the report on the food of farm families, there are as many as 33 analysis units presenting data on a 12-month basis for food produced for household consumption, but only 4 presenting data on a 7-day basis for the consumption of individual articles of food. (See Methodology, table 66.)

**Cell.**—A group of families of specified family type and occupation, at a specified income level. In the case of data from the food records, also, a group of families at a specified level of money value of food per food-expenditure unit.

**Consumption sample.**—See Methodology, p. 351.

**Diet, grade of.**—See Grade of Diet.

**Economic family.**—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family as defined for this study included sons and daughters who were away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Sons or daughters living at home, who earned but paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, were considered family members. Information concerning the income and expenditures of all such members was required for an acceptable expenditure schedule.

The economic family did not, however, include related dependents living apart from the family, such as aged parents; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters living at home who had separated their finances from those of the parents; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family.

**Eligibility requirements.**—Characteristics which an economic family must have had in order to be included in the study. For enumeration of these requirements, see Methodology, Population Groups Included in the Farm Sample.

**Expenditure schedule.**—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for food and other goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See food section of expenditure schedule, p. 380.)

**Expenditures for family living.**—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment had been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups: Food; household operation; housing; furnishings and equipment; clothing; automobile; other travel and transportation; personal care; medical care; recreation; tobacco; reading; formal education; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; and other items of family expenditure. (For items included in food group, see Food Expenditures.) Value of housing, food, fuel and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included. (See Value of Family Living.)

**Family.**—See Economic Family.

**Family income.**—See Income.

**Family occupation.**—See Occupational Classification.

**Family-income schedule.**—Schedule on which were recorded data on family and household composition during the report year; gross money receipts from farming; farm expenditures; net change in value of crops stored and livestock owned; tenure status; size and value of operated farm; money income of all family members from employment not pertaining to the farm enterprise, and money income from sources other than earnings; quantity and/or value of products furnished by the farm for family use; relief status. (See section on products furnished by farm for family's own use, family-income schedule, p. 379.)

<sup>8</sup> The Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout except for terms used in the discussion of family type, farm type, household size, and income.

**Family size (economic family).—**See Family Type.

**Family type.**—In this study every family included both husband and wife, and many families included other family members. The classification of the economic family by family type was devised to take account not only of the number of persons in addition to husband and wife, but also of the distribution of these other persons in two age groups—those under 16 years, and those 16 or older.

Since not all persons were members of the economic family for the full 12 months covered by the study, classification as to family type was based on the number of year-equivalent persons. In determining the type of an individual family, the total number of weeks of membership for persons (other than husband and wife) was obtained for each of the two age groups (under 16, and 16 or older); these totals were divided by 52, and the quotients were rounded to the nearest whole numbers. The results are the numbers of year-equivalent persons represented in each age group.

In computing average size for a group of families, two methods of handling year-equivalents were used, as follows:

**All members.**—The total number of weeks of membership of all members of families in the group was divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

**Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.**—The sum of the number of year-equivalent persons under 16 years and of those 16 or older (computed separately for each family as described above) for all families in the group was divided by the number of families in the group.

Because in classifying families by type the number of year-equivalent persons was rounded to the nearest whole figure, families may have included persons who were present too short a time (aggregating fewer than 27 weeks) to affect classification. Families with additional members appeared frequently enough to affect the average size of the group; for example, type-1 families (by definition, husband and wife only) may have averaged 2.02 instead of 2.00 year-equivalent persons.

