



MINISTRY OF FOOD

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# Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1951

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY  
COMMITTEE

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1953

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DOMESTIC  
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AND EXPENDITURE,  
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# Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1951

ERRATA

## CORRIGENDA

Since the publication of the Annual Report for 1951 errors have been found in several of the tables: none of these is sufficiently large to affect the conclusions of the Report. The opportunity has, however, been taken to revise the vitamin C figures for the first half of the year in accordance with the revised tables of food composition adopted when the technique of the Survey was improved in the middle of 1951.

**Table 24.** Vitamin C figures should read:

	Social Class					All Classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.	O.A.P.	
January-February ...	269	238	193	175	149	202
April-May ...	303	244	183	206	173	193

**Table 25, p. 35.** Footnote (a) for Includes read Excludes.

**Table 29.** Vitamin C figures should read:

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.	O.A.P.
1951 ...	286	240	188	191	160
Change ...	+61	+28	+23	+51	+34

**Paragraph 60, line 6.** For 21 read 14.

**Paragraph 61, line 12.** For 44 read 33.

**Paragraph 62, line 13.** For -6 read +5.

**Tables 32 and 33.** For Liquid Milk read All Milk.

**Table 42.** Vitamin C figures should read:

	No Children or Adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and Children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
				January-February...	239	213	156
April-May ...	256	163	147	238	199	194	140

**Tables 44 and 45.** For Milk read Liquid Milk. For Fats read Fats—rationed.

**Table 48.** Vitamin C figures should read:

	No Children or Adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and Children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
				1951...	248	188	151
Change ...	+52	+14	+15	+29	+24	+28	+25

### Appendix D

**Tables 1, 3, 4, 7, 8.** For Bacon read All bacon.

**Tables 5, 6, 9, 10.** For Bacon read Bacon—rationed.

**Table 1.** For Coffee-essences read Coffee-extracts.

Table	Line	Column	Original figure	Revised figure	Table	Line	Column	Original figure	Revised figure
5 ...	9	1	180	202	44 (p. 58)...	3	2	7.7	7.9
	9	2	162	193		8	6	2.4	2.9
12 ...	7	7	-6	-9		9	1	20.8	21.0
23 ...	18	4	58.6	58.9		10	1	8.0	7.7
23 (p. 32)	13	4	79.2	81.2		10	3	6.8	6.3
25 ...	2	1	28.1	28.3		11	5	19.4	18.4
	3	3	3.0	2.9		13	5	3.3	4.3
	3	4	2.7	2.9		19	7	14.3	14.8
	3	5	3.1	2.7		22	4	9.1	10.1
	4	4	2.8	3.1		22	5	10.2	9.9
	10	2	7.7	8.0		22	7	10.0	10.2
	10	3	8.1	7.9					
25 (p. 36) ...	3	4	13.9	15.8	45... ..	10	3	+39	+44
	4	4	5.3	6.2		16	6	-24	-8
26 ...	3	1	-7	-4		19	5	+18	+11
	4	4	-1	-17	45 (p. 60)...	21	5	-30	-9
	13	2	-8	...	47... ..	6	5	+15	+12
	17	4	-7	+6		19	5	1.58	1.68
	18	4	-22	-10		21	1	15.2	15.5
28 ...	16	1	4,181	4,140				s. d.	s. d.
29 ...	15	1	+7	+13	49... ..	1	3	16 10	16 8
31 ...	7	4	-15	-5		3	3	17 7	17 5
	8	4	-6	-2		4	3	17 1	16 11
32 ...	2	6	24.4	24.7		4	7	12 9	12 11
	13	3	33.1	35.1		6	3	17 6	17 4
	14	6	18.8	13.8		6	7	13 0	13 2
	15	2	36.1	34.1		7	3	17 0	16 10
	19	1	25.6	28.6		9	3	17 7	17 5
	29	6	223.7	224.7	App. D				
33 ...	9	1	+44	+33	2 (p. 95)...	11	2	10.38	10.33
	11	5	-4	-14		22	3	0.44	0.04
	15	2	+21	+14	3 (p. 98)...	9	7	11.66	11.47
	19	1	-6	+5		9	11	11.61	11.71
39 ...	15	7	72	74		10	7	13.76	13.95
40 (p. 52) ...	16	8	9.2	8.2		10	11	16.17	16.07
	28	8	16.7	26.7	3 (p. 99)...	3	6	28.08	20.08
41 ...	4	2	34.7	33.7					
44 ...	2	2	28.4	23.9	5 (p. 103)	12	8	14.59	13.59
	3	5	3.7	2.6		14	8	17.21	16.21
	3	6	2.5	2.4		15	3	55.12	55.34
44 (p. 58) ...	2	3	15.7	16.2		17	3	17.84	17.62
					9 (p. 110)	1	3	44.4	4.44
					(p. 111)	13	14	12.57	12.70
					10 (p. 112)	15	14	16.87	17.00
					10 (p. 113)	13	1	9.30	9.38
						13	5	2.81	2.84

Line and column numbers refer to figures in tables.

MINISTRY OF FOOD  
October 1954

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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## PREFACE

In 1951 the National Food Survey, which was instituted by the Ministry of Food in 1940<sup>1</sup>, completed its second year using a national sample representative of the whole population<sup>2</sup>. With a sample of this nature it is possible to make comparisons between the diets of households of different social classes and of different family composition. Such comparisons are clearly so important that, in the preparation of the present Report, additional data have been analysed which have enabled a fuller picture to be presented of these aspects of food consumption.

In view of the greater refinement in the methods of analysis which this has involved, increasing attention has had to be directed to the representative character of the original records. In the light of the first year's experience of operating a fully national sample a number of improvements in sampling technique were suggested, details of which are described in the Appendix to the Report. In order that the survey should benefit from these improvements as quickly as possible, they were introduced in June, 1951. Consequently it has been necessary in the text to deal separately with each half of the year. To ensure continuity appropriate summaries for the year as a whole have, however, been included. In other respects the Report follows the lines adopted in 1950. The general arrangement of the text is shown in the list of contents.

The preparation of the present volume has again been undertaken jointly by Mr. W. L. Kendall, who has been responsible for the general design and for the sections on food consumption data, and Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, who has prepared the sections on energy value and nutrient composition. The Committee desire to express their indebtedness to these two officers of the Ministry, as well as to their colleagues in the Ministry's Statistics and Intelligence Division and Scientific Adviser's Division, for the most competent manner in which they have implemented the Committee's recommendations.

Finally the Ministry and the Committee desire once again to express their indebtedness to the many housewives who, with the assistance of the field staff of the London Press Exchange, have provided the information on which the Survey is based.

NORMAN C. WRIGHT,  
*Chairman,*

National Food Survey Committee

October, 1953

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<sup>1</sup> As explained in the First Report of the National Food Survey Committee, H.M.S.O. 1951.

<sup>2</sup> See Annual Report for 1950, H.M.S.O. 1952.



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Annual Report for 1950<sup>1</sup> provided for the first time analyses of household food budgets based on a national sample, making possible a description of the diets of the different social classes and of households with different family composition. The present Report summarizes the Survey records for 1951. It includes, for the first time, a comparison of the diet of all social classes and of different types of families with the corresponding results for the previous year. In the 1950 Report, comparison with previous years was only possible on the basis of the urban working class diets and special tables were included in the Report for this purpose. Seasonal changes were also discussed in the 1950 Report, although on an admittedly limited basis. With a few exceptions, they are not considered in the present Report, but the data now available from June 1951 onwards will eventually make possible a more precise analysis of seasonal changes than has hitherto been attempted. The present Report again includes a discussion of the nutritional significance of the data.

2. During 1951 the Survey methods were further improved<sup>2</sup>, the principal changes being the reintroduction of a monthly survey in place of the Survey conducted during two months of each quarter in 1950, and the discontinuance of the weighing of larder stocks except for foods largely produced by the household for its own use. These changes came into operation in June 1951 and have made it possible to obtain a larger, more continuous and more representative sample. But the results for the second half of 1951, particularly those for expenditure, are in consequence not fully comparable with those for the earlier months. For this reason, it has not been possible to compute national average figures for the whole of 1951 and other methods of comparing 1951 with 1950 have been used. These are, principally, the tabulation of the "quarterly" averages on the two months basis during 1950 and 1951, the detailed comparison of the first two survey periods in each year, and the broad comparison of general levels at the concluding period of each year.

3. One further problem affecting all sections of the Report may be mentioned here. This concerns the grouping of foods for the purposes of summary and comment. In the basic tabulations of the log-book data, foods are classified into 106 items, and this grouping was in the main adhered to for the general tables published in the 1950 Report as Appendix D. This series is continued in the present Report for the survey periods of 1951 which are on a similar basis to those of 1950, that is, January-February and April-May. The relevant table is Table 1 in Appendix D. Similar detail for all households is also given, as quarterly averages, for the period commencing July 1951, when the new methods were introduced (Table 2 in Appendix D). But it has been decided to use a shorter classification of 26 items in the discussion of social class and family composition differences.

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<sup>1</sup> *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1950.* Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, H.M. Stationery Office, 1952.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix A.

## II. THE HOUSEHOLD DIET IN 1951

### FOOD SUPPLIES, 1951

4. Supplies of food in the country, which had been increasing during the previous year, began to decline towards the end of 1950. This trend continued into 1951 with the result that some reduction in ration levels was unavoidable. At the same time, the general level of food prices, which had been steadily rising, now rose at an increased rate.

5. Supplies from abroad had already been affected by the balance of payment difficulties and by the sharp deterioration in the United Kingdom's terms of trade, before the special cuts in the import programme, which were introduced at the end of 1951, were made.

The average monthly imports of meat and shell eggs, for example, during the first six months of 1951, were, respectively 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. lower than the monthly average for the whole of 1950. The position was aggravated by the effects of the cold and wet weather on home food production. This country experienced the wettest growing season since 1919 and, for example, the egg flush was so disappointing that it was not possible to allow retailers to sell eggs off the ration for a few weeks as in 1950. Slightly less wheat and substantially fewer potatoes were moved off the farms in 1951, compared with 1949, when food supplies generally were better, but the number of livestock purchased for slaughter, with the exception of sheep and lambs, markedly increased.

6. The effects of these changes at home and abroad are summarized first in Table 1. The supply levels are shown for 1949, 1950 and 1951 with the last two expressed as percentages of the previous year. By 1951, there were small increases over 1949 for dairy products, meat of all kinds (although not to the extent obtaining in 1950), oils and fats, vegetables other than potatoes, and pulses and nuts. Large decreases are shown for fish, poultry and game as one group, and for grain products; at the same time, supplies of eggs and potatoes were slightly lower.

TABLE 1  
Changes in Supplies of Principal Foods(a), 1950 and 1951

*Increases or decreases on previous year*

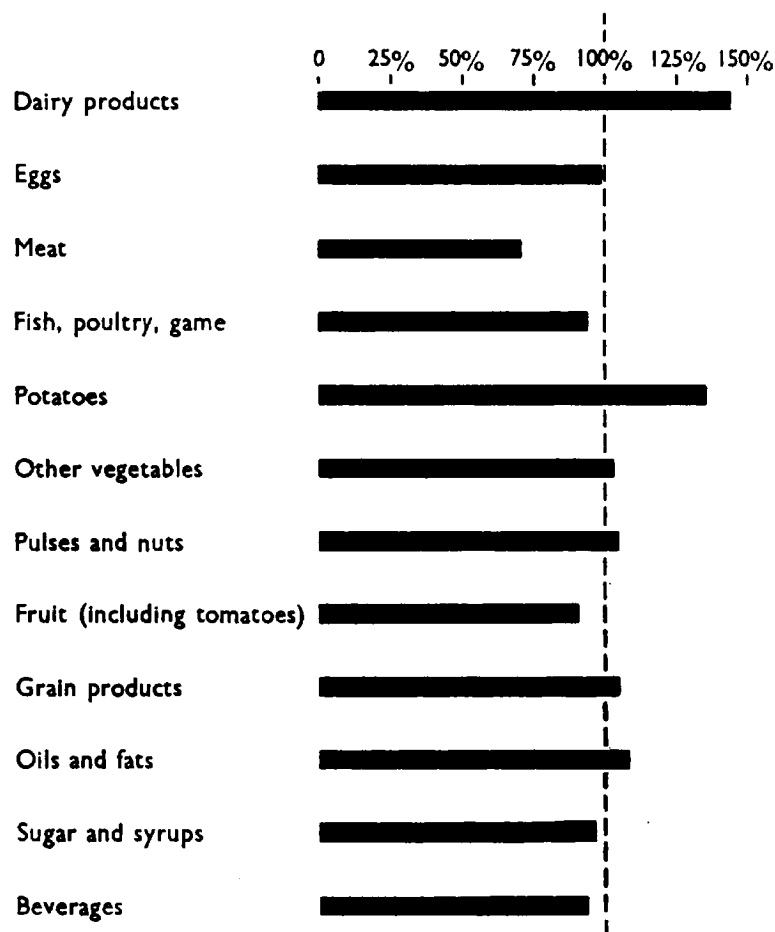
lb. per head per annum

	1949	1950	Change on 1949	1951	Change on 1950
			Per cent.		Per cent.
Dairy products, excluding butter (as milk solids) ... ..	52.7	54.3	+ 3	54.8	+ 1
Meat (edible weight) ... ..	75.4	95.8	+27	76.5	-20
Fish, poultry, game (edible weight)... ..	34.4	27.1	-21	30.1	+11
Eggs (total shell egg equivalent) ... ..	28.3	31.4	+11	27.6	-12
Oils and fats ... ..	47.3	47.7	+ 1	49.5	+ 4
Sugar and syrup ... ..	91.2	83.3	- 9	92.4	+11
Potatoes ... ..	258.3	246.4	- 5	239.6	- 3
Pulses, nuts, etc. ... ..	9.3	11.2	+20	10.3	- 8
Fruit, including tomatoes ... ..	131.6	124.1	- 6	129.2	+ 4
Vegetables other than potatoes ... ..	110.2	108.1	- 2	111.9	+ 4
Cereal products ... ..	240.5	222.8	- 7	221.1	- 1
Beverages ... ..	11.6	11.2	- 3	11.1	- 1

(a) Estimates for Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom, Ministry of Food Bulletin 1953, No. 720.

7. Compared with 1950, the marked changes in 1951 were a fall in meat supplies, with a compensating increase in the fish and poultry groups<sup>1</sup>, and a fall in the supply of eggs. Supplies of sugar and syrups improved. In Chart I, 1951 levels are shown as percentages of the pre-war levels. It will be seen that the only important food groups which had neither reached nor exceeded, the pre-war level were meat and fish, fruit and sugar. Since the estimates are on a per head basis, allowance has been made for the growth of the population.

**CHART I**  
**Changes in supplies of principal groups of foods:**  
**1951 as percentage of pre-war**



8. Since meat supplies showed the greatest change over the three years, details of this group are of special interest. Table 2 shows the variations since 1949. During 1949 to 1951, supplies of beef, mutton and lamb fell by 18 per cent., and those of pork, canned meat, bacon and ham increased by 60 per cent. Beef supplies were 28 per cent. less in 1951 than in 1950, and mutton and lamb supplies 39 per cent. less. Supplies of all meat were 20 per cent. less.

<sup>1</sup> But compare details of consumption of fish alone in paragraphs 16, 19 and 21 below.

**TABLE 2**  
**Supplies of Meat, 1949 to 1951**

				lb. per head per annum				
				1949	1950	Change on 1949	1951	Change on 1950
						Per cent.		Per cent.
Beef (mainly bone in)	...	...	...	38.1	46.7	+23	33.7	-28
Mutton and lamb	...	...	...	21.9	25.1	+15	15.4	-39
Pork	...	...	...	2.4	4.3	+79	4.5	+5
Offals	...	...	...	6.7	6.5	-3	6.7	+3
Canned meat	...	...	...	5.3	8.5	+60	10.1	+19
Bacon and ham	...	...	...	13.6	21.4	+57	19.4	-9
<b>Total (edible weight only)</b>	...	...	...	<b>75.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>+27</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>-20</b>

9. The comparison of ration allowances over the same period reflects the changing supply conditions.

**TABLE 3**  
**Average Weekly Rations, 1949, 1950 and 1951**

				1949	1950	1951	1951 compared with 1950	
								Per cent.
Fresh carcase meat	...	...	d.	13.8	17.5	14.0	-3.5	-20
Canned corned beef	...	...	d.	0.7	1.3	0.6	-0.7	-54
Bacon	...	...	oz.	2.4	4.4	3.9	-0.5	-11
Butter	...	...	oz.	3.5	4.4	3.7	-0.7	-16
Margarine	...	...	oz.	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Cooking fat	...	...	oz.	2.1	2.1	2.0	-0.1	-5
Cheese	...	...	oz.	1.8	2.0	2.0	0	0
Sugar (including bonuses)	...	...	oz.	11.4	10.5	11.8	+1.3	+12
Tea	...	...	oz.	2.0	2.3	2.0	-0.3	-15

10. At the same time, prices were rising at an increasing rate. Between December 1950 and December 1951, the interim index of retail prices recorded an increase of 12 per cent. for all items and 16 per cent. for the food items alone. This was the largest increase in food prices for any year since the end of the war.