The classification of a family as one of nine family types depended on the number and age grouping of persons other than husband and wife, as follows:

Family type:	Persons other than husband and wife	Number of year-equivalent persons (including husband and wife)
1	None	2
2	1 child under 16	3
3	2 children under 16	4
4	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age	3 or 4
5	1 person 16 or older; 1 child under 16; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age	5 or 6
6	3 or 4 children under 16	5 or 6
7	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, regardless of age	7 or 8
8	3 or 4 persons 16 or older	5 or 6
9	5 or 6 persons 16 or older; 7 or more persons, regardless of age (all combinations of 5 or more persons not included in type 7)	7 or more

These nine types provided for the classification of all families included in the income sample. Only a partial analysis, however, has been made of data for the types least often found, 8 and 9. The consumption sample included the first five types in all communities, and types 6 and 7 in some; consumption data (other than the home-produced food on farms obtained from income sample) were not obtained for types 8 and 9 in any community. (See Methodology, Combinations of Family-type Groups.)

**Farm.**—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations were conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances such as crop failure existed to explain the absence of money income. This qualification was not imposed in Edgecomb and Nash Counties, North Carolina, where self-sufficing farms predominate. (See Farm Type, Self-sufficing.) In the special study of part-time farming in Oregon, a property of less than 3 acres was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more.

**Farm family income.**—See Income.

**Farm operator.**—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Salaried farm managers and wage-earning farm laborers were excluded. Sharecroppers in the Southeast region were distinguished from operators in all analyses as a separate occupational group. (See Sharecropper.)

**Farm type.**—The classification of a farm either according to its predominant crop, or as part-time, or self-sufficing. A farm was classed as one of the product types listed below when receipts from sales of the products specified plus the value of the product paid as share rent were greater than receipts from sales of any other product and were equal to at least 40 percent of the sum of gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, and value of share rent.

**Wheat.**—Wheat, but not buckwheat.

**Corn and small grain.**—Corn, oats, barley, rye, emmer, spelt, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums. If not a wheat farm, wheat was included also.

**Truck.**—Potatoes, tomatoes, dry edible beans, and all other vegetables, rhubarb, watermelon, and cantaloup.

**Fruit and nuts.**—Small fruit, tree fruit, berries, and nuts.

**Tobacco.**—Tobacco.

**Cotton.**—Cotton and cottonseed remaining after deductions were made to cover the cost of ginning when such costs were paid with a part of the crop.

**Dairy.**—Milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

**Poultry.**—Eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, baby chicks, and income from poultry breeding.

**Animal specialty; range livestock.**—Livestock or livestock products, such as beef cattle, hogs, sheep, rabbits, wool, mohair. Animal specialty and range livestock were distinguished by the ratio of the number of acres in pasture to the number of acres in crops. East of the Mississippi a farm was classed as animal specialty when the ratio was less than 5 acres in pasture to 1 in crops; west of the Mississippi, when the ratio was less than 10 acres in pasture to 1 in crops.

**Other products.**—Alfalfa, sugar beets, hops, foxes, bees, honey, wood, seeds of various kinds, nursery products, and by-products.

**General.**—When none of the groups of products listed above provided 40 percent or more of the total value of products (gross receipts from sales, value of farm products used by the family, value of share rent), and the farm was neither part-time nor self-sufficing.

If not classifiable as one of the above product-types, a farm was classed as one of two special types:

**Self-sufficing.**—The value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. (For method of valuation, see Income, Value of Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family. This valuation, tending to be higher than the lump-sum estimates reported to census enumerators, served to increase the number of self-sufficing farms in some areas above that reported by the census.) Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections; in one farm section, Edgecomb and Nash Counties in North Carolina, self-sufficing farms were the predominating type.

**Part-time.**—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. In Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm families was made, a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time; instead, the value of farm products not only had to be less than \$750, but also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income, excluding relief).

Occasionally a farm was classed as of a specified product type because that was the usual type of farming followed, even though because of crop failure, the sale of products during the report year did not justify this classification. If the income from sales of each of two products was the same and each was 40 percent or more of the value of farm products, the farm was classed as of the type more prevalent in the county. A farm meeting the definition of both part-time and self-sufficing was classified as part-time.

In general, the classifications followed those used in the 1930 census, but there were a few differences; e. g., potatoes were classed by the census under Crop-specialty and by this study under Truck; tobacco was classed under Crop-specialty by the census but as a separate type in this study; wheat was classed under Cash-grain by the census whereas it was a separate type in this study; and a few other differences of less importance.

**Food check list.**—See Supplementary Schedule, Food Check List.

**Food expenditures, family (12-month schedule).**—Expenditures for all food consumed by members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and by paid household help and guests fed from family food supplies. Expenditures for boarders' food and food for paid farm help were deducted. (The amount deducted was computed by multiplying the total number of unit-meals served to such persons by average expenditures per food-expenditure unit-meal.)

**Food at home.**—Expenditures for all food purchased for consumption at family and vacation homes and as meals carried from home. Expenditures for feed for pets were excluded.

**Food away from home.**—Meals and lunches bought at work or school; meals bought while traveling or on vacation and other meals away from home (except those purchased on a business trip for which there was reimbursement by employer); board for children away at school; between-meal food and drink, such as ice cream, candy, beverages, bought and consumed away from home. Expenditures for items such as coffee or milk bought to supplement meals carried from home, were included. Expenditures for food away from home included in many cases some outlay for service and entertainment as well as for food.

**Food-expenditure unit.**—The money value of the food of a moderately active man was taken as a unit and expressed as 1.0. Scales of numbers representing the relative money value of the food of household members of other ages and activity were devised. Two different scales have been used in this study, a fairly detailed one for use with supplementary 7-day food schedules, and a much condensed modification of this, for use with the 12-month income and expenditure schedules. See Methodology, p. 372, for scales and their derivation.

To obtain the average money value of food per food-expenditure unit-meal for a specific family, the product of the number of meals served each individual multiplied by the appropriate factor (relative money value) shown in the pertinent scale for that individual, was obtained for each household member. The sum of such products for the various individuals gave the number of food-expenditure unit-meals to which the household was equivalent. Aggregate money value of food divided by the aggregate number of food-expenditure unit-meals gave the average money value per unit-meal for the household.

To obtain an average of money value per food-expenditure unit-meal for a group of families (such as an income class, or family-type group), the averages obtained for each family in the group were added; the sum was divided by the total number of families. Thus all families were given equal weight in the computation, regardless of the number of food-expenditure unit-meals to which each family was equivalent.

**Food groups.**—The classification of foods into groups having similar nutritive value or significance. See Methodology, Classification of Foods.

**Food, home-produced.**—See Income, Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

**Food, money value of.**—The sum of expenditures for all purchased food and the imputed money value of home-produced food and food received as gift or pay. Home-produced foods and other food received without direct expenditure were valued at prices families would have paid, had they purchased food of similar quality and quantity from neighbors or other likely place of purchase.

**Food received as gift or pay.**—Foods such as garden produce, poultry, eggs, baked goods, jellies, or milk, received as gift or pay. Included also were foods brought home by a proprietor or employee of a store; meals furnished by an employer without charge; and free meals received as guest in excess of those furnished to guests.

**Food record.**—See Supplementary Schedule, Food Record.

**Grade of diet.**—Diets were classified as excellent, good, fair, or poor on the basis of their content of each of the nutrients. See p. 82 for specifications for each grade.

**Home-produced food, value of.**—See Income, Farm-furnished Products Used by Family.

TABLE 74.—COMPUTATION OF INCOME: *Methods of computing family income from schedule entries for income and consumption samples, farm families*