### GENERAL FEATURES OF THE HOUSEHOLD DIET, 1951

#### Level of the diet

11. The changes in the survey methods introduced in June 1951 caused the recorded *expenditure* levels to rise by an amount in excess of the usual seasonal increase and of any expected longer term trends in expenditure, and larder stock withdrawals to fall by a similar amount<sup>1</sup>. For purposes of comparison more reliable results are obtained by calculating the *value of consumption* at the two periods. Value of consumption is arrived at by taking into account

<sup>1</sup> As explained in Appendix A, this is to be expected from a simplified log procedure taking up less of the housewife's time and making her less conscious of her food stocks (compare paragraph 51 in *The Urban Working-class Household Diet, 1940 to 1949*, H.M. Stationery Office, 1951).

the estimated value of larder stock withdrawals and of supplies of foods, from gardens or similar sources, called in this Report "free" foods. If changes are measured in this way, effects attributable to the alteration in survey technique during the course of 1951 are almost wholly removed<sup>1</sup>, but not sufficiently to warrant annual averages<sup>2</sup>. Levels reached during the corresponding period of 1951 are compared with those of the final survey period of 1950 and the result is shown below.

	October to November, 1950	October to November, 1951	Increase
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Total value of consumption per head per week ... ..	16 4	19 4	18

12. The increase in the value of consumption from one year's end to the other was of the same order as the recorded increase in retail prices<sup>3</sup> so that the general level of the diet appears to have been maintained. This is confirmed by the detailed comparison which is possible for the earlier months of each year<sup>4</sup>; but this general result masks a number of important changes in the composition of the diet during the year. These are discussed in the remaining paragraphs of this section.

#### Composition of the diet

13. A summary of the records covering comparable periods during 1950 and 1951 is set out in Table 4 and in Chart II for

- (a) *consumption*: total purchases and "free" foods, with adjustments for larder stock withdrawals;
- (b) *expenditure*: the value of purchased quantities; and
- (c) *value of consumption*: the quantities under (a) expressed at current prices.

14. Comparisons can be made precisely up to the second period in 1951. For the last two periods of 1951, expenditure records reflect the smaller use by the housewife of larder stocks during the survey week, after the introduction of the new technique, with a corresponding increase in expenditure. The consumption records are more comparable.

15. From the Chart it is apparent that the main changes in the composition of the diet from 1950 to 1951 were the reduced consumption of eggs, meat and, in a less degree, fats; and the increased consumption of fish, vegetables other than potatoes, fruit and sugar and preserves. There was little change in the consumption of milk, cheese (in view of the small quantities involved) and potatoes (apart from seasonal changes). But the value of consumption rose for all items except eggs.

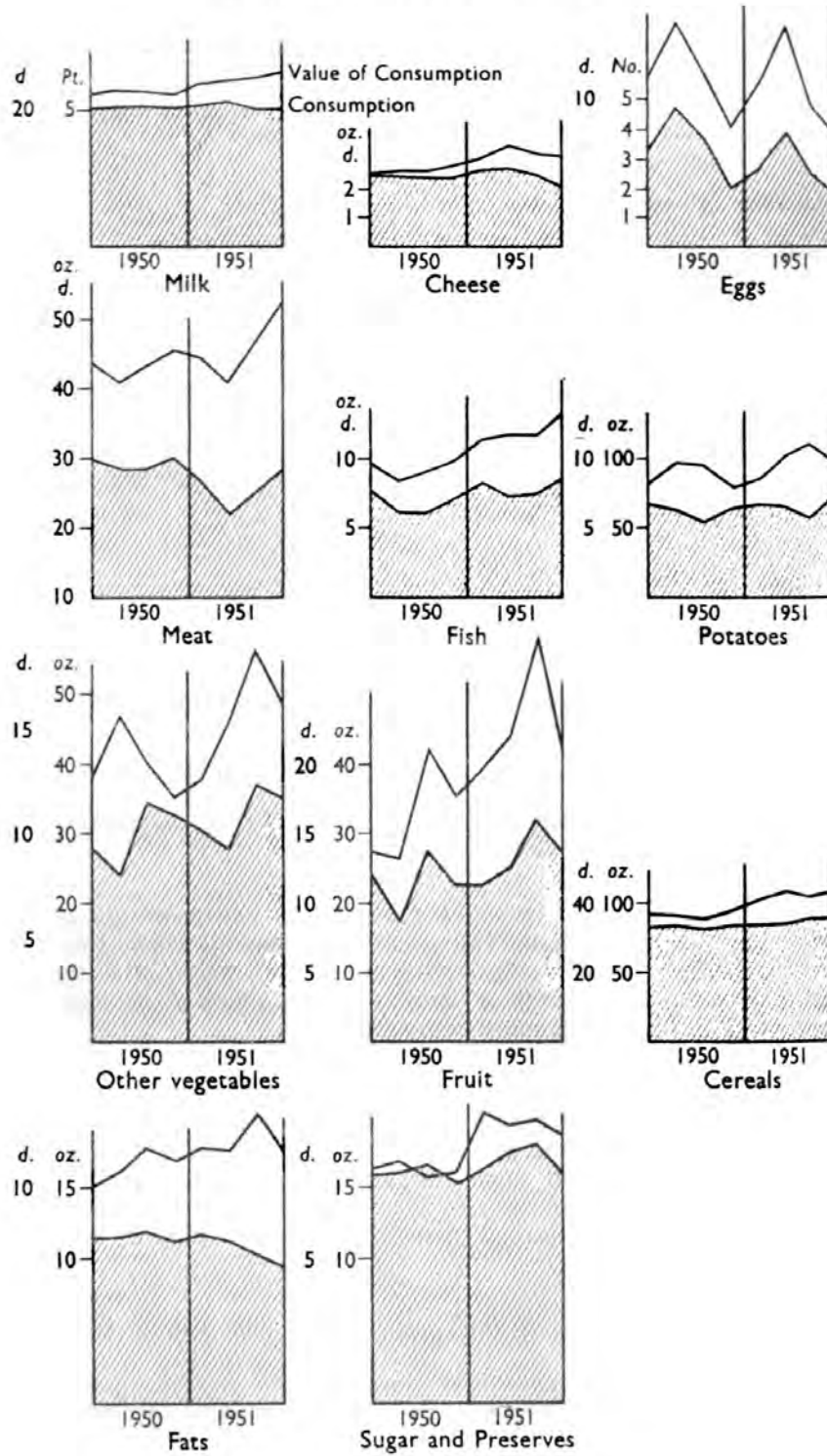
<sup>1</sup> The new procedure records stock quantities less fully than the earlier methods. See Appendix A.

<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 4 above.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 10 above.

<sup>4</sup> Paragraph 20 below.

**CHART II**  
**Household Diets 1950 and 1951**  
**Consumption and Value of Consumption**  
*Average of first two months each quarter*





**TABLE 4**  
**Composition of the Household Diet 1950 and 1951**

per head per week

	1950				1951			
	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	July- Aug.	Oct.- Nov.	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	July- Aug.(b)	Oct.- Nov.(b)
<b>MILK(a)—</b>								
Consumption ... pt.	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2
Expenditure ... d.	21.3	21.8	21.3	21.1	22.7	22.4	24.9	25.2
Value of consumption ... d.	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.4	24.2	24.6	25.4	25.8
<b>CHEESE—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Expenditure ... d.	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Value of consumption ... d.	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3
<b>EGGS—</b>								
Consumption ... No.	3.2	5.0	3.8	2.1	2.8	4.2	2.7	1.9
Expenditure ... d.	9.1	13.4	9.4	6.0	8.7	11.1	8.9	7.4
Value of consumption ... d.	11.6	16.3	12.4	8.3	11.6	15.9	10.7	8.6
<b>MEAT—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	30.5	28.8	29.3	30.8	26.7	23.8	25.4	29.6
Expenditure ... d.	40.1	39.8	42.0	43.6	39.9	37.4	47.3	52.8
Value of consumption ... d.	42.3	40.9	43.8	45.6	44.2	41.2	47.7	53.3
<b>FISH—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	7.4	6.1	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.3	7.4	8.2
Expenditure ... d.	8.7	7.6	7.6	8.9	10.8	11.2	11.3	13.0
Value of consumption ... d.	9.2	8.0	8.8	9.3	11.2	11.6	11.4	13.1
<b>POTATOES—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	68.7	66.3	56.3	65.4	66.0	62.7	55.4	70.2
Expenditure ... d.	7.4	9.2	7.9	6.7	7.0	8.6	9.4	8.6
Value of consumption ... d.	8.0	9.9	9.5	7.8	8.1	10.2	10.6	9.6
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	27.5	24.0	34.9	32.5	30.9	27.9	37.1	35.4
Expenditure ... d.	11.1	13.6	9.2	9.5	10.6	12.8	14.6	13.7
Value of consumption ... d.	12.9	15.6	13.8	11.8	12.9	15.4	18.9	16.4
<b>FRUIT—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	23.0	17.1	27.9	23.4	23.0	25.6	32.7	26.7
Expenditure ... d.	11.8	11.2	18.3	14.9	14.3	17.4	27.2	18.9
Value of consumption ... d.	13.3	13.0	20.9	17.4	19.0	21.5	30.5	20.8
<b>CEREALS—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	82.3	82.6	80.4	81.3	81.4	82.8	85.6	85.6
Expenditure ... d.	31.8	33.9	32.7	35.0	34.7	37.9	41.1	42.5
Value of consumption ... d.	37.1	36.4	35.7	38.2	41.0	41.8	41.2	42.5

(a) Includes condensed and dried milk.

(b) See paragraph 14 in the text.

	1950				1951			
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.(a)	Oct.-Nov.(a)
<b>FATS—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	11·5	11·6	11·9	11·5	11·9	11·5	10·5	9·8
Expenditure ... d.	9·2	10·1	10·7	10·7	10·4	10·8	13·7	12·2
Value of consumption ... d.	10·4	11·0	12·0	11·7	12·1	12·1	13·7	12·2
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>								
Consumption ... oz.	16·4	16·5	17·0	15·9	16·6	18·0	18·7	16·2
Expenditure ... d.	7·6	8·3	7·8	7·5	7·6	9·2	9·9	9·4
Value of consumption ... d.	8·4	8·6	8·2	8·2	10·2	10·0	10·0	9·5
<b>OTHER FOODS—</b>								
Expenditure ... d.	11·0	10·7	9·4	10·6	12·2	11·6	14·6	16·4
Value of consumption ... d.	11·6	11·6	10·3	11·4	13·4	11·9	14·6	16·4
<b>ALL FOODS—</b>								
Expenditure ... d.	171·6	182·1	179·1	177·4	182·0	193·7	226·5	223·5
Value of consumption ... d.	189·7	196·7	200·6	195·0	211·3	219·8	238·1	231·5

(a) See paragraph 14 in the text.

### Changes in the composition of the diet during 1951

16. Milk showed a small seasonal variation with a steadily rising cost, but total cheese consumption and expenditure fell, in the second half of the year, with the reduction of the ration. The seasonal fluctuations in eggs were substantial, as is usual with this commodity, and the peak consumption in 1951 was at a level over twice as high as in the season of shortage; the difference in value was less marked. Other seasonal foods included potatoes, which showed values moving broadly in inverse relation to consumption. For other vegetables and fruit, the peaks for both consumption and value were recorded in the late summer. Meat consumption improved, after falling rapidly in the earlier months, in contrast to fish consumption, which showed little change. During the year, the cost both of meat and fish greatly increased. Small increases were recorded for both consumption of and expenditure on cereals. The ration of fats was reduced, but the value by the year end was the same as at the beginning. The consumption of sugar and preserves, after reaching a high level in the summer, showed a fall by the end of the year.

### Nutritional levels

17. These changes are assessed nutritionally in Table 5, where the energy value and nutrient content of the diet are expressed as percentages of the allowances recommended by the British Medical Association.<sup>1</sup> Because of the margin of error unavoidable in estimating these values<sup>2</sup> too much meaning is not to be attached to small changes in these levels about the 100 per cent. level. It is seen from the table that, on the average, household diets appear to have reached an adequate level for all nutrients.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> British Medical Association: Report of Committee on Nutrition, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> The method of arriving at the requirements was detailed in paragraphs 96 and 98 of the Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, 1950, H.M. Stationery Office 1952. For further changes introduced in June 1951, affecting the comparison between the first and second halves of 1951, see Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> But see paragraph 36 below.

TABLE 5

**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Household Diets 1951, as percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's Recommendations of 1950**

	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Energy value ... ..	100	100	101	99
Total protein ... ..	104	103	102	106
Calcium ... ..	112	113	109	111
Iron ... ..	103	99	105	108
Vitamin A ... ..	135	143	146	153
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ... ..	122	123	133	127
Riboflavin ... ..	104	105	106	110
Nicotinic acid ... ..	126	122	125	139
Vitamin C <sup>1</sup> ... ..	180	162	347	250

18. How far these changes affected the balance of the diet is indicated in Table 6. From the first to the third periods, the percentage of calories derived from protein and from fat fell and that from carbohydrate rose, but with the increased consumption of meat and fish in the fourth period the trend was reversed. In evaluating these results, it is helpful to note that the Committee on Nutrition of the British Medical Association has stated<sup>2</sup> that fat "should provide at least 25 per cent. of the calorie value of the diet in order to maintain the general character of the food habits of the people in the United Kingdom" and that "the energy value from protein generally represents between 10 and 14 per cent. of the total calories". The results recorded during 1951 reached, or exceeded, the standards implied in these statements.

TABLE 6

**Percentage of the Energy Value of the Diet derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate, in 1951**

	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Protein ... ..	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.7
Fat ... ..	36.8	36.0	34.1	34.5
Carbohydrate ... ..	50.7	51.7	53.4	52.8

**Comparison with 1950 at the year end**

19. By the end of 1951, the following changes were recorded. The comparison is based on the data for the months of October and November in each year, as given in Table 4. The diet at the end of 1951 cost more than at the end of 1950 and contained substantially larger quantities of vegetables, including potatoes, and of fruit and fish, but rather smaller quantities of cheese, eggs and meat of all kinds, and much less fats. All foods, except eggs, contributed to the increased cost of the diet. With the exception of energy value and vitamin A, for which small and probably negligible decreases were recorded, there was

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 below.

<sup>2</sup> British Medical Association, Report of the Committee on Nutrition, paragraphs 40 and 41.

a slight increase in the nutrients generally. The relevant percentages are as follows:

	Energy Value	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	Riboflavin	Nicotinic Acid	Vitamin C <sup>1</sup>
Oct.-Nov. 1950	100	105	109	102	156	121	103	132	218
1951	99	106	111	108	153	127	110	139	250

There was a small change in the balance of the diet since the proportion of energy derived from fat fell from 36·8 to 34·5 per cent. and that from carbohydrate rose from 50·6 to 52·8 per cent.

### HOUSEHOLD DIETS: JANUARY-FEBRUARY AND APRIL-MAY 1951 COMPARED WITH 1950

#### Consumption and expenditure

20. The differences between 1950 and 1951 are established fully for the months January–February and April–May. Table 1 in Appendix D sets out the data for 1951 and Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix D of the 1950 Report set out the data for that year. This comparison is of particular interest because of the low meat ration during the first half of 1951. Table 7 compares the average consumption and expenditure for the two periods. At an increased cost of 6 per cent., the diet showed a marked fall in the consumption of meat and eggs but a much larger consumption of fish, fruit and vegetables. Decreased expenditure on meat<sup>2</sup>, eggs and vegetables partly offset the effect of the increased expenditure on other foods, and in particular on fish, fruit and cereals. Cheese consumption and expenditure rose, but the amounts involved were small.

TABLE 7

The Household Diet: The first half of 1951 and of 1950 compared(a)

	Consumption	Expenditure
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Milk ... ..	+ 2	+ 5
Cheese ... ..	+15	+23
Eggs ... ..	-12	-12
Meat ... ..	-15	- 3
Fish ... ..	+12	+34
Potatoes ... ..	- 3	- 5
Other vegetables ... ..	+13	- 7
Fruit ... ..	+22	+36
Cereals ... ..	0	+11
Fats ... ..	+ 2	+ 9
Sugar and preserves... ..	+ 5	+ 6
Other foods ... ..	—	+ 8
All foods ... ..	—	+ 6

(a) Average for Jan.–Feb. and April–May in each year.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 below.

<sup>2</sup> Although 60 per cent. more was spent on unrationed meats; see below, paragraph 29.

21. According to the indexes compiled from Survey data<sup>1</sup>, the general price level of food consumed in the home rose by about the same amount as expenditure during that period. The price indexes for different foods are given in Table 8, and show a rise over the year of 7 per cent. by January–February and 9 per cent. by April–May. The foods principally affected by price increases were meat, fish, fats, eggs and fruit, although a 9 to 10 per cent. increase was also registered for cereals and for miscellaneous foods in April and May. The large increase in the price level for unrationed meat was the result, not only of price increases for such varieties as poultry and game, but also of a considerably larger consumption of the relatively expensive cooked ham, very little of which entered into the household diet in the earlier months of 1950. Of all the foods listed in the Table, only vegetables fell in price and this reduction was accompanied by a marked increase in consumption. Lower consumption of meat and of eggs resulted in decreased expenditure in spite of higher prices.