Income description	Derivation of income data	
	Income sample	Consumption sample
Total family income.....	Sum of A and B.....	Corrected sum of A and B.
A. Farm income (net).....	A. Sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.....	A. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 plus or minus 3.
1. Money income.....	1. Difference between a and b.....	1. Corrected difference between a and b.
a. Gross income.....	a. Reported gross income.....	a. Same as income sample.
b. Expenditures.....	b. Reported major items of farm expenditures, except farm use of family automobile.	b. Reported major items plus other <sup>1</sup> items of farm expenditures.
2. Value of farm products used by family.	2. Sum of a, b, and c.....	2. Corrected sum of a, b, and c.
a. Food, home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced.	a. Reported value of food home-produced, minus value of home-produced food served farm help and boarders.
b. Housing furnished by farm.	b. Computed value of year's occupancy of farm dwelling.	b. Same as income sample.
c. Fuel and other non-food products furnished by farm for family use.	c. Reported value of fuel and other nonfood products furnished by farm.	c. Same as income sample.
3. Net change in value of livestock owned and of crops stored.	3. Reported net change in value (increase minus decrease) during the report year of livestock owned and crops stored for sale.	3. Same as income sample.
B. Money income (net) from sources other than farm.	B. Sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.....	B. Corrected sum of 1 and 2 minus 3.
1. Earnings from employment.	1. Sum of a and b.....	1. Corrected sum of a and b.
a. Occupations other than keeping roomers and boarders.	a. Reported net earnings.....	a. Reported net earnings minus other <sup>1</sup> items of occupational expenditures.
b. Keeping roomers and boarders.	b. Difference between (1) and (2).	b. Corrected difference between (1) and (2).
(1) Gross income.....	(1) Reported gross income.....	(1) Same as income sample.
(2) Expense for boarders' food.	(2) Estimated from previous studies. <sup>2</sup>	(2) Computed from reported total food expenditures and number of meals served to boarders.
2. Money income (not earnings) from sources other than operated farm.	2. Reported money income from interest and dividends, profits, rents from property, pensions, annuities, gifts, and other sources.	2. Same as income sample.
3. Business losses other than from operating farm.	3. Reported net losses from business other than farming, not elsewhere deducted.	3. Same as income sample.

<sup>1</sup> These were items of occupational expenditures reported as family expenditures, such as: Automobile expenditures chargeable to business, other transportation chargeable to business, food expenditures for farm help, dues to business associations, technical books and periodicals.

<sup>2</sup> These estimates were made from data collected in the Study of Consumption and Money Disbursements of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Lower Salaried Clerical Workers, conducted by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1934-35.

**Household.**—In this report on food, all persons who had meals with the family during the year, including, in addition to members of the economic family, the following nonfamily members: Boarders, tourists or transients, paid household help, paid farm help, nurse for the sick, and guests. Meals furnished to household help were considered part of family food expenditures. Meals furnished to boarders and farm help were considered business expenditures.

**Household size**—Except for expenditures for food and money value of all food, which are reported in terms of the consumption of the economic family (including paid household help and guests), all data on food in this report pertain to the household as the unit rather than the economic family as the unit. All computations of household size for purposes of dietary analyses were based on the total number of meals served, including those served to guests, boarders, paid help, and others as well as to members of the economic family. The size of the household has been computed on several bases, including week-equivalent persons, food-

expenditure units, and several nutrition units, such as food-energy units, protein units, calcium units, or vitamin A units. See Methodology for scales of equivalents, and use made of each measure of household size. Brief descriptions follow:

**Week-equivalent person.**—One person in the household for 21 meals or several persons consuming an aggregate of 21 meals. Thus seven guests in the household for three meals each would count as one week-equivalent person.

**Food-expenditure unit.**—The expenditure for the food of a moderately active adult expressed as 1.0 was taken as a unit, and scales of numbers were devised to represent the relative expenditures for the food of individuals of other ages and activity. Two different scales of equivalents have been used in this study, a fairly detailed one with supplementary 7-day food schedules, and a condensed modification of this with the 12-month family and expenditure schedules. (See Methodology, Food-expenditure Units.)

**Nutrition unit.**—This general term refers to any one of a series of units for specific nutrients, such as protein, calcium, or vitamin A. In determining household size in nutrition units, food allowances (with reference to each nutrient separately) were expressed as 1.0 for the moderately active man, and scales of numbers were devised to show the relative allowances for other household members. (See Methodology, Nutrition Units.)