**TABLE 8**  
**Indexes of Price Changes: 1951 compared with 1950**

	January–February	April–May
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Milk and milk products ... ..	+ 2	+ 2
Meat—rationed ... ..	+ 3	+ 8
other ... ..	+19	+29
all ... ..	+12	+16
Fish ... ..	+19	+25
Eggs ... ..	+14	+17
Fats ... ..	+15	+14
Sugar and preserves ... ..	+ 1	+ 3
Vegetables ... ..	- 4	- 2
Fruit ... ..	+12	+10
Cereals ... ..	+ 4	+ 9
Beverages ... ..	+ 4	+ 5
Miscellaneous items for which expenditure only is recorded ... ..	- 1	+ 9
All foods ... ..	+ 7	+ 9

<sup>1</sup> Details of calculation are given in the 1950 Report, Appendix A to the Supplement, from which it will be seen that the procedure differs from that normally adopted in calculating index numbers and raises certain difficulties, principally of homogeneity within the group. Different grades or varieties of food have often to be grouped together, for the reasons that the number of separate categories for tabulating survey results has to be limited and that the sampling errors decrease rapidly the more the individual items are brought together into groups. The foods grouped together are usually related commodities, but the procedure adopted means that the calculated price for the group may be influenced by the changes in the proportion in which the individual items are purchased as well as by actual changes in price.

22. Even when allowance is made for the value of stock withdrawals and supplies of "free" food (Table 9), the value of the diet is seen to have risen over the period by slightly more than the increase in the general level of retail food prices. The larger consumption of "free" foods with a better vegetable season in 1951, resulted in a slightly larger increase for the April-May period.

**TABLE 9**  
**Value of Consumption: 1951 compared with 1950**

	per head per week					
	January-February			April-May		
	1950	1951	Per- centage increase	1950	1951	Per- centage increase
Expenditure ... ..	s. d. 14 4	s. d. 15 2	6	s. d. 15 2	s. d. 16 2	7
Estimated value of stock with- drawals ... ..	1 8	2 1		10	1 7	
Total ... ..	16 0	17 3	8	16 0	17 9	11
Estimated value of "Free" food	4	4		5	7	
Total value ... ..	16 4	17 7	8	16 5	18 4	12

**Meat and fish**

23. The changes are shown in greater detail for meat and fish in Table 10. As supplies of fresh carcase meat fell throughout 1950, it was necessary to reduce both the ration and the butchers' manufacturing allowance. In the earlier half of 1950 the level of the fresh meat ration was about 1s. 6d. It stood for some time at 1s. 2d. and at the end of December was reduced to 10d. At the same time, the canned corned beef ration, which had stood at 4d. for about three weeks, was cut to 2d. On February 4th 1951, the fresh meat ration was reduced further to 8d., the lowest level since the introduction of rationing. This position lasted until April 15th when the ration was restored to 10d. and supplies of canned corned meat ceased.

24. How far increased consumption of unrationed meats and fish went to offset the decline in rationed meat consumption, is seen in Table 10. Domestic consumption per head of fresh rationed meat, bacon and sausages together decreased by 33 per cent. compared with 1950. Some compensation was provided by poultry, rabbit and unrationed canned cooked meat, which showed an increase of 46 per cent., but the resulting consumption level for all meats was still 15 per cent. lower than in 1950. If fish, the consumption of which increased by 12 per cent., is also taken into account, the fall in the combined consumption level was 10 per cent.

25. Expenditure on fresh rationed meat alone declined in the same proportion as consumption but for bacon and sausages the proportion was less. For these foods together, the 33 per cent. decline in consumption was accompanied by a 28 per cent. reduction in expenditure. For all other meats, the consumption of which increased by nearly 50 per cent., the expenditure was almost 100 per cent. higher. The 15 per cent. decline in the consumption of all meat was, as a result, accompanied by only a small decrease in expenditure, and the fall of 10 per cent. in the consumption of fish and meat together by a slight rise in expenditure.

**TABLE 10**  
**Meat and Fish Consumption and Expenditure: 1951 compared with 1950(a)**  
per head per week

	1950	1951	Percentage Change
<b>RATIONED FRESH MEAT—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	14·0	7·7	— 45
Expenditure ... .. d.	19·6	11·0	— 44
<b>BACON—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	4·7	4·2	— 11
Expenditure ... .. d.	7·9	7·8	— 1
<b>SAUSAGES—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	4·3	3·5	— 19
Expenditure ... .. d.	4·5	4·3	— 4
<b>TOTAL—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	23·0	15·4	— 33
Expenditure ... .. d.	32·0	23·1	— 28
<b>RATIONED CANNED CORNED BEEF—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	...	1·2	
Expenditure ... .. d.	...	1·4	
<b>POULTRY AND RABBIT—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	1·4	2·1	+ 50
Expenditure ... .. d.	1·4	3·3	+136
<b>UNRATIONED CANNED COOKED MEATS—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	1·4	2·6	+ 86
Expenditure ... .. d.	2·8	6·9	+146
<b>OTHER MEAT—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	3·9	3·9	0
Expenditure ... .. d.	3·7	4·1	+ 11
<b>TOTAL—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	6·7	9·8	+ 46
Expenditure ... .. d.	7·9	15·7	+ 99
<b>ALL MEAT—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	29·7	25·3	— 15
Expenditure ... .. d.	39·9	38·8	— 3
<b>ALL FISH—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	6·8	7·6	+ 12
Expenditure ... .. d.	8·2	11·0	+ 34
<b>TOTAL MEAT AND FISH—</b>			
Consumption ... .. oz.	36·5	32·9	— 10
Expenditure ... .. d.	48·1	49·8	+ 4

(a) Average of Jan.–Feb. and April–May in each year.  
... = Negligible.

#### Fresh green vegetables and fresh fruit

26. Details for fresh green vegetables and for fresh fruit are set out in Table 11. Because of the plentiful supply in 1951 of Brussels sprouts, particularly in January and February, and to a less extent of cauliflower, consumption of fresh green vegetables rose by 21 per cent. but with lower prices expenditure fell by 6 per cent. Fruit, with the exception of tomatoes, although more

plentiful in the later year, was more expensive since the additional supplies included citrus fruits. Nevertheless, consumption rose by 26 per cent. and the combined expenditure on fresh fruit and fresh green vegetables increased by about the same proportion as the combined consumption of these foods.

**TABLE 11**  
**Fresh Green Vegetables and Fresh Fruit**  
**Consumption and Expenditure: 1951 compared with 1950(a)**

				per head per week		
				1950	1951	Percentage Change
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>						
Consumption	...	...	oz.	9·8	11·9	+21
Expenditure	...	...	d.	5·0	4·7	- 6
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>						
Consumption	...	...	oz.	15·8	20·0	+26
Expenditure	...	...	d.	9·2	12·8	+39
<b>TOTAL—</b>						
Consumption	...	...	oz.	25·6	31·9	+24
Expenditure	...	...	d.	14·2	17·5	+23

(a) Average for Jan.–Feb. and April–May in each year.

#### Energy value and nutrient content

27. In Table 12, the effect of the changes in consumption described in the previous paragraphs are measured in nutritional terms. There was a very slight decline in the energy value of the diet, caused by small reductions in protein and fat which were not fully offset by the increase in carbohydrate. Iron fell by 6 per cent., and vitamins of the B complex by 8 to 10 per cent., the result chiefly of the reduction in the meat ration and the change in the extraction rate of flour from 85 to 80 per cent. in August 1950. The lower levels of meat, bacon and egg consumption, despite an increased consumption of milk, cheese, fish and unrationed meat, resulted in a reduction of animal protein. The marked rise in ascorbic acid, particularly in April–May, was brought about principally by the increased consumption of citrus fruit, tomatoes, and most fresh green vegetables, and part of the fall in vitamin D is explained by the smaller contribution in 1951 from vitamin A and D tablets, fish liver oils and fortified national dried milk.

28. The nutrient content is expressed in Table 13 as percentages of standards based on the allowances recommended by the British Medical Association<sup>1</sup>. All the recorded levels are at or above 100 per cent. of the recommended allowance suggesting that the diet was adequate on the average for both periods. There was a tendency for most of the percentages to fall, but little importance can be attached to the extent of the reduction.

<sup>1</sup> Compare paragraph 17 above.



**TABLE 12**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Domestic Food Consumption**  
**1951 compared with 1950**

per head per day

	January-February		April-May		Average		Per-centage change
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Energy value ... Cal.	2,498	2,473	2,485	2,471	2,492	2,472	- 1
Total protein ... g.	78	77	78	76	78	76	- 3
Animal protein ... g.	38	37	39	36	38	36	- 5
Fat... ... g.	103	101	102	99	102	100	- 2
Carbohydrate ... g.	317	315	314	320	315	318	+ 1
Calcium ... mg.	1,070	1,088	1,088	1,101	1,079	1,094	+ 1
Iron ... mg.	13.5	12.6	13.7	12.1	13.6	12.4	- 6
Vitamin A(a) ... i.u.	3,392	3,204	3,268	3,413	3,330	3,308	- 1
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (b) ... mg.	1.55	1.40	1.56	1.42	1.56	1.41	-10
Riboflavin ... mg.	1.72	1.56	1.77	1.58	1.74	1.57	-10
Nicotinic acid ... mg.	13.2	12.3	12.7	11.8	13.0	12.0	- 8
Vitamin C(a)(b) ... mg.	71	79	54	70	62	74	+19
Vitamin D(a) ... i.u.	184	170	165	159	174	164	- 6

(a) Includes welfare foods.

(b) No allowances for cooking losses.

**TABLE 13**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Household Diet; 1950 and 1951(a)**  
**expressed as percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's allowances**

	1950	1951	Change
	per cent.	per cent.	
Energy value...	102	100	- 2
Total protein	107	104	- 3
Calcium	111	113	+ 2
Iron	112	101	-11
Vitamin A	142	139	- 3
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	137	123	-14
Riboflavin	117	105	-12
Nicotinic acid	134	124	-10
Vitamin C <sup>1</sup>	168	196	+32

(a) January-February and April-May in each year.

### HOUSEHOLD DIETS JULY TO DECEMBER 1951

#### Consumption and expenditure

29. The records for the second half of the year are based on a more representative sample. A summary of the series, including data on prices, is given as quarterly averages in Table 2 of Appendix D, and a link with the previous records is provided above in Table 4. Since the series covers part of 1951 only, it is affected by the seasonal changes briefly noted in paragraphs 18 and 19 above; but it provides the best available material for describing the main features of the national diet, and for comparing social class and family composition differences<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 below.

<sup>2</sup> These comparisons are made in Sections III and IV below.

30. Over the last two quarters of 1951, food expenditure rose by 2d. and the value of consumption fell by 2d. The average expenditure for the six months was 18s. 9d.; with "free" foods valued at 9d., the total value of consumption was 19s. 6d.

**TABLE 14**  
**Food Expenditure and Value of Consumption**  
**July to December 1951**

per head per week

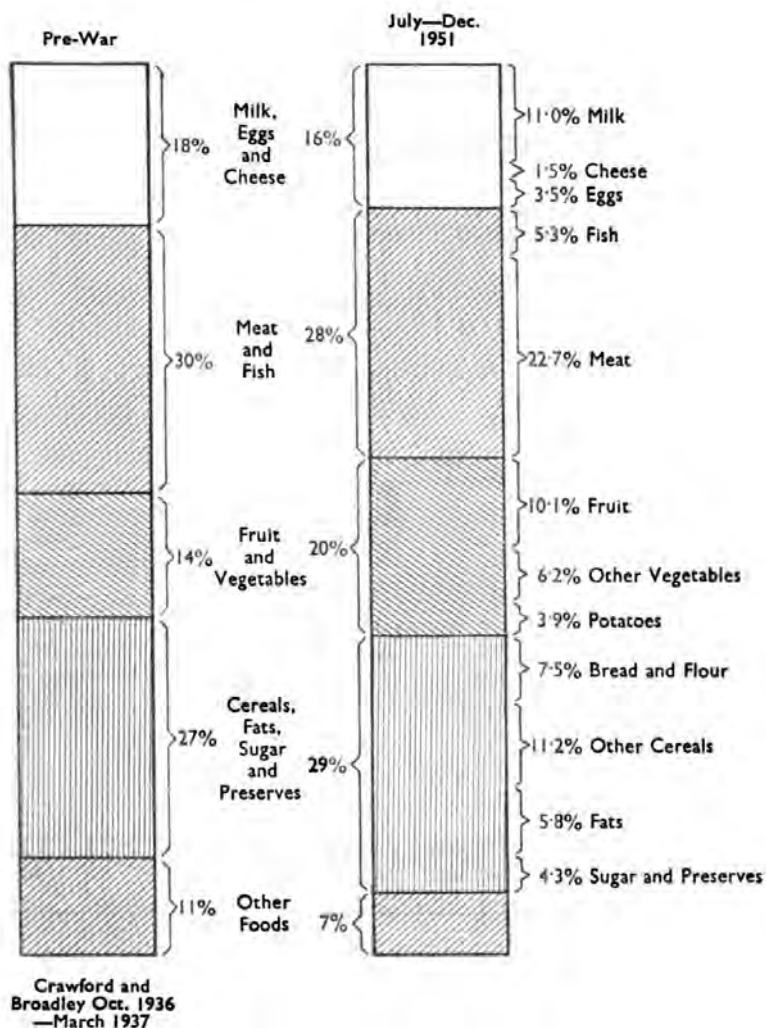
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Average
Expenditure ... ..	s. d. 18 8	s. d. 18 10	s. d. 18 9
Value of "free" foods ... ..	11	7	9
Total (value of consumption) ... ..	19 7	19 5	19 6

31. Table 15 sets out the quarterly consumption and expenditure for the main groups of foods. The percentage expenditure on different foods, with a pre-war comparison based on the survey conducted by Crawford and Broadley in 1936 to 1937, is shown in Chart III. Of interest, is the broad similarity between the proportions in 1951 and those before the war. The largest share of expenditure, 29 per cent. of the total, was in the group which included bread, fats, sugar and jam. Among cereals, bread was the principal item so far as quantity is concerned, at a level of 58.6 oz. per head per week, but the cost was 14.3d. or only 34 per cent. of total cereals expenditure. Flour cost a further 6 per cent., and other cereals 60 per cent.

32. Fats, sugar and preserves together accounted for about 10 per cent. of total domestic food expenditure. Sugar consumption was determined by the ration and remained at 10 oz. during the period except for a bonus of 1 lb. in each of the three ration periods preceding October 6th. During the half year, consumption averaged 11.9 oz. per head per week at a cost of 4.5d. The consumption of fats similarly followed the ration, at a cost of 12.9d., but the Table includes also a small quantity of unrationed fat. Margarine remained at 4 oz., and rationed cooking fat at 2 oz., throughout the period; butter fell from 4 oz. to 3 oz. on September 9th.

33. Meat and fish together represented 28 per cent. of total food expenditure. Meat consumption averaged 28.7 oz. per head a week, with unrationed meat at 12.1 oz., or 42 per cent. of the total. Since expenditure on unrationed meat was 22.2d., or 43 per cent. of a total of 51.1d., the two categories of meat were of comparable cost. Fish consumption represented 27 per cent. of that of meat, and expenditure, 23 per cent. Canned corned beef was not included in the ration during this period, since home killings made possible substantial increases in the ration of fresh meat. This stood at 10d. in July, and was raised in two stages to 1s. 5d. by August 5th, and in four further stages to 2s. 2d. by September 16th. From that level, it fell in three stages to 1s. 5d. by November 11th.

**CHART III**  
**Percentage Expenditure on different Foods**



34. Vegetables and fruit as a group accounted for 20 per cent. of total food expenditure. More was spent on potatoes, with a consumption of 62.2 oz., than on either fresh green vegetables or all other vegetables, although for the greater part of this period these vegetables were plentiful and cheap. The average weekly expenditure per head on potatoes was 8.8d., on fresh green vegetables 5.9d. and on all other vegetables 7.9d. Compared with these levels, expenditure on fruit was substantially higher: 17.4d. on fresh fruit and tomatoes and 5.3d. on other fruit. The quantity of fresh fruit and tomatoes consumed was about twice that of fresh green vegetables.

35. In the remaining group in Table 15, milk accounted for 11 per cent. of all food expenditure and cheese and eggs together for 5 per cent. Over the period, welfare milk represented 18 per cent. of an average weekly consumption of 5.1 pints of milk of all kinds. The total cheese consumption of 2.6 oz. included unrationed cheeses; the ration was 2 oz. per head per week until September 9th when it was reduced to 1½ oz.

**TABLE 15**  
**Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure: July to December 1951**

per head per week

	Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Average		
	Con- sump- tion	Expenditure	Con- sump- tion	Expenditure	Con- sump- tion	Expenditure	
	oz.	d.	oz.	d.	oz.	d.	per cent.
Milk... .. (pt.)	5.1	24.2	5.2	25.3	5.1	24.8	11.0
Cheese ... ..	2.7	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.4	1.5
Eggs... .. (No.)	2.4	8.0	1.9	7.4	2.2	7.7	3.5
<b>Total expenditure</b>	—	35.5	—	36.1	—	35.9	16.0
<b>Meat ... ..</b>	26.8	49.6	29.6	52.6	28.2	51.1	22.7
<b>Fish ... ..</b>	7.2	11.0	8.1	13.0	7.7	12.0	5.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	—	60.6	—	65.6	—	63.1	28.0
<b>Potatoes ... ..</b>	57.8	8.8	70.1	8.7	63.9	8.7	3.9
<b>Other vegetables ... ..</b>	36.9	13.9	34.4	13.8	35.7	13.8	6.2
<b>Fruit ... ..</b>	33.5	25.6	26.0	19.9	29.8	22.8	10.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	—	48.3	—	42.4	—	45.3	20.2
<b>Cereals ... ..</b>	85.6	41.0	85.7	43.2	85.6	42.1	18.7
<b>Fats ... ..</b>	10.3	13.4	9.9	12.4	10.1	12.9	5.8
<b>Sugar and preserves</b>	18.8	10.2	16.1	9.4	17.5	9.8	4.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	—	64.6	—	65.0	—	64.8	28.8
<b>Other foods ... ..</b>	—	15.0	—	16.5	—	15.7	7.0
<b>Total domestic food expenditure ... ..</b>	—	224.0 18s. 8d.	—	225.6 18s. 10d.	—	224.8 18s. 9d.	100

**Energy value and nutrient content**

36. From June onwards, a revised table of food composition, allowing for estimated cooking losses of vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and C was used to compute the nutrient content of the diet. Like the earlier table, it was based on Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 14, on analyses of flour made at the Flour Millers' Research Association and by the Government Chemist, and on estimates of changes in weight during cooking made in the Experimental Kitchen of the Scientific Adviser's Division of the Ministry of Food. The energy value and nutrient content of the quantities of food estimated as consumed during the third and fourth quarters of 1951 are shown in Table 16. It is seen that, in addition to the usual seasonal decline in ascorbic acid, there was a small increase from one quarter to the next in nicotinic acid, resulting from the increased meat and fish consumption during the final quarter. Included in the table are also the values expressed as percentages of the standards based on those of the British Medical Association. According to these standards<sup>1</sup>, the diet was adequate; the percentages were particularly high for vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub> and C and nicotinic acid. There is, however, considerable controversy over the requirement for Vitamin C. Had the recommended

<sup>1</sup> Compare paragraph 17 above.

dietary allowances of the National Research Council of the United States of America been used for this calculation, the percentages would have been between 80 and 90. The same general considerations apply to all calculations of vitamin C adequacy.

**TABLE 16**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**July to December 1951**

per head per day

	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Average	As percentage of standard (a)
Energy value ... .. Cal.	2,464	2,454	2,459	100
Total protein ... .. g.	77	78	77	105
Animal protein ... .. g.	36	38	37	(d)
Fat ... .. g.	93	94	94	(d)
Carbohydrate... .. g.	329	323	326	(d)
Calcium ... .. mg.	1,056	1,059	1,058	110
Iron ... .. mg.	13·2	13·1	13·2	107
Vitamin A(b) ... .. i.u.	3,593	3,518	3,556	149
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (c) ... .. mg.	1·27	1·24	1·26	129
Riboflavin ... .. mg.	1·61	1·63	1·62	108
Nicotinic acid ... .. mg.	12·6	13·4	13·0	132
Vitamin C(c) ... .. mg.	73	52	63	287
Vitamin D(b) ... .. i.u.	150	149	149	(d)

(a) Based on recommendations of the British Medical Association.

(b) Excludes welfare foods: See Appendix A, paragraph 12.

(c) With allowances for cooking losses.

(d) Not available.

### III. HOUSEHOLD DIETS OF SOCIAL CLASSES 1951

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL CLASS

37. The relation of food consumption and expenditure to income and to social status are problems of particular interest. Both present special difficulties of analysis. Social classes are less clearly marked today than before the war and, with the increase in the number and size of incomes of dependants, the influence of the head of the household is no longer so outstanding in determining the habits of the family. But a satisfactory method of obtaining information on total family income has not been worked out, and in the analyses in this Report the mixed system is still used which was adopted and explained in detail in the 1950 Report<sup>1</sup>.

38. The classification depends mainly upon the income of the head of the household with the following groupings:

- Class A—£13 a week and above
- Class B—£8 to £13 a week
- Class C—£4 10s. to £8 a week
- Class D—Less than £4 10s. a week

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1950*, H.M. Stationery Office, 1952. Appendix A, paragraphs 13 *et seq.*

Although this is the same basic grouping as that used in the 1950 Report, the rise in the general level of prices and of wages during the course of 1950 and 1951 means that there has been a slight migration from the lower to the higher social classes which may have affected, for example, their occupational and family composition.

39. Much more weight has to be attached to differences in the size and family composition of the households in the several social classes, both because of the magnitude of these differences, particularly between Class D and other classes, and because of the considerable effect of family composition on the level of the diet. The main demographic features of social classes, according to the Survey sample in the second half of 1951, are summarised in Tables 17, 18 and 19.

40. Classes B and C together accounted for 70 per cent. of all households and 76 per cent. of all persons; in respect of household size, these two classes were very similar. Class A, with 7 per cent. of households and of persons, showed a slightly smaller average size of household. But the biggest contrast was recorded for Class D. The old age pensioner households, which represented 6 per cent. of all households and 3 per cent. of all persons, were small, as is to be expected. The remaining households of Class D, which accounted for 17 per cent. of all households in the sample, had an average size which was larger than the old age pensioner group but still substantially smaller than that of any of the other groups.

**TABLE 17**  
**Distribution of Households and Persons by Social Class in the National Food Survey Sample:**  
**July to December 1951**

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
Distribution of— households (per cent.) ...	6.7	24.1	45.5	17.4	6.3	100
persons (per cent.) ...	6.6	26.5	49.6	14.6	2.7	100
Average size (persons) ...	3.31	3.67	3.63	2.81	1.42	3.34

(a) Old age pensioner households.

41. The special structure of Class D households is illustrated in more detail in Table 18. The group of old age pensioner households consisted almost wholly of adults, and 66 per cent. of all persons in the group were adult women. In the remaining Class D households, 79 per cent. were adults and 49 per cent. of all persons were adult women. These proportions may be compared with those for other classes: adults in Classes B and C accounted for 61 and 64 per cent. of all persons, and women for 31 and 32 per cent.; in Class A, 66 per cent. of all persons were adults and 37 per cent. were women.

**TABLE 18**  
**Family Composition of Social Classes: July to December 1951**

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(c)	O.A.P.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH SOCIAL CLASS</b>						
adults, female ... ..	37	31	32	49	66	35
adults, male ... ..	29	30	32	30	34	31
adolescents(a) ... ..	7	8	8	8	...	8
children(b) ... ..	27	31	28	13	...	26
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER IN EACH HOUSEHOLD</b>						
adults ... ..	No. 2.2	No. 2.2	No. 2.3	No. 2.2	No. 1.4	No. 2.2
adolescents(a) ... ..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	—	0.2
children(b) ... ..	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4	—	0.9

(a) 14 to 20 years.  
(b) Under 14 years.  
(c) Old age pensioner households.

42. Even apart from old age pensioner households, small adult households accounted for 40 to 50 per cent. of all persons in Class D<sup>1</sup>. Moreover, the records also show that a substantial number of these households, amounting to about the same number absolutely as the old age pensioner households, had no earner. They presumably obtained their income from pensions outside the official scheme or from private means.

43. Accordingly Class D was far from homogeneous and consisted of four main strata. Old age pensioner households, almost wholly adult, form the first, and are dealt with separately in the tabulations. There was secondly a group, about the same size, of adult households also dependent upon pensions or private means. Thirdly, there were the remaining wholly adult households which received their income by way of earnings. Finally, there was a rather complex but smaller group of families with adolescents and with children. Average figures are, in consequence of their heterogeneity less applicable to Class D households, even when the old age pensioner group is excluded, than to other classes.

44. In Class A, the average household size was smaller and there was a high percentage of adult women. In part, this is attributable to the inclusion of households, many without earners, consisting of a few adults only. A final summary of the family characteristics of social classes is provided by Table 19, which shows the frequency distribution of households according to size.

<sup>1</sup> The composition of Class D is found indirectly as follows. In the Survey tabulations, households are grouped according to whether they contained one male and one female adult or not, and the two-adult households are classified further according to the number and age of the remaining members of the household. Those not classified in this manner, that is, households other than those with one male and one female adult, are grouped again according to size only. In Class D, 19 per cent. were found to be single person households (presumably adult); 21 per cent. were two-adult households; a further 12 per cent. were "unclassified," having two persons only, and many of these must have been wholly adult.

TABLE 19

Distribution of Households in Social Classes according to Size:  
June to August 1951

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
1 ... ..	5	2	2	19	53	9
2 ... ..	26	19	23	33	42	25
3-4 ... ..	54	57	52	33	5	47
5-7 ... ..	15	20	21	14	—	18
8-13 ... ..	—	2	2	1	—	1

(a) Old age pensioner households.

GENERAL FEATURES OF SOCIAL CLASS DIETS, 1951

Comparative levels, 1950 and 1951

45. Reasons have been given above<sup>1</sup> for the use of "value of consumption" when measuring changes over the year. Table 21 sets out the comparative class levels of diet, on this basis, for the first two months of each quarter in 1950 and in 1951. At each period, all classes recorded an increase compared with the previous year and, by the final period in 1951, the following percentage increases over the corresponding months of 1950 were attained.

TABLE 20

Value of Consumption by Social Class: October-November 1951  
Percentage increase over 1950

Percentage increase	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
...	6	13	16	23	18	18

(a) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> Paragraphs 11 and 14.



46. Accordingly, the position of households in the lowest social classes had, by the end of 1951, improved slightly in relation to the remainder. Changes in relative positions of the classes during the course of the two years are illustrated in the percentages of the national average which are given in Table 21, and presented diagrammatically in Chart IV. During the course of 1951, class differences, which had widened in the winter of 1950, gradually decreased.

CHART IV  
Value of Consumption by Social Class—percentages of national average

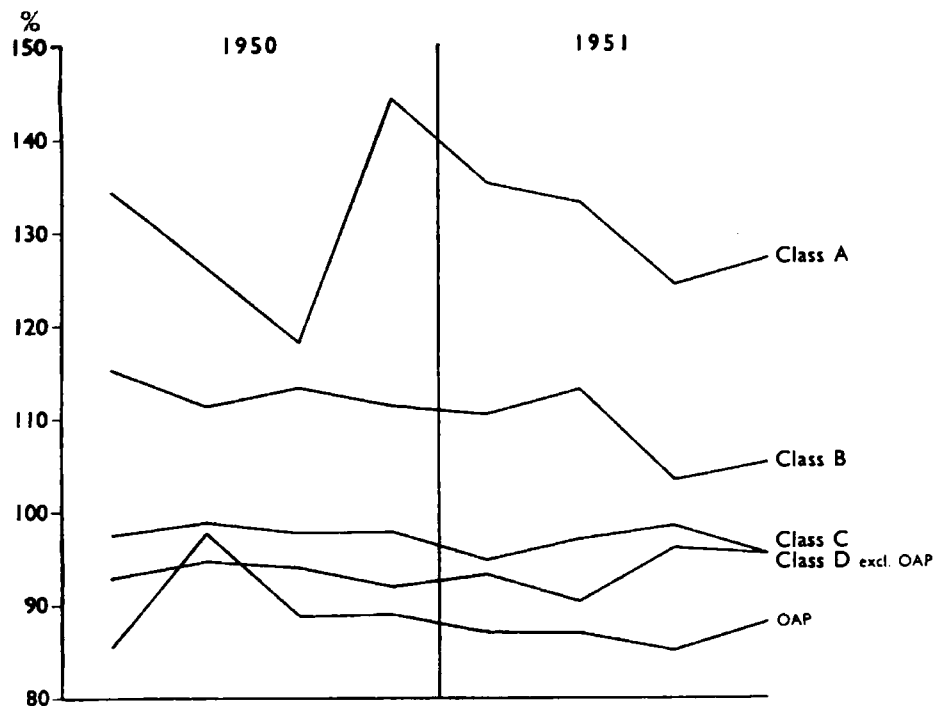


TABLE 21  
Value of Consumption by Social Class, 1950 and 1951

	Social class						All classes		
	A		B		C			D	
								Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.
per head per week									
January-February—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1950 ... ..	21	10	18	9	16	0	15	2	
1951 ... ..	23	8	19	5	16	9	16	4	
April-May—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1950 ... ..	20	4	18	3	16	4	15	6	
1951 ... ..	24	5	20	8	17	9	16	8	
July-August—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1950 ... ..	19	8	19	0	16	4	15	8	
1951 ... ..	24	8	20	5	19	6	19	0	
October-November—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1950 ... ..	23	6	18	1	16	1	15	1	
1951 ... ..	24	10	20	6	18	7	18	7	

(a) Old age pensioner households.

TABLE 21—continued

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
PERCENTAGES OF AVERAGE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
January–February—						
1950 ... ..	134	115	98	93	86	100
1951 ... ..	135	110	95	93	87	100
April–May—						
1950 ... ..	126	111	99	95	98	100
1951 ... ..	133	113	97	90	87	100
July–August—						
1950 ... ..	118	113	98	94	89	100
1951 ... ..	124	103	98	96	85	100
October–November—						
1950 ... ..	144	111	98	92	89	100
1951 ... ..	127	105	95	95	88	100

47. During the two years, class differences, measured by the percentage energy contributions of protein, fat and carbohydrate (Table 22) were small and the percentages for each class were well within the limits suggested by the British Medical Association<sup>1</sup>. If the positions at the end of each year are compared, a similar trend to that of consumption levels is evident: apart from old age pensioner households, there seems to have been a narrowing of class differences although, during the earlier part of the year, the differences in 1951 were slightly wider (Table 22)<sup>2</sup>.

TABLE 22

Percentage of the Energy Value of Social Class Diets derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate: October–November 1950 and 1951

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.
PERCENT—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
PROTEIN—					
1950 ... ..	13·2	12·6	12·5	12·7	12·6
1951 ... ..	13·0	12·8	12·7	12·9	12·9
FAT—					
1950 ... ..	39·5	37·6	36·4	36·1	37·7
1951 ... ..	37·1	34·9	34·0	34·5	33·9
CARBOHYDRATE—					
1950 ... ..	47·3	49·8	51·1	51·2	49·7
1951 ... ..	49·9	52·3	53·3	52·6	53·2

(a) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 18 above.

<sup>2</sup> Compare paragraph 51 below.

### Consumption during 1951

48. The limited grouping of foods used in the analyses of the 1950 records makes impracticable a table for social classes, covering both 1950 and 1951, in the same detail as that provided for all households in Table 4. Table 23 shows the consumption levels for 1951 alone, on the basis of a 10 item classification. The narrowing of class differences, by the end of the year, is seen to have been associated with rises in the consumption of meat, vegetables other than potatoes, and cereals, which were proportionally larger for the lowest class than for any other class, and with decreases in the consumption of milk and fats, which were least for this class. The pattern of class differences which obtained during the second half of the year, is considered in greater detail below<sup>1</sup>.

**TABLE 23**  
**Domestic Food Consumption by Social Class, 1951:**  
**Averages for two months each quarter**  
per head per week

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
<b>MILK—</b>						
January–February ...	7.2	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.3
April–May ...	6.6	6.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.4
July–August ...	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1
October–November ...	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>EGGS—</b>						
January–February ...	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.8
April–May ...	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.2
July–August ...	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.7
October–November ...	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
<b>MEAT—</b>						
January–February ...	29.8	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.8	26.7
April–May ...	25.8	24.9	23.6	23.8	22.0	23.8
July–August ...	26.1	25.7	25.4	25.0	23.9	25.4
October–November ...	32.8	29.6	28.8	30.7	28.2	29.6
<b>FISH—</b>						
January–February ...	9.4	8.5	7.5	8.3	8.8	8.0
April–May ...	10.4	8.6	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.3
July–August ...	9.9	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.4
October–November ...	10.0	8.6	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.2
<b>POTATOES—</b>						
January–February ...	49.0	63.1	68.9	67.9	50.8	66.0
April–May ...	43.4	59.0	68.0	58.6	43.7	62.7
July–August ...	42.5	53.9	58.6	55.5	46.5	55.4
October–November ...	62.2	70.2	72.1	69.2	62.7	70.2

(a) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 57 *et seq.*

TABLE 23—continued

per head per week

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>						
January–February ...	34·8	33·4	30·5	28·2	25·4	30·8
April–May ...	36·5	29·0	27·9	25·1	21·5	27·9
July–August ...	43·5	40·5	36·1	34·0	29·6	37·1
October–November ...	39·0	36·0	35·0	34·8	29·7	35·4
<b>FRUIT—</b>						
January–February ...	38·9	29·8	20·3	19·9	16·6	23·0
April–May ...	45·9	35·6	23·0	20·2	16·2	25·6
July–August ...	48·5	36·8	30·3	28·6	21·3	32·7
October–November ...	72·0	31·4	23·1	22·3	15·2	26·7
<b>FATS—</b>						
January–February ...	12·0	12·1	12·0	11·4	11·1	11·9
April–May ...	11·3	11·8	11·6	10·9	10·8	11·5
July–August ...	9·4	10·9	10·5	10·4	10·1	10·5
October–November ...	9·2	9·8	9·8	9·9	9·2	9·8
<b>CEREALS—</b>						
January–February ...	74·1	79·2	83·4	79·2	74·0	81·4
April–May ...	70·2	77·3	86·4	82·2	72·8	82·8
July–August ...	70·7	83·1	89·2	86·0	77·5	85·6
October–November ...	71·9	83·5	88·6	86·8	84·2	85·6
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>						
January–February ...	19·1	18·1	16·4	15·0	14·9	16·6
April–May ...	19·3	18·9	18·1	16·3	16·8	18·0
July–August ...	18·9	19·6	18·3	18·6	19·3	18·7
October–November ...	17·6	16·4	16·2	15·2	15·3	16·2

(a) Old age pensioner households.