**Income.**—The term income was limited to current income for the year, excluding funds made available to the family through liquidation of capital assets, through borrowing, or through the accumulation of debt. It included net money and nonmoney income (housing, food, fuel, etc.) from the farm, net money earnings from employment other than operating the home farm, and net money income from sources other than earnings.

Because the expenditure schedule supplied data for calculating net income in addition to those appearing on the family-income schedule, the income figures by which income and expenditure schedules were classified differed slightly. In computing the adjusted income figures (used in the analysis of consumption), adjustments were made for automobile and other transportation expenditures chargeable to business and for other minor occupational expenditures (farm and nonfarm), as dues to business associations, technical books, and journals; the money value of food served to farm help; and for differences between estimated and actual money value of food served to boarders.

The two methods of computing income are shown in table 74. Brief definitions of some of the items included in these income computations follow. For further detail see Methodology and Glossary of volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1 and Part 2, Farm Series.

**A. Farm income, net.**—Sum of 1, 2, and 3.

1. *Farm money income, net.*—Gross money income received from farm (including receipts from sale of farm products; government payments in connection with agricultural programs; and income from work off the farm involving the use of farm equipment) *minus* money expenditures for farm operations.

2. *Farm nonmoney income, net.*—Includes a and b below:

a. Farm-furnished products used by family, value of.—Estimated value obtained by multiplying the quantity of products used, as reported by the family, by a price estimated for each locality. Price estimates were based upon what a sample of farm families in the locality reported they would have paid had they bought products of similar quality and quantity from neighbors, or from the most likely place of purchase. This method of valuation gives a higher figure than that obtained when valuation is based on farm prices or wholesale market prices. Products included were: Milk, cream, eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes, garden produce, fruit, other food such as sirups and grain products; fuel and other products, such as tobacco and ice.

b. Occupancy of farm dwelling, value of.—Value of the year's occupancy was arbitrarily set at 9 percent of the estimated present value of the dwelling on an owned farm, and 11 percent of the estimated value of the dwelling on a rented farm, except in the Southeast and in California, where 10 and 12 percent were used because of the more rapid depreciation of farm houses. These percentages were based on interest rates, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return on money invested. In estimating the present value of the house, its

replacement value, as estimated by the family, was reduced to present value by taking account of the age of the house and the family's estimate of its remaining years of usefulness. For example, if the probable replacement value of the house was \$1,600, its probable life 40 years, and its present age 10 years, its estimated value would be \$1,200 (\$1,600 divided by 40, multiplied by 30).

3. *Crops stored and livestock owned, net change.*—Net increase or decrease in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned between the beginning and end of the report year. Only differences in value due to quantity changes were included; differences in value due to price changes were excluded.

**B. Money income from sources other than the operated farm, net.** Sum of the net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise, from keeping roomers and boarders, and from the sale of home-made products; other net money income from nonfarm sources, such as rent from property, interest, and dividends from investments.

**Income sample.**—See Methodology, p. 350.

**Native-Negro family.**—Any family in which both the husband and wife were Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

**Native-white family.**—Any family in which both the husband and wife were white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

**Nonfamily members.**—See Household and Economic Family.

**No report.**—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if there was no report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income, or if the family was unable to report on any of the main expenditure groups; such as clothing or automobile expenditures. A schedule was accepted for tabulation, however, if there was no report on an item of relatively small importance, such as the number of guests entertained during the year, or expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group. In the latter case, it was assumed that entries of no report rather than zero meant that the family had some expenditure for the items but was unable to say how much. In tabulating the data, the total expenditure reported was allocated to the individual items of expenditure on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items. Adjustment for no-report entries was made only in this food report on data from the 12-month expenditure schedules.