**Nutritional level of social class diets during 1951**

49. By comparing the percentages of British Medical Association allowances for energy value and nutrient content, reached by the diets of different social classes during the first two months of each quarter, it is possible to indicate general trends in nutrition during the year. The percentages are set out in Table 24. Energy value and calcium levels in Classes A and B may have declined slightly during the year<sup>1</sup>, and those for Class D risen. The protein position for Class D also probably improved. For all classes, recorded levels had risen by the end of the year for iron, vitamin A, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, riboflavin and nicotinic acid. The level for vitamin C reflected the high seasonal variation for this nutrient.

<sup>1</sup> But compare paragraph 17 above.

TABLE 24

## Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Social Class Diets, 1951

*As percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's recommendations*

averages for first two months of each quarter

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. <sup>(a)</sup>	O.A.P.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>						
January-February ...	109	106	100	94	93	100
April-May ...	104	103	101	95	92	100
July-August ...	97	101	98	100	97	101
October-November ...	104	101	98	98	101	99
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>						
January-February ...	116	110	103	101	106	104
April-May ...	112	106	102	100	101	103
July-August ...	103	103	101	107	107	102
October-November ...	115	107	104	108	121	106
<b>CALCIUM—</b>						
January-February ...	129	117	111	106	109	112
April-May ...	124	120	111	108	108	113
July-August ...	115	113	108	110	107	109
October-November ...	122	111	109	110	118	111
<b>IRON—</b>						
January-February ...	111	107	104	94	79	103
April-May ...	110	102	102	91	75	99
July-August ...	103	108	107	102	86	105
October-November ...	114	111	108	102	91	108
<b>VITAMIN A—</b>						
January-February ...	160	147	137	114	95	135
April-May ...	192	149	146	126	93	143
July-August ...	166	160	146	139	106	146
October-November ...	181	162	149	131	127	153
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>—</b>						
January-February ...	129	128	121	115	108	122
April-May ...	126	126	125	117	111	123
July-August ...	132	133	130	128	122	133
October-November ...	138	130	124	126	128	127
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>						
January-February ...	125	114	102	96	98	104
April-May ...	128	113	104	97	100	105
July-August ...	121	111	103	104	103	106
October-November ...	133	113	104	104	117	110
<b>NICOTINIC ACID—</b>						
January-February ...	141	134	124	121	115	126
April-May ...	134	126	121	116	111	122
July-August ...	135	129	123	129	121	125
October-November ...	158	142	133	137	141	139
<b>VITAMIN C<sup>1</sup>—</b>						
January-February ...	209	209	179	192	140	180
April-May ...	234	192	157	148	134	162
July-August ...	426	367	335	310	282	347
October-November ...	309	265	239	219	193	250

(a) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.

## SOCIAL CLASS DIETS: JANUARY-FEBRUARY AND APRIL-MAY 1951 COMPARED WITH 1950

50. In order to compare 1951 consumption in detail, and 1951 expenditure, with 1950, it is necessary to use the data for the first two Survey periods in each year. The data for 1951 are shown in the form of the standard 26 item classification in Tables 3 and 4, Appendix D. A shorter summary is set out below in Table 25.

### Relative Changes in Social Class Diets

51. Class expenditure differences, shown at the foot of Tables 25 and 26, reveal a widening of the gap between classes similar to that already noted for value of consumption<sup>1</sup>. Classes A and B recorded an increase in expenditure of 11 per cent. and 10 per cent., Class C, 5 per cent., and Class D, only 1 or 2 per cent. This widening of class differences in the earlier months of 1951 compared with 1950, is also a feature of the comparison of nutritional levels, first when the sources of calories at each period are compared (Table 28) and second when the levels of nutrient intake by different classes are considered (Tables 29 and 30). Class A obtained 49·1 per cent. of their calories from carbohydrate in 1950, and Class D, 50·5 per cent. In 1951, the proportions were 48·6 per cent. and 51·3 per cent.

### Changes in the composition of social class diets

52. The important changes in the composition of social class diets from one year to the other, for the months in question, can be briefly indicated. Milk consumption varied little, but Classes A and B found the cost substantially higher in the second year. Reduced egg supplies in that year led to lower consumption by all classes. Class A showed the smallest reduction, but at a substantially increased cost.

53. The meat and fish group is of special interest. The reductions in the fresh meat ration affected all classes in equal proportion, and all classes increased their consumption both of unrationed meat and fish. Class A households increased their fish consumption more than other classes and their unrationed meat less, presumably because of the high level of consumption of those meats already enjoyed by these households; but after the various increases had taken place, Class A still consumed substantially more unrationed meats even than Class B. Class B and old age pensioner households increased their unrationed meat consumption by the greatest proportion, at a considerably higher cost; and all groups, with the exception of Class A, increased their fresh fish consumption by about the same amount. The costs, both of unrationed meat and of fish, increased in all instances by much more than the amounts consumed.

54. Potato consumption and expenditure fell, particularly for Class A. Other classes took advantage of the supplies of cheaper green vegetables; Classes A and B, already consuming these foods in larger quantities, were less affected. Classes A and C increased their consumption of other vegetables substantially and all classes raised their consumption and expenditure of fresh fruit by comparable proportions. Variations in bread consumption were small except for a reduction of 8 per cent. by Class A at an increased cost of 5 per cent. All classes, except the non-old age pensioner households in Class D, recorded increases in the consumption of cereals other than bread and flour; these increases were proportionately larger, the higher the social class. Expenditure showed the same comparative changes but at a much higher level: Class C, for example, increased consumption by 6 per cent. and expenditure by 16 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 46 above: class differences widened in the winter of 1950 to 1951 and narrowed again by the end of 1951.

TABLE 25 SEE ERRATA

Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure by Social Class:  
January-February and April-May 1951

per head per week

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.(b)	O.A.P.
<b>MILK(a)—</b>					
Consumption ... .. pt.	6·3	5·5	4·8	4·4	4·8
Expenditure ... .. d.	28·1	23·8	19·4	20·0	23·8
<b>CHEESE—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	3·7	3·0	3·0	2·7	3·1
Expenditure ... .. d.	4·5	3·5	3·1	2·8	2·8
<b>EGGS—</b>					
Consumption ... .. No.	4·4	3·8	3·5	3·0	2·8
Expenditure ... .. d.	10·7	10·9	9·6	9·0	9·2
<b>RATIONED FRESH MEAT—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	8·3	8·0	7·5	7·8	8·3
Expenditure ... .. d.	11·9	11·4	10·8	11·2	10·9
<b>BACON—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	4·3	4·3	4·3	4·1	4·1
Expenditure ... .. d.	7·3	7·7	8·1	7·7	7·8
<b>OTHER MEAT(c)—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	14·2	12·8	11·9	12·4	11·0
Expenditure ... .. d.	21·2	22·6	17·5	17·8	12·7
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	8·8	7·0	5·4	6·2	7·1
Expenditure ... .. d.	13·2	9·4	6·9	7·3	8·3
<b>PREPARED FISH(d)—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	1·1	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·2
Expenditure ... .. d.	2·3	3·5	3·2	3·4	2·3
<b>POTATOES (INCLUDING CRISPS AND CHIPS)—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	46·1	61·0	68·5	63·4	47·3
Expenditure ... .. d.	5·0	7·5	8·2	7·8	5·9

(a) Includes condensed and dried.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

(c) Excludes canned corned beef; consumption in 1950 was negligible and in 1951 about 1 oz. per head per week for all classes.

(d) Cooked and canned fish, and fish products.

TABLE 25—continued

per head per week

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.(a)	O.A.P.
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	15·0	13·4	11·5	11·0	10·8
Expenditure ... .. d.	8·0	6·3	4·1	4·1	3·5
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	20·6	17·8	17·8	13·9	12·6
Expenditure ... .. d.	8·8	7·6	7·0	5·3	4·2
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	32·6	27·4	17·8	17·0	14·4
Expenditure ... .. d.	21·3	17·8	11·4	10·6	7·2
<b>OTHER FRUIT—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	9·8	5·4	3·9	3·1	2·0
Expenditure ... .. d.	6·7	3·5	2·9	2·1	1·0
<b>BREAD—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	40·8	47·4	56·7	57·3	51·5
Expenditure ... .. d.	10·2	10·8	12·7	13·0	12·1
<b>FLOUR—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	6·6	8·2	8·0	6·5	6·0
Expenditure ... .. d.	1·8	2·2	2·1	1·7	1·7
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	24·7	22·7	20·2	17·9	16·4
Expenditure ... .. d.	25·6	24·6	22·1	19·1	14·2
<b>FATS—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	11·7	12·0	11·8	11·1	11·0
Expenditure ... .. d.	9·9	10·7	10·7	10·4	10·1
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>					
Consumption ... .. oz.	19·2	18·5	17·2	15·7	15·9
Expenditure ... .. d.	8·1	8·7	8·6	7·4	7·7
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>					
Expenditure ... .. d.	8·0	7·6	6·5	7·0	7·7
<b>Total food expenditure ...</b>	<b>19s. 1d.</b> <b>(222·8d.)</b>	<b>17s. 5d.</b> <b>(209·3d.)</b>	<b>15s. 3d.</b> <b>(183·3d.)</b>	<b>14s. 8d.</b> <b>(175·8d.)</b>	<b>13s. 4d.</b> <b>(159·8d.)</b>

(a) Old age pensioner households.



**TABLE 26**  
**Principal changes in Consumption and Expenditure by Social Class:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.(b)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>MILK—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 4	...	0	+ 2	+ 1
Expenditure ... ..	+13	+13	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
<b>EGGS—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	- 7	-17	-12	-20	-24
Expenditure ... ..	+18	- 8	-11	- 1	- 7
<b>RATIONED FRESH MEAT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	-45	-45	-45	-46	-46
Expenditure ... ..	-43	-42	-44	-43	-47
<b>BACON—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	-19	- 9	- 9	-11	- 9
Expenditure ... ..	+ 6	+ 4	- 2	...	+ 3
<b>UNRATIONED MEAT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 7	+20	+10	+ 7	+25
Expenditure ... ..	+39	+95	+40	+37	+45
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+30	+13	+14	+12	+15
Expenditure ... ..	+63	+25	+44	+33	+31
<b>POTATOES (INCLUDING CHIPS AND CRISPS)—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	-20	- 8	- 3	- 3	-11
Expenditure ... ..	-18	+ 1	- 7	- 5	- 3
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 3	+ 8	+21	+34	+31
Expenditure ... ..	-11	- 9	-10	-13	- 1
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+23	- 3	+13	- 7	- 9
Expenditure ... ..	+ 3	-17	- 4	-22	-22
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+17	+19	+20	+27	+19
Expenditure ... ..	+25	+39	+32	+33	+37
<b>BREAD—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	- 8	+ 3	- 3	- 1	- 3
Expenditure ... ..	+ 5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3
<b>OTHER CEREALS (EXCLUDING FLOUR)—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+11	+ 7	+ 6	- 1	+ 2
Expenditure ... ..	+31	+25	+16	+18	+ 4
<b>Total food expenditure ...</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 1</b>

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

### Energy value and nutrient content

55. The recorded energy value and nutrient content of the diet, with the exception of ascorbic acid, fell from the first to the second year for all classes (Table 28), a reduction of 3 per cent. in the value of energy intake by Class A causing the level for this class to fall below that of Classes B and C. But the changes were slight and, when intakes are measured against requirements (Table 29), it is seen that the relative class positions were broadly maintained. Apart from energy value, iron and riboflavin for Class D, the levels for all classes were above 100 per cent. in each year.

56. The percentage contributions of energy value from protein and, with the exception of Class A, from fat were smaller in 1951 than in 1950 for all classes; and the contribution from carbohydrate was larger for all classes, excepting A (Table 27).

**TABLE 27**  
**Percentage of Energy Value of Social Class Diets derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate: 1951 compared with 1950(a)**

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P.(b)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>PROTEIN—</b>					
1950 ... ..	12·7	12·6	12·5	12·7	12·5
1951 ... ..	12·6	12·5	12·3	12·5	12·4
<b>FAT—</b>					
1950 ... ..	38·2	38·4	36·5	36·6	38·1
1951 ... ..	38·8	37·3	35·6	35·7	37·7
<b>CARBOHYDRATE—</b>					
1950 ... ..	49·1	49·0	51·0	50·7	49·4
1951 ... ..	48·6	50·2	52·1	51·8	49·9

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

**TABLE 28**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Social Class Diets:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

per head per day

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P. (b)	O.A.P.
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>					
1950 ... .. Cal.	2,588	2,489	2,516	2,423	2,294
1951 ... ..	2,502	2,513	2,513	2,369	2,191
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>					
1950 ... .. g.	82	78	79	77	72
1951 ... ..	79	78	77	74	68
<b>ANIMAL PROTEIN—</b>					
1950 ... .. g.	44	41	38	37	37
1951 ... ..	44	39	36	34	34
<b>FAT—</b>					
1950 ... .. g.	110	106	102	99	97
1951 ... ..	108	104	99	94	92
<b>CARBOHYDRATE—</b>					
1950 ... .. g.	318	304	321	309	284
1951 ... ..	305	315	326	307	274
<b>CALCIUM—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	1,163	1,108	1,088	1,014	1,005
1951 ... ..	1,204	1,133	1,098	1,022	981
<b>IRON—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	14.4	13.7	13.7	13.5	11.5
1951 ... ..	13.3	12.7	12.5	11.8	10.3
<b>VITAMIN A (c)—</b>					
1950 ... .. i.u.	3,879	3,736	3,336	2,991	2,836
1951 ... ..	4,181	3,477	3,299	3,007	2,615
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub> (d)—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	1.57	1.52	1.58	1.51	1.41
1951 ... ..	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.36	1.22
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	1.95	1.83	1.75	1.64	1.64
1951 ... ..	1.80	1.66	1.56	1.48	1.42
<b>NICOTINIC ACID (c)—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	13.9	13.1	13.0	12.9	11.9
1951 ... ..	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	10.7
<b>VITAMIN C (d)—</b>					
1950 ... .. mg.	82	76	62	55	50
1951 ... ..	95	86	72	66	62
<b>VITAMIN D—</b>					
1950 ... .. i.u.	168	186	185	143	102
1951 ... ..	198	166	170	143	120

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

(c) Includes welfare foods.

(d) No allowance for cooking losses.

SEE ERRATA **TABLE 29**

**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Social Class Diets: 1950 and 1951(a)**  
*As percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's recommendations*

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P. (b)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent. <sup>1</sup>	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>					
1950 ... ..	108	105	102	98	98
1951 ... ..	107	104	101	95	93
Change ... ..	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 3	- 5
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>					
1950 ... ..	113	110	106	105	111
1951 ... ..	114	108	102	100	103
Change ... ..	+ 1	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 8
<b>CALCIUM—</b>					
1950 ... ..	119	115	110	107	108
1951 ... ..	127	118	111	107	108
Change ... ..	+ 8	+ 3	+ 1	0	0
<b>IRON—</b>					
1950 ... ..	116	114	114	107	87
1951 ... ..	110	104	103	92	77
Change ... ..	- 6	-10	-11	-15	-10
<b>VITAMIN A—</b>					
1950 ... ..	163	160	145	122	103
1951 ... ..	176	148	142	120	94
Change ... ..	+ 7	-12	- 3	- 2	- 9
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>—</b>					
1950 ... ..	141	139	138	131	128
1951 ... ..	128	132	123	116	110
Change ... ..	-13	- 7	-15	-15	-18
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>					
1950 ... ..	133	127	117	110	115
1951 ... ..	126	113	103	97	99
Change ... ..	- 7	-14	-14	-13	-16
<b>NICOTINIC ACID—</b>					
1950 ... ..	147	141	134	132	127
1951 ... ..	137	130	122	118	113
Change ... ..	-10	-11	-12	-14	-14
<b>VITAMIN C<sup>1</sup>—</b>					
1950 ... ..	225	212	165	140	126
1951 ... ..	267	238	190	168	152
Change ... ..	+42	+26	+25	+28	+34

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.

## SOCIAL CLASS DIETS DURING JULY TO DECEMBER 1951

57. The principal changes in the levels of social class diets during the course of 1951 have been noted in paragraphs 48 and 49 above. The detailed position for the second half of the year, as recorded by the improved survey technique introduced in June 1951, is examined in the present Section. The records, particularly of foods such as vegetables, are clearly affected by seasonal factors, but they provide as representative a picture as is at present possible of class differences. The 26 item classification for each of the two quarters in the second half of 1951 will be found in Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix D.

### General level of Social Class Diets

58. Expenditure levels showed only small class differences (Table 30), except for the Class A households with a level 20 per cent. above the national average, and the old age pensioner households with 10 per cent. less than the national average. The differences are slightly wider when the value of "free" food is added to give the value of consumption.

**TABLE 30**  
**Food Expenditure and Value of Consumption by Social Class:**  
**July to December 1951**

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Expenditure ...	22 9	19 4	18 2	18 2	16 11	18 9
Value of "free" food (b)...	1 7	1 1	10	6	3	10
<b>Total value of consumption</b>	<b>24 4</b>	<b>20 5</b>	<b>19 0</b>	<b>18 8</b>	<b>17 2</b>	<b>19 7</b>
<b>Percentages—</b>						
Expenditure ...	121	103	97	97	90	100
Total value of consumption	124	104	97	95	88	100

(a) Old age pensioner households.

(b) Includes value of withdrawals from stocks of "free" food.

### Composition of Social Class Diets

59. Comparative class consumption and expenditure levels for the main foods are set out in Table 32. When these are expressed as percentage deviations from the national average, as in Table 33, it is seen that the major differences both in consumption and expenditure were recorded for fruit, fish and liquid milk, in that order. The differences for fruit and fish are even wider when the fresh varieties only are considered (Table 31). SEE ERRATA

60. Table 33 also brings out clearly how little the diets of social Classes B and C differed. It will be remembered that these two classes have closely similar family composition, and contain together 70 per cent. of all households and 76 per cent. of all persons in the sample. Class C consumed 4 per cent. more potatoes per head than the national average, and 5 per cent. more bread, but 6 per cent. less fish and 10 per cent. less fruit; Class B consumed 21 per cent. more fruit, but 6 per cent. less bread. These were the main variations in consumption. Expenditure variations were broadly similar.

61. Larger differences are to be found between the national average and Class A households, which represented 7 per cent. of all households and of persons. Both the higher head of household income, and the slightly smaller proportion of children and adolescents, had the effect of raising the per head expenditure and consumption levels of these households for a number of important foods. In Class A, consumption and expenditure levels exceeded the national average by the following proportions:

	Consumption per cent.	Expenditure per cent.
Milk ... ..	25	31
Eggs ... ..	12	1
Fish ... ..	44	55
Vegetables other than potatoes ...	10	25
Fruit ... ..	55	56

For vegetables and fish, and in a less degree for milk, the high expenditure levels indicate that the more expensive varieties were purchased. On the other hand, the low expenditure on eggs is explained by the large supplies of "free" eggs obtained by these households, either as gifts or as self-supplies.

62. Meat in Class A diets was distinguished by an expenditure level 14 per cent. above the average, compared with a consumption level only 5 per cent. above. Sugar and preserves, and tea, were also consumed in large quantities (7 per cent. above the average); for tea, the excess of expenditure was 11 per cent. above the average, indicating that more expensive varieties were purchased. The foods which Class A households consumed in quantities less than the national average, as is shown below, were cereals and potatoes. Lower consumption was accompanied by lower expenditure, except for cereals other than bread.

	Consumption per cent.	Expenditure per cent.
Bread ... ..	-26	-19
Other cereals ... ..	-6	+21
Potatoes ... ..	-19	-27

63. The other group with a distinctive position were the old age pensioner households, whose diets reflect their lower food requirements as well as their low incomes. A few foods were consumed in larger quantities than the national average by these households.

	Consumption per cent.	Expenditure per cent.
Fish ... ..	+15	+5
Tea ... ..	+44	+6

Tea consumption was large because of the special ration for old age pensioners. The consumption of all other foods recorded in Table 32 was below the national average; particularly low were the consumption of the following foods.

	Consumption per cent.	Expenditure per cent.
Eggs ... ..	-18	-9
Potatoes ... ..	-14	-16
Other vegetables ... ..	-15	-22
Fruit ... ..	-33	-38
Cereals other than bread ... ..	-9	-23

Meat consumption was 4 per cent. less than the national average but the choice of the cheaper varieties is shown in an expenditure 14 per cent. below the average. The records for fish bear a similar interpretation. On the other hand, milk consumption was 3 per cent. less than the national average but expenditure, in the absence of entitlement to lower priced milk under the National Scheme, was 17 per cent. higher.

64. The remaining households in Class D showed a position broadly between that of old age pensioner households and Class C, but, with the widely varying family composition of households within the class, the averages have only a limited significance.

65. The points of difference between social class diets are illustrated further in the following table, dealing with selected fresh foods.

TABLE 31

**Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure by Social Class  
Selected Foods:**

Percentage deviations from the national average: July to December 1951

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+56	+13	-11	-12	-27
Expenditure ... ..	+58	+12	-10	-10	-32
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+50	0	-9	+5	-25
Expenditure ... ..	+88	+1	-13	0	-19
<b>UNRATIONS MEAT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+9	0	-1	+2	-18
Expenditure ... ..	+27	+2	-2	-2	-36
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+11	+4	-1	-15	-15
Expenditure ... ..	+35	+13	-10	-6	-15

(a) Old age pensioner households.

SEE ERRATA  
TABLE 32

Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure by Social Class:  
July to December 1951

per head per week

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.	
<b>LIQUID MILK—</b>						
Consumption ... pt.	6.4	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1
Expenditure ... d.	32.0	25.4	23.1	25.3	28.6	24.4
<b>CHEESE—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6
Expenditure ... d.	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
<b>EGGS—</b>						
Consumption ... No.	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
Expenditure ... d.	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.7
<b>MEAT—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	29.6	28.1	27.9	28.8	27.1	28.2
Expenditure ... d.	58.5	51.7	50.2	50.9	44.0	51.1
<b>FISH—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	10.2	7.6	7.2	8.1	8.8	7.7
Expenditure ... d.	18.5	12.0	11.0	12.1	12.6	12.0
<b>POTATOES—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	52.1	62.9	66.4	64.7	55.1	63.9
Expenditure ... d.	6.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	7.3	8.8
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	39.2	37.0	33.1	34.7	30.4	35.6
Expenditure ... d.	17.2	15.2	12.9	13.3	10.8	18.8
<b>FRUIT—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	46.2	36.1	26.9	25.8	19.9	29.8
Expenditure ... d.	35.6	26.2	20.6	19.4	14.1	22.8
<b>BREAD—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	43.6	55.0	61.5	62.0	57.2	58.6
Expenditure ... d.	11.6	13.4	14.8	15.3	14.6	14.3
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	25.6	27.5	27.4	25.4	24.8	27.1
Expenditure ... d.	33.8	29.0	27.8	24.4	21.3	27.8
<b>FATS—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1
Expenditure ... d.	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.9
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	18.6	17.8	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.5
Expenditure ... d.	10.5	9.8	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.8
<b>TEA—</b>						
Consumption ... oz.	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.0
Expenditure ... d.	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.3	8.4	5.9
<b>OTHER BEVERAGES—</b>						
Expenditure ... d.	5.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.9
<b>OTHER FOODS—</b>						
Expenditure ... d.	11.6	7.6	6.3	9.0	5.3	6.9
<b>Total food expenditure</b> d.	<b>272.7</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>220.9</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>223.7</b>

(a) Old age pensioner households.



TABLE 33

**Food Consumption and Expenditure by Social Class as percentage deviations from the national average:  
July to December 1951**

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>LIQUID MILK—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+25	+ 4	- 3	- 7	- 3
Expenditure ... ..	+31	+ 4	- 6	+ 4	+17
<b>CHEESE—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+10	- 4	+ 1	- 2	+ 7
Expenditure ... ..	+34	- 3	- 2	- 6	- 1
<b>EGGS—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+12	+ 3	0	- 7	-18
Expenditure ... ..	+ 1	+ 4	- 1	- 2	- 9
<b>MEAT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 5	0	- 1	+ 2	- 4
Expenditure ... ..	+14	+ 1	- 2	0	-14
<b>FISH—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+44	- 1	- 6	+ 5	+15
Expenditure ... ..	+55	0	- 8	+ 1	+ 5
<b>POTATOES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	-19	- 2	+ 4	+ 1	- 4
Expenditure ... ..	-27	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	-16
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+10	+ 4	- 2	- 3	-15
Expenditure ... ..	+25	+10	- 7	- 4	-22
<b>FRUIT—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+55	+21	-10	-13	-33
Expenditure ... ..	+56	+15	- 9	-15	-38
<b>BREAD—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	-26	- 6	+ 5	+ 6	- 2
Expenditure ... ..	-19	- 6	+ 4	+ 7	+ 2
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	- 6	+ 1	+ 1	- 7	- 9
Expenditure ... ..	+21	+ 4	- 1	-12	-23
<b>FATS—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	- 4	0	0	0	- 2
Expenditure ... ..	- 1	+ 1	0	- 1	- 2
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 7	+ 2	- 1	- 2	0
Expenditure ... ..	+ 7	+ 1	- 1	- 2	+ 2
<b>TEA—</b>					
Consumption ... ..	+ 7	- 3	- 4	+ 7	+44
Expenditure ... ..	+11	- 2	- 4	+ 6	+42

(a) Old age pensioner households.

### Energy Value and Nutrient Content

66. Nutritional levels of social class diets, in the second half of 1951, are shown as levels of intake of particular nutrients in Table 34. As in the first half of the year, Class A households received less calories, carbohydrate and vitamin B<sub>1</sub> than households in Classes B and C<sup>1</sup>, but iron intake was the same for all three classes. These results reflect the smaller consumption by Class A of bread, fats and potatoes. Intake levels higher than the national average were recorded in Class A households for the following nutrients:—

							per cent.
animal protein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
vitamin A	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
riboflavin	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
vitamin C	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
vitamin D	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

At the other end of the scale, old age pensioner households obtained 19 per cent. less vitamin C, and 14 per cent. less vitamin D, than the national average.

67. When requirements are taken into account (Table 35), class differences are seen to have been quite small. Measured in relation to requirements, Class A intake of all nutrients was above the national average. Iron consumption in the old age pensioner households was only 90 per cent. of the stated requirements; but there is some doubt concerning the appropriate allowance for this age group. Otherwise, except for energy value, levels were nearly always well above the standards. As to the balance of the diet<sup>2</sup>, the only marked differences revealed by Table 36 are the slightly higher percentages of calories provided by protein and fat, and the lower percentage provided by carbohydrate, in households of Class A.

TABLE 34  
Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Social Class Diets:  
July to December 1951

	per head per day					
	Social Class					D
	A	B	C	Excluding O.A.P. (c)	O.A.P.	
Energy Value ... .. Cal.	2,399	2,452	2,482	2,442	2,337	
Total Protein ... .. g.	78	77	78	77	74	
Animal Protein ... .. g.	43	38	36	36	37	
Fat ... .. g.	97	95	93	92	89	
Carbohydrate ... .. g.	303	323	332	325	309	
Calcium ... .. mg.	1,126	1,066	1,055	1,029	1,008	
Iron ... .. mg.	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.0	
Vitamin A (a) ... .. i.u.	4,204	3,682	3,491	3,405	3,232	
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (b) ... .. mg.	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.17	
Riboflavin ... .. mg.	1.83	1.65	1.60	1.58	1.57	
Nicotinic acid ... .. mg.	13.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	
Vitamin C (b) ... .. mg.	74	66	61	58	52	
Vitamin D (a) ... .. i.u.	164	152	149	143	129	

- (a) Excludes welfare foods.
- (b) With allowance for cooking losses.
- (c) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> Table 28 above.  
<sup>2</sup> Compare paragraph 18 above.

TABLE 35

**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Social Class Diets:  
July to December 1951**

*As percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's recommendations*

	Social class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Energy value ... ..	103	101	98	99	101	100
Total protein ... ..	112	105	103	107	115	105
Calcium ... ..	118	109	108	110	113	110
Iron ... ..	110	110	108	102	90	107
Vitamin A ... ..	179	160	149	134	117	149
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ... ..	135	131	126	128	125	129
Riboflavin ... ..	129	112	104	104	111	108
Nicotinic acid ... ..	149	135	130	132	133	132
Vitamin C <sup>1</sup> ... ..	347	304	277	265	232	287

(a) Old age pensioner households.

TABLE 36

**Percentage of the Energy Value of Diets derived from Protein,  
Fat and Carbohydrate<sup>2</sup>:**

**July to December 1951**

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Protein ... ..	13·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·7
Fat ... ..	36·4	34·8	33·8	34·0	34·3
Carbohydrate ... ..	50·6	52·6	53·6	53·4	53·0

(a) Old age pensioner households.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.  
<sup>2</sup> Compare paragraph 18 above.

## IV. HOUSEHOLD DIETS AND FAMILY COMPOSITION 1951

### CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILY TYPES

68. The following analysis of family diets is based primarily upon households, representing about 60 per cent. of the sample, which had one female adult, one male adult and varying numbers of adolescents and children (Table 38). Of these two-adult households, 42 per cent. had no children (including 9 per cent. with adolescents), 38 per cent. had one or two children, 9 per cent. had three or more, and 11 per cent. both adolescents and children. The social class composition of these two-adult households is also shown in Table 38, and in Chart V. Class A households were found in similar proportions in each group, the highest proportion, 9 per cent., occurring in the group with one child. The proportion of Class B households in each group increased with the number of children, up to three. In the group with four or more children, the proportion in Class B fell; by far the greater part of these families were in Class C. These class differences within family types, although of interest, are of much less weight than the family type differences within social class referred to in paragraph 39. This point is examined in paragraph 17, Appendix A.

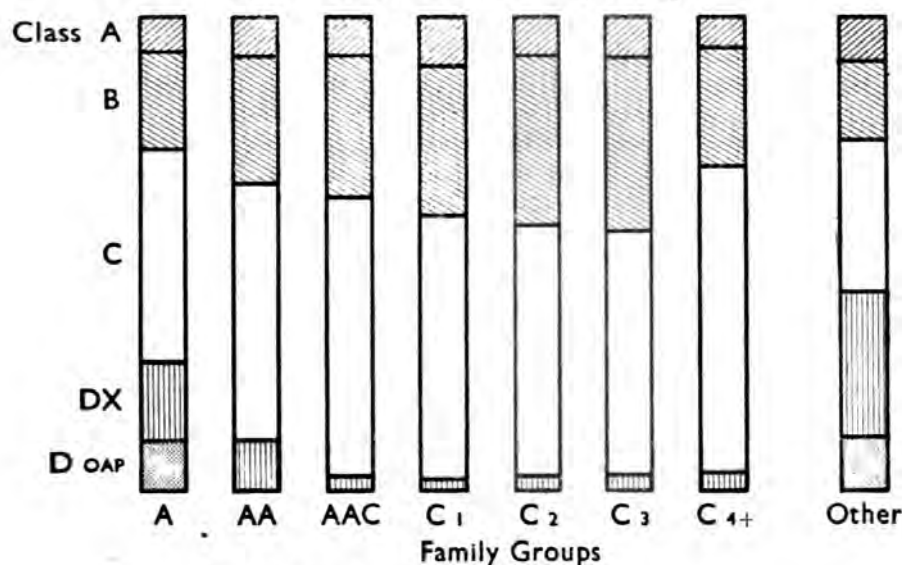
69. Households other than those with one male and one female adult were not classified in the same detail. They accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of the total sample and, although their average size was about the same as the classified households, their composition was different. This will be seen from the following comparisons, based on the third and fourth quarters of 1951.

**TABLE 37**  
**Class and Family Composition**  
**Differences between Classified Households and Others**

	Classified Households (two-adult)	Other Households
<b>Social class distribution</b>		
A ... ..	7	6
B and C ... ..	81	52
D ... ..	12	42
	100	100
<b>Size distribution (persons)</b>		
1 ... ..	0	22
2-3 ... ..	67	35
4-5 ... ..	30	32
more than 5 ... ..	3	11
	100	100
<b>Sex and age(a) distribution</b>		
Adults—male ... ..	30	31
female ... ..	30	44
Adolescents ... ..	8	8
Children ... ..	32	17
	100	100

(a) Third quarter only.

**CHART V**  
**Class Composition of Family Groups**



DX. excluding old Age Pensioner Households.  
D OAP. Old Age Pensioner Households.  
A. Adults only.  
AA. Adults and adolescents.  
AAC. Adults, adolescents and children.  
C<sub>1</sub>. One adult male, one adult female and one child.  
C<sub>2</sub>. " " " " " " " " two children.  
C<sub>3</sub>. " " " " " " " " three children.  
C<sub>4+</sub>. " " " " " " " " four or more children.

**TABLE 38**  
**Composition of the Sample by Household Groups:**  
**July to December 1951**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and							Total	Other households
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only					
				1	2	3	4 or more		
Number of households ...	1,106	301	359	712	580	207	85	3,350	2,155
Percentage of whole sample	20.1	5.5	6.5	12.9	10.5	3.8	1.5	60.8	39.2
Average size (persons) ...	2.0	3.3	5.2	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	3.3	3.4
<i>Social class distribution</i>	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Class A ...	7	7	6	9	7	6	4	7	6
Class B ...	21	27	32	32	36	37	31	29	17
Class C ...	44	56	58	57	55	54	62	52	35
Class D (excluding O.A.P.(a))	18	10	4	2	2	3	3	8	31
Class D (O.A.P.(a))	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Old age pensioner households.