**Nutrition unit.**—See Household Size, and Methodology, Nutrition Units.

**Occupational classification.**—Only farm families in one occupational group, farm-operator (as distinguished from farm laborers and paid managers), were studied except in the Southeast where sharecroppers were studied separately. However, earnings of farm family members from work not pertaining to the farm enterprise were classified as business and professional, clerical, or wage-earner, according to the procedure followed for city and village families. No data on occupational classification of nonfarm enterprises are given in this report on food.

**Paid help, farm.**—Farm employees living in the household were considered as members of the household. Their food was included in all sections of this report that deal with the household as a unit, but was excluded in sections that deal with the economic family as a unit. The value of their food was deducted as a farm business expenditure in determining the adjusted family income. (See Income.) It was not included in figures on the money value of the food of the economic family.

**Persons per economic family.**—See Family Type.

**Record card.**—Schedule used for the random sample of addresses visited. It shows color, nativity, whether the family included both husband and wife, whether married for more than a year, and other qualifications affecting eligibility for the family-income schedule. See Methodology, p. 348.

**Relief family.**—Family in which any member received direct relief in cash or kind at any time during the report year; work relief from public or private agencies; charity donation received upon proof of need; any pension of noncontributory type paid upon proof of need. Receipt of money from a son in Civilian Conservation Corps was considered direct relief. Earnings from the National Youth Administration were not considered relief.

**Report year.**—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. If more than one 12-month schedule was filled, the year reported was the same on all schedules for a family.

**Sales tax on food.**—The tax paid in addition to the regular purchase price of food. When paid at a percentage rate for all foods, as specified by State regulations, the amount was computed for the total food expenditure and added to the money value of the food for the week. If the tax was paid only on certain items, it was added to the cost of each item concerned.

**Samples and sampling.**—See Methodology, Population Groups Included in the Farm Sample, and Collection Procedures.

**Schedule.**—See specific kind of schedule, such as Family-income Schedule, Expenditure Schedule, or Supplementary Schedule.

**Sharecropper.**—Farmer in the Southeast who rented land on shares and was furnished work animals and, in some cases equipment by the farm operator. The operator usually made the important decisions relating to the operation of the farm and supervised operations. The sharecropper was thus a type of laborer who was paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produced, his share usually being half the crop or less.

**Supplementary schedule.**—Requested only from families that furnished expenditure schedules and were willing to give the necessary additional details regarding food, clothing, or furnishings. Brief descriptions of the two types of supplementary food schedules follow:

**Food check list.**—A schedule used to obtain information on quantities and money value of food consumed by the household during the week preceding the interview. The number of meals furnished to household members of differing age and sex was also recorded. (See schedule form, pp. 381-382.)

**Food record.**—A record of the weight or other measure of each kind of food consumed by the household during 1 week. An inventory was taken of the weight or other measure of each kind of food on hand at the beginning and end of the week. A daily record was kept of the weight of all foods brought into the house during that period, and of the number of meals served to each household member including guests, boarders, and paid help. A record of the age, height, weight, and day-by-day occupations of each person fed also was included. These records were used for the study of adequacy of diets. (See forms pp. 383-385.)

**Type of family.**—See Family Type.

**Type of farm.**—See Farm Type.

**Value of family living.**—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and other goods and services received without direct expenditure, concerning which data were obtained on the schedule. For farm families value of living included total expenditures for living; the value of food, fuel, and other goods received from the farm, including occupancy of farm dwelling; value of housing from a rent-free farm; value of nonfarm family housing, fuel, ice, and food received without direct payment; and value of clothing received as gift or pay.

It is recognized that this figure for value of family living does not represent total value, since it does not include value of all goods received without direct expenditure (furnishings, automobiles, and radios were among those omitted); nor does it include value of services provided by family members or the services received free from others.

**Value of home-produced food.**—See Income, Farm-furnished Products Used by the Family.

**Value per meal per food-expenditure unit.**—Average money value of all food, purchased food, and home-produced food in terms of food-expenditure unit-meals. See Food-expenditure Unit.

**Year-equivalent person.**—See Family Type.