## General Features of Family Diets 1951

### Comparative levels 1950 and 1951

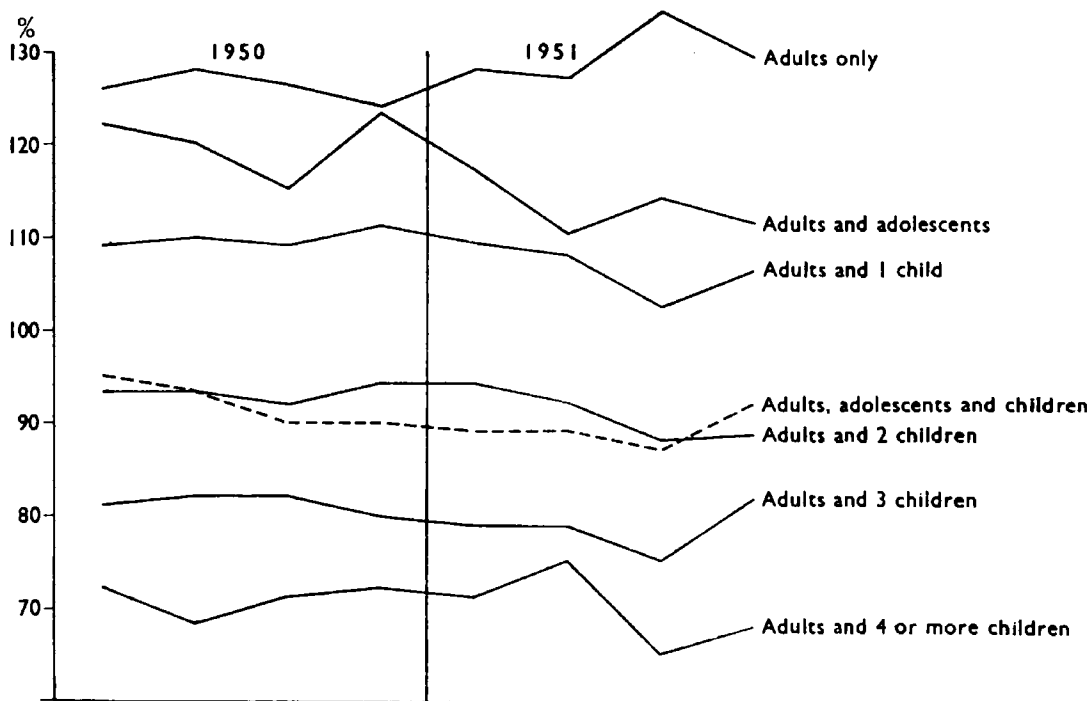
70. Measured first by the value of consumption<sup>1</sup> at each Survey period (Table 39), the general level of all family diets is seen to have increased at each period during the two years. The final position is summarised by comparing the level in October-November 1951, with that in the corresponding months of 1950. Relatively, households with adolescents only, and those with four or more children, fared less well than others.

Oct.-Nov. 1951 as percentage of Oct.-Nov. 1950 ... ..	<i>Two-adult households with</i>						
	<i>no children</i>	<i>adolescents only</i>	<i>adolescents and children</i>	1	<i>children only</i>		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	120	106	119	112	110	119	107

71. A more detailed indication of these changes is given by the percentages in Table 39, comparing family diets with the national average. The higher value per head of consumption in households without children, or with only one child, is shown clearly in Chart VI, which is based on the table.

CHART VI

**Value of consumption per head in Households of different composition—percentages of national average**



<sup>1</sup> See paragraphs 11 and 14 above.

TABLE 39

## Value of Consumption in Households of Different Composition: 1950 and 1951

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and							All households
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only				
				1	2	3	4 or more	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.-Feb.—								
1950 ...	20 8	20 0	15 7	17 9	15 2	13 6	11 10	16 4
1951 ...	22 2	20 3	15 6	18 10	16 3	13 9	12 3	17 4
April-May—								
1950 ...	21 0	19 9	15 3	18 0	15 4	13 5	11 1	16 5
1951 ...	23 3	20 1	16 3	19 7	16 9	14 5	13 9	18 3
July-Aug.—								
1950 ...	21 2	19 3	15 0	18 4	15 6	13 8	11 10	16 9
1951 ...	27 4	23 1	17 11	20 10	18 0	15 3	13 3	20 4
Oct.-Nov.—								
1950 ...	20 3	20 1	14 9	18 2	15 5	13 0	12 1	16 4
1951 ...	24 8	21 4	17 6	20 4	17 0	15 8	12 11	19 1
Percentages of national averages—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Jan.-Feb.—								
1950 ...	126	122	95	109	93	81	72	100
1951 ...	128	117	89	109	94	79	71	100
April-May—								
1950 ...	128	120	93	110	93	82	68	100
1951 ...	127	110	89	108	92	79	75	100
July-Aug.—								
1950 ...	126	115	90	109	92	82	71	100
1951 ...	134	114	87	102	88	75	65	100
Oct.-Nov.—								
1950 ...	124	123	90	111	94	80	72	100
1951 ...	129	111	92	106	89	82	68	100

## Consumption during 1951

72. Although it is not appropriate to make direct comparisons of expenditure during 1951, it is possible to consider general trends in consumption on a basis similar to that shown in Table 23 for social classes. The information is provided in Table 40, which gives the levels for the first two months of each quarter. Differences between the various family diets are examined in greater detail for the second half of the year in paragraphs 91 to 97 below.

73. Milk consumption showed little variation during 1951. With restricted supplies and controlled distribution, variations in the consumption of eggs between one family type and another were moderate. All family types experienced a fall in meat consumption in the spring, and a rise to the high point for the year in October–November, households with adults only or with adolescents showing the greatest gains. Fish consumption was fairly constant.

74. As between different family types, potato consumption levelled in the spring. For other vegetables wide differences were recorded between households without children, or having only one child, and other households, as average consumption rose in the second half of the year. Fruit consumption showed a similar trend. In contrast, there was a levelling tendency in cereal consumption during this part of the year.

**TABLE 40**  
**Domestic Food Consumption in Households of Different Composition 1951**  
per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and							All households
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only				
				1	2	3	4 or more	
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.
<b>MILK—</b>								
Jan.-Feb. ...	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3
April-May...	6.1	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	4.6	5.4
July-Aug. ...	6.1	4.7	4.4	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.6	5.1
Oct.-Nov. ...	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.2
<b>EGGS—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.-Feb. ...	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8
April-May...	4.8	4.8	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.2
July-Aug. ...	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.7
Oct.-Nov. ...	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
<b>MEAT—</b>	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Jan.-Feb. ...	34.2	27.2	24.7	29.0	24.2	21.1	17.2	26.7
April-May...	30.0	26.1	23.0	24.9	20.9	18.7	16.9	23.8
July-Aug. ...	33.1	29.7	24.2	25.4	22.3	19.6	18.8	25.4
Oct.-Nov. ...	38.8	33.4	26.6	29.5	26.1	22.8	19.5	29.6
<b>FISH—</b>								
Jan.-Feb....	13.0	10.6	6.9	7.5	6.7	5.1	3.3	8.0
April-May...	10.9	9.2	6.0	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.2	7.3
July-Aug. ...	11.6	9.6	5.4	7.5	5.2	4.7	3.4	7.4
Oct.-Nov. ...	12.7	9.7	6.6	7.7	6.3	5.4	3.0	9.2
<b>POTATOES—</b>								
Jan.-Feb. ...	63.5	76.2	70.7	68.8	62.8	64.2	63.4	66.0
April-May...	57.5	64.2	62.6	63.4	64.3	63.3	59.2	62.7
July-Aug. ...	57.0	69.5	62.2	56.3	50.3	50.9	53.1	55.4
Oct.-Nov. ...	71.7	73.5	75.5	71.4	61.8	68.6	56.8	70.2
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>								
Jan.-Feb. ...	40.2	32.9	25.5	32.2	29.2	25.9	20.8	30.8
April-May...	34.4	29.8	26.4	30.6	26.2	21.7	20.9	27.9
July-Aug. ...	53.8	46.6	30.0	37.7	31.3	27.9	23.4	37.1
Oct.-Nov. ...	48.3	43.3	29.7	34.8	29.6	30.3	21.2	35.4
<b>FRUIT—</b>								
Jan.-Feb. ...	28.7	32.5	17.9	27.6	22.2	16.9	16.5	23.0
April-May...	35.7	28.5	20.4	32.2	23.2	21.1	14.6	25.6
July-Aug. ...	47.6	41.0	27.4	36.8	28.2	22.2	18.5	32.7
Oct.-Nov. ...	36.7	31.6	22.0	31.8	22.9	22.1	16.3	16.7



TABLE 40—continued

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and							All households
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only				
				1	2	3	4 or more	
<b>FATS—</b>	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Jan.—Feb. ...	13·6	13·6	11·9	12·7	11·3	10·9	11·2	11·9
April—May...	12·3	12·1	11·0	12·1	11·2	11·0	9·9	11·5
July—Aug. ...	11·9	11·1	10·4	10·3	10·7	9·6	10·0	10·5
Oct.—Nov. ...	10·2	10·3	10·1	9·6	9·2	9·3	9·2	9·8
<b>CEREALS—</b>								
Jan.—Feb. ...	95·0	90·2	87·6	77·9	74·9	66·4	75·2	81·4
April—May...	92·2	96·3	87·2	80·4	77·3	71·0	74·3	82·8
July—Aug. ...	102·5	100·8	92·1	84·3	75·6	70·1	74·0	85·6
Oct.—Nov. ...	95·7	91·9	94·8	84·8	73·6	72·2	71·0	85·6
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>								
Jan.—Feb. ...	18·7	17·7	15·9	16·8	17·0	15·7	16·2	16·6
April—May...	19·2	18·8	18·3	18·4	18·1	17·7	17·9	18·0
July—Aug. ...	21·8	18·0	19·4	20·1	19·5	16·1	18·3	18·7
Oct.—Nov. ...	17·1	16·4	16·3	17·1	14·9	17·1	14·0	16·2

**Nutritional levels**

75. The contributions of energy from different sources<sup>1</sup>, set out in Table 41, suggest no appreciable relative change in the pattern of the different family diets during the course of the year. There was a decrease in the proportion obtained from fat, and a corresponding increase in the proportion from carbohydrate, which appeared to affect most those families with no children, with adolescents, or with only one child.

TABLE 41

**Percentage of the Energy Value of the Diet derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate in Households of different Composition:**  
**First half of 1951 compared with second half of 1951**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>PROTEIN—</b>	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
First half ...	12·8	12·3	12·2	12·2	12·2	11·9	11·8
Second half	13·1	12·8	12·2	12·5	12·4	12·2	12·1
<b>FAT—</b>							
First half ...	37·4	35·9	34·8	37·8	36·4	36·4	34·9
Second half	34·5	34·7	32·7	34·7	35·4	34·6	33·2
<b>CARBOHYDRATE</b>							
First half ...	49·8	51·8	53·0	50·0	51·4	51·7	53·3
Second half	52·4	53·5	55·1	52·8	52·2	53·2	54·7

<sup>1</sup> See paragraphs 18 and 19 above.

76. Nutritional requirements vary considerably from one family to another and a comparison is made, in Table 42, of nutrient intakes expressed as percentages of standards based on the allowances recommended by the British Medical Association. The table gives the percentages for the first two months in each quarter<sup>1</sup>.

77. The position at the end of the year, and the comparison between each type of diet, are discussed in paragraphs 91 to 97 below. So far as the trends during 1951 are concerned, the results suggest a slight deterioration of the energy value in the diets of households with two or more children. The position of other nutrients, apart from calcium, indicate a possible slight improvement for most types of family, the main exception being those families with two children.

SEE ERRATA TABLE 42

**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Diets in Households of Different Composition 1951**

*As percentages of Standards based on the British Medical Association's Recommendations*

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>CALORIES—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	109	96	95	107	107	100	98
April-May	104	95	95	107	106	104	102
July-Aug. ....	108	95	94	105	103	97	100
Oct.-Nov.	106	95	95	106	98	101	95
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	126	95	91	112	109	96	83
April-May	120	95	89	110	104	97	95
July-Aug. ....	123	97	87	110	100	95	90
Oct.-Nov.	128	101	93	114	102	98	90
<b>CALCIUM—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	144	113	97	117	111	97	94
April-May	142	113	99	122	110	103	96
July-Aug. ....	141	107	91	116	103	94	86
Oct.-Nov.	139	111	98	119	103	97	88
<b>IRON—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	114	98	97	113	114	101	94
April-May	104	97	94	108	103	97	99
July-Aug. ....	121	110	100	113	105	103	97
Oct.-Nov.	121	109	103	117	101	104	97
<b>VITAMIN A—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	138	120	121	165	157	138	146
April-May	141	129	136	162	166	158	172
July-Aug. ....	165	150	144	157	162	137	130
Oct.-Nov.	160	169	144	165	163	167	140
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>—</b>							
Jan.-Feb. ....	131	117	115	130	129	120	115
April-May	129	118	116	133	132	125	125
July-Aug. ....	139	130	120	135	125	122	121
Oct.-Nov.	139	123	119	134	125	128	121

<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 17 above.

TABLE 42—continued

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>							
Jan.–Feb. ...	116	98	90	112	115	101	99
April–May	115	94	94	114	113	111	103
July–Aug....	121	101	92	117	111	106	100
Oct.–Nov.	123	104	96	121	113	110	102
<b>NICOTINIC ACID</b>							
Jan.–Feb. ...	145	123	115	135	131	116	109
April–May	133	116	113	128	122	115	118
July–Aug....	143	130	114	131	124	116	113
Oct.–Nov.	158	139	123	146	133	130	116
<b>VITAMIN C<sup>1</sup>—</b>							
Jan.–Feb. ...	219	184	144	210	191	154	153
April–May	214	145	127	192	162	164	164
July–Aug....	427	370	285	387	333	311	263
Oct.–Nov.	290	239	205	288	244	250	208

**FAMILY DIETS: JANUARY-FEBRUARY AND APRIL-MAY 1951 COMPARED WITH 1950**

78. The records for these periods, summarised on the basis of the standard classification, are given in Tables 7 and 8 in Appendix D. The averages for the two periods of 1951 are set out in Table 44, and the percentage increases over the corresponding periods in 1950 in Table 45. Nutritional data are contained in Tables 46 to 48.

**Relative changes in family diets**

79. Chart VI, dealing with the value of consumption, shows that family diet differences increased during April–May 1951. Changes in total food expenditure from the first half of 1950 to the first half of 1951 (Tables 44 and 45), also show a similar trend. The percentage increases for some of the principal types were as follows:

	Per cent.
two adults only ... ..	8
two adults and 1 child ... ..	6
two adults and other numbers of children ... ..	4
two adults and adolescents ... ..	2

80. In nutritional terms, these changes are seen in the slightly greater increase in the proportion of calories obtained from carbohydrate by households with two or more children (Table 46), and in the fall, recorded by households with adolescents, and those with four or more children, for one or two nutrients, to a level 4 or 5 per cent. below the standards based on the British Medical Association recommendations (Table 48).

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.

### **Changes in the composition of family diets**

81. Among the more important changes in the composition of family diets are those which show the effect of the reduced meat ration. All types of households experienced a similar reduction of rationed meat, between 42 to 48 per cent., with expenditure falling almost in the same proportion. The reduction in bacon consumption was greatest in those households with three or more children.

82. Compensation, by increased consumption of other meat, was highest for households with one child, or with both adolescents and children. Households with adolescents only, and those with three or more children, increased their fish consumption by the highest proportion. The increased consumption, whether of meat or fish, was accompanied in all types of household by a more than proportionate increase in cost. Households where the consumption either of fish or of the unrationed meats was already high, mainly the wholly adult households, increased their consumption at a very considerably increased cost; the result contributed to the widening in family differences which has been noted. Expenditure on meat of all kinds decreased for all households, except for a 2 per cent. increase recorded for wholly adult households; and expenditure on meat and fish together decreased for all households, except for a 7 per cent. increase for wholly adult households, and a 4 per cent. increase for households with one child.

83. Potato consumption, which varies with meat consumption, was generally lower in the earlier months of 1951, with a corresponding reduction in expenditure. All households, but particularly those with numerous children, took advantage of the cheap supplies of fresh green vegetables to obtain larger quantities at lower cost. But the savings involved were only a few pence per head per week, and even at the higher levels of consumption in 1951, households with three children, for example, still consumed on the average only 9 oz. of fresh green vegetables per head per week, or about 6 oz. per day for the whole family. Increases in the consumption of other vegetables were smaller and less general; there was a small reduction in consumption and a considerable fall in expenditure on the part of households with four or more children.

84. Fresh fruit supplies were also more plentiful in 1951, including citrus fruits, which, though expensive, were popular. Substantial increases in consumption were recorded. In some households, particularly those with four or more children, there was at the same time a large proportionate increase in consumption of fruit other than fresh fruit. All households spent more on other fruit.

85. Egg consumption decreased generally, with a greater proportionate saving in expenditure for households containing only adults. The other decreases of importance were that recorded for bread by all households, except those with two children, and that for flour by those households with adults, those with adults and adolescents, and those with adults and one child.

86. A summary of these changes in different types of household is shown in Table 43, which, for convenience, is limited to a comparison between those with adults only, those with adults and adolescents but no children, and those with adults and three children. The increases in consumption are listed in order of magnitude for each type of household. On this showing, households without adolescents fared better. The increased use of flour, fats and sugar by the households with children is also noteworthy.

**TABLE 43**  
**Percentage Increases in Consumption by Households of Different**  
**Composition:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

Households without children or adolescents	Households with adolescents but no children	Households with three children
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Fresh fruit ... .. 24	Fresh fish ... .. 27	Fresh fish ... .. 33
Fresh green vegetables 17	Fresh fruit ... .. 12	Fresh fruit ... .. 29
Fresh fish ... .. 14	Fresh green vegetables ... 10	Fresh green vegetables ... 29
Unrationed meat ... 11	Fats ... .. 3	Other vegetables exclud- ing potatoes ... .. 16
Vegetables other than potatoes and fresh green vegetables ... 9	Sugar and preserves ... 1	Fats ... .. 10
Sugar and preserves ... 8		Flour ... .. 10
Cereals other than bread and flour ... .. 7		Sugar and preserves ... 6
Milk ... .. 4		Potatoes ... .. 4
		Cereals other than bread and flour ... .. 3
		Milk ... .. 1

(a) Average for January-February and April-May of each year.

**TABLE 44 SEE ERRATA**  
**Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure in Households of Different**  
**Composition 1951(a)**  
per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adoles- cents	Adoles- cents only	Adoles- cents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>MILK—</b>							
Consumption ... pt.	5.6	4.8	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.3
Expenditure ... d.	27.9	28.4	17.3	21.7	19.7	16.8	12.8
<b>CHEESE—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.9
Expenditure ... d.	4.5	4.0	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.7
<b>EGGS—</b>							
Consumption ... No.	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.9
Expenditure ... d.	10.4	10.4	8.5	11.4	10.0	9.5	8.3
<b>RATIONED FRESH MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	9.3	8.5	7.0	8.2	7.2	6.7	5.9
Expenditure ... d.	13.1	12.0	10.1	11.9	10.4	9.7	8.4
<b>BACON—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.4
Expenditure ... d.	8.4	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1

(a) Average for January-February and April-May.

TABLE 44—continued

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>UNRATIONS MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	16·6	13·1	12·8	13·4	10·0	8·6	6·6
Expenditure ... d.	27·7	19·7	15·7	19·4	14·6	10·8	8·6
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	10·2	7·7	4·8	5·3	4·4	3·6	2·2
Expenditure ... d.	13·2	10·2	5·8	7·0	5·3	4·7	2·9
<b>POTATOES (INCLUDING CRISPS AND CHIPS)—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	60·5	70·2	66·7	66·1	63·5	63·7	61·3
Expenditure ... d.	6·9	8·7	8·2	8·6	7·7	7·8	7·0
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	16·3	12·8	10·1	12·5	10·7	8·9	7·4
Expenditure ... d.	7·0	5·6	3·3	5·3	4·1	2·4	1·0
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	20·8	18·5	15·8	18·9	17·0	14·9	13·4
Expenditure ... d.	8·0	7·7	6·8	8·2	6·9	6·3	4·7
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	26·1	25·5	15·6	24·1	19·4	15·5	12·1
Expenditure ... d.	17·2	16·7	9·3	15·7	11·9	9·4	7·1
<b>OTHER FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	6·1	5·0	3·6	5·8	3·3	3·5	3·5
Expenditure ... d.	3·7	3·7	2·6	4·1	3·5	2·5	3·0
<b>BREAD—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	59·8	61·1	61·7	49·5	49·0	44·9	51·9
Expenditure ... d.	13·9	14·0	13·8	11·4	10·9	9·8	11·7
<b>FLOUR—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	8·1	8·7	7·6	7·5	7·5	6·6	6·6
Expenditure ... d.	2·3	2·1	2·2	1·8	2·0	1·5	2·0
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	25·7	23·5	18·1	22·1	19·6	17·4	14·3
Expenditure ... d.	27·3	25·9	20·1	23·8	21·0	19·2	16·0
<b>FATS—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	11·3	11·5	10·4	11·2	10·3	10·1	9·7
Expenditure ... d.	10·0	10·3	9·9	9·1	10·2	9·7	10·0
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	19·0	18·2	17·1	17·6	17·6	16·7	17·1
Expenditure ... d.	9·2	9·3	8·9	8·8	8·3	7·8	9·8
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>							
Expenditure ... d.	9·2	8·5	6·1	6·9	5·5	5·1	5·0
<b>Total expenditure ...</b>	s. d. 19 7	s. d. 18 0	s. d. 14 2	s. d. 16 10	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 12 8	s. d. 11 8

TABLE 45 SEE ERRATA

Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditure in Households of Different Composition:  
1951 compared with 1950(a)

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>MILK—</b>							
Consumption ...	+ 4	- 2	+ 2	- 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Expenditure ...	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3	+ 7	+ 5	- 2
<b>EGGS—</b>							
Consumption ...	-11	-14	-18	-14	-12	- 9	- 9
Expenditure ...	-19.	-12	-14	- 5	- 7	- 5	-13
<b>RATIONED FRESH MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ...	-46	-48	-48	-44	-43	-42	-45
Expenditure ...	-44	-48	-46	-43	-42	-41	-43
<b>BACON—</b>							
Consumption ...	- 3	-15	-10	-13	- 8	-18	-24
Expenditure ...	+ 3	- 7	+ 2	- 3	- 8	- 5	- 8
<b>UNRATIONED MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ...	+11	- 5	+21	+19	+11	+11	+11
Expenditure ...	+53	+17	+39	+57	+40	+37	+27
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>							
Consumption ...	+14	+27	+14	+ 5	+ 9	+33	+36
Expenditure ...	+39	+53	+56	+37	+27	+82	+63
<b>POTATOES (INCLUDING CRISPS AND CHIPS)—</b>							
Consumption ...	-12	- 4	-11	- 5	...	+ 4	- 5
Expenditure ...	-15	+ 6	-14	- 5	- 9	+ 2	-15
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+17	+10	+24	+ 6	+21	+29	+49
Expenditure ...	-14	-11	-13	-13	- 9	-24	- 7
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+ 9	- 5	+ 7	+ 4	+11	+16	- 4
Expenditure ...	- 8	-11	- 8	- 4	+ 5	+ 5	-38
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ...	+24	+12	+12	+24	+18	+29	+44
Expenditure ...	+42	+31	+13	+36	+22	+44	+46
<b>OTHER FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ...	+11	-24	- 4	+18	-30	- 4	+49
Expenditure ...	+30	+39	+20	+53	+20	+22	+104
<b>BREAD—</b>							
Consumption ...	...	-10	- 6	- 4	+ 8	- 2	- 5
Expenditure ...	+ 4	- 8	- 2	+ 2	+11	+ 1	+ 1

(a) January–February and April–May in each year.

TABLE 45—continued

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>FLOUR—</b>							
Consumption ...	-12	-7	+9	-2	+17	+10	+14
Expenditure ...	-9	-5	+25	-10	+16	-9	+40
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>							
Consumption ...	+7	-1	+2	+6	+8	+3	+2
Expenditure ...	+20	+9	+14	+15	+12	+18	+20
<b>FATS—</b>							
Consumption ...	-1	+3	-2	+4	+4	+10	-6
Expenditure ...	+9	+15	+11	+17	+15	+13	+13
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+8	+1	-1	+3	+8	+6	+14
Expenditure ...	+16	-5	-4	+7	+5	+9	+34
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>							
Expenditure ...	-5	-4	-12	-5	-3	-3	+4
<b>Total expenditure ...</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>

#### Energy value and nutrient content

87. Changes in family diets, expressed in terms of nutrient intake, in Table 47, show that the only nutrient for which increased consumption was recorded in all family types was vitamin C. Households without children increased their consumption of calcium, vitamin A and vitamin D, and a number of other types of household recorded slight increases for individual nutrients. Decreases in consumption occurred in a number of other instances, which were relatively larger than the increases and more widely spread.

88. These changes in nutritional levels have been assessed in relation to the standards based on the British Medical Association's recommendations. According to Table 48, the diets of all groups of households with adolescents and children showed a slight deterioration from the one year to the other. In 1950, households with adolescents and no children, recorded levels above the standard for all nutrients; by 1951, they had fallen slightly but not seriously below, for energy value, total protein, iron and riboflavin. Households with children and adolescents, which were below the standard in 1950 for energy value, total protein and calcium, in 1951, also fell below for iron and riboflavin. Households with three or more children were below the standard for protein and iron in 1951<sup>1</sup>.

89. That all types of households experienced a slight change in the balance of the diet in 1951, when this is measured according to the sources of energy, is shown by Table 46.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 17 above on the use to be made of the Table, and Table 55 below for the final position in 1951.



**TABLE 46**

**Percentage of Energy Value of Diets in Households of Different Composition  
derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate:  
1951 compared with 1950(a)**

		Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and													
		No children or adolescents		Adolescents only		Adolescents and children		Children only							
								1		2		3		4 or more	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
		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.
Protein	... ..	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.3	11.9	11.9	11.8
Fat	... ..	37.8	37.4	36.1	35.9	34.8	34.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	36.4	37.2	36.4	36.4	34.9
Carbohydrate	... ..	49.2	49.8	51.2	51.8	52.9	53.0	49.5	50.0	49.6	51.4	50.5	51.7	51.7	53.3

(a) Average for January–February and April–May of each year.

**TABLE 47**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Diets in Households of Different**  
**Composition:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>							
1950 ... .. Cal.	2,829	2,890	2,538	2,570	2,318	2,201	2,224
1951 ... ..	2,806	2,710	2,452	2,544	2,390	2,226	2,154
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>							
1950 ... .. g.	92	92	78	81	72	68	66
1951 ... ..	90	83	75	78	73	66	64
<b>ANIMAL PROTEIN—</b>							
1950 ... .. g.	46	43	34	41	36	34	31
1951 ... ..	45	39	33	38	36	32	29
<b>FAT—</b>							
1950 ... .. g.	119	116	98	108	98	91	90
1951 ... ..	117	108	95	107	97	90	84
<b>CARBOHYDRATE—</b>							
1950 ... .. g.	348	370	336	318	288	278	287
1951 ... ..	350	351	326	318	308	286	288
<b>CALCIUM—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	1,204	1,210	1,041	1,147	1,054	1,001	992
1951 ... ..	1,256	1,162	1,052	1,129	1,095	1,028	982
<b>IRON—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	16.0	16.4	13.8	14.2	12.4	11.6	11.4
1951 ... ..	14.6	13.6	12.0	12.8	11.8	10.7	10.3
<b>VITAMIN A (b)—</b>							
1950 ... .. i.u.	3,653	3,556	2,980	4,024	3,497	2,998	3,484
1951 ... ..	3,794	3,120	2,755	3,776	3,472	3,052	3,085
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub> (c)—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	1.75	1.83	1.60	1.59	1.42	1.34	1.40
1951 ... ..	1.59	1.56	1.40	1.44	1.35	1.24	1.20
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	2.01	1.98	1.66	1.87	1.58	1.58	1.51
1951 ... ..	1.85	1.64	1.44	1.64	1.56	1.42	1.32
<b>NICOTINIC ACID—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	15.2	15.5	13.0	13.4	11.7	10.8	10.5
1951 ... ..	14.5	13.5	11.8	12.3	11.1	10.0	9.6
<b>VITAMIN C<sup>1</sup> (b) (c)—</b>							
1950 ... .. mg.	79	75	56	73	62	50	44
1951 ... ..	95	83	64	82	70	64	55
<b>VITAMIN D (b)—</b>							
1950 ... .. i.u.	159	139	153	233	216	156	259
1951 ... ..	176	152	136	198	192	196	176

(a) Average for January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Includes welfare foods. (c) No allowance for cooking losses.

<sup>1</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.

**TABLE 48**      **SEE ERRATA**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Diets in Households of Different Composition: 1950 and 1951(a).**

*As percentages of Standards based on British Medical Association's Recommendations*

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>							
1950 ...	106	102	99	110	102	103	105
1951 ...	106	96	95	107	107	101	100
Change	Nil	-6	-4	-3	+5	-2	-5
<b>TOTAL PROTEIN—</b>							
1950 ...	125	106	95	119	106	102	97
1951 ...	123	95	90	111	107	97	88
Change	-2	-11	-5	-8	+1	-5	-9
<b>CALCIUM—</b>							
1950 ...	135	118	97	122	106	109	97
1951 ...	143	113	98	119	111	100	95
Change	+8	-5	+1	-3	+5	-9	-2
<b>IRON—</b>							
1950 ...	122	117	109	123	113	110	109
1951 ...	109	97	95	110	107	99	96
Change	-13	-10	-14	-13	-6	-11	-13
<b>VITAMIN A—</b>							
1950 ...	134	139	140	175	162	148	182
1951 ...	139	124	128	164	161	148	159
Change	+5	-15	-12	-11	-1	Nil	-23
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>—</b>							
1950 ...	142	137	133	147	139	136	143
1951 ...	130	117	116	131	131	123	120
Change	-12	-20	-17	-16	-8	-13	-23
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>							
1950 ...	124	115	107	131	124	121	117
1951 ...	116	96	92	113	114	106	101
Change	-8	-19	-15	-18	-10	-15	-16
<b>NICOTINIC ACID</b>							
1950 ...	144	137	127	146	134	129	126
1951 ...	139	119	114	132	126	116	113
Change	-5	-18	-13	-14	-8	-13	-13
<b>VITAMIN C—</b>							
1950 ...	196	174	136	209	185	156	132
1951 ...	238	189	160	232	208	192	160
Change	+42	+15	+24	+23	+23	+36	+28

(a) January-February and April-May in each year.

## FAMILY DIETS JULY-DECEMBER 1951

90. Although influenced by the seasonal changes referred to above, the records for the second half of 1951 provide the best information for describing, in detail, the diets of different family types. The full classification of 26 items for the last two quarters of 1951 is to be found in Appendix D, Tables 9 and 10.

### General level of family diets

91. Table 49 compares total food expenditure per head, and value of food consumption, for the different household types. Expenditure by wholly adult households was almost twice as high per head as that by households with four or more children, and the value of "free" food was considerably higher. Expressed as percentages of the national average, the consumption values per head and per family give the following comparison. The level per family in households of four or more children was two-thirds higher than in households with adults only; but on a per head basis, the level in those households was only about half as high.

	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Per head (per cent.) ...	131	113	90	106	89	75	68
Per family (per cent.) ...	78	112	140	96	107	127	131

TABLE 49

### Expenditure and Value of Free Food in Households of Different Composition: July to December 1951

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Average size	2 persons	3·3 persons	5·2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6·5 persons
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Third quarter— Expenditure ...	24 8	21 2	16 10	20 1	16 10	14 5	13 2
“Free” food ...	2 0	1 6	9	10	10	10	5
Total ...	26 8	22 8	17 7	20 11	17 8	15 3	13 7
Fourth quarter— Expenditure ...	23 10	20 10	17 1	20 1	16 10	15 6	12 9
“Free” food ...	10	10	5	7	6	7	3
Total ...	24 8	21 8	17 6	20 8	17 4	16 1	13 0
Average of two quarters— Expenditure ...	24 3	21 0	17 0	20 1	16 10	15 0	13 0
“Free” food ...	1 5	1 2	7	9	8	9	4
Total ...	25 8	22 2	17 7	20 10	17 6	15 9	13 4

### Composition of family diets

92. Table 51 summarizes the food consumption and expenditure by different household types for the second half of 1951. An examination of the percentage deviations from the national average, set out in Table 52, reveals the main dietary patterns. Broadly, the households showing least variation from the national average were those with one child: they consumed a little more fruit, milk and cereals and a little less cheese. Those showing the largest variation above the average were the households having neither children nor adolescents, although these consumed only an average quantity of potatoes, and only slightly larger quantities of bread and fats. Households falling most markedly below the average were those with four or more children. With only few exceptions (potatoes and bread in those households also containing adolescents), households with more than one child recorded levels below the average for each class of food.

93. Milk consumption per head varied little between one family and another, but the notable effect of cheap milk for children is evident. Slight variations were also recorded for fats, potatoes, sugar and preserves, while that for cheese, although fairly wide, affected only small quantities. Households without children consumed substantially more eggs than those with three or more children; the period covered the time of winter shortage when eggs are most expensive. Expenditure on eggs varied less widely, with varying quantities of "free" eggs available to different households. Bread was another food where the variations were relatively small, households with adolescents consuming most and those with two or three children least. Consumption of other cereals was consistently low in households with children, except where there was only one child, and high in households without children. Variations in meat consumption followed a similar pattern.

94. Variations were widest for the remaining foods, fish, vegetables other than potatoes, and fruit. The highest consumption per head was recorded in households with no child or not more than one child. In Table 50, unrationed meat, fresh fish, fresh fruit and fresh green vegetables are shown in detail, since the variations in these foods were particularly wide. Wholly adult households consumed 44 per cent. more unrationed meat than the national average, 67 per cent. more fresh fish, 37 per cent. more fresh fruit, and 45 per cent. more fresh green vegetables. By contrast, consumption levels for households with four or more children were below the national average for these foods by 41, 60, 42 and 43 per cent. respectively.

**TABLE 50**  
**Consumption and Expenditure in Households of Different Composition with percentages of the national average:**

**July to December 1951**

**Selected Foods**

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and							All households
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only				
				1	2	3	4 or more	
<b>UNRATED MEAT—</b>								
Consumption oz.	17.5	14.3	10.2	12.2	9.8	8.4	7.1	12.1
per cent.	144	118	84	101	81	69	59	100
Expenditure d.	33.7	28.2	17.7	22.6	17.6	13.3	11.0	22.2
per cent.	152	127	79	102	79	60	50	100
<b>FRESH FISH—</b>								
Consumption oz.	10.2	7.2	4.5	5.9	4.3	3.8	2.4	6.1
per cent.	167	118	73	97	70	63	40	100
Expenditure d.	14.2	9.3	5.7	8.2	5.6	4.8	2.8	8.2
per cent.	140	114	70	101	69	58	35	100
<b>FRESH FRUIT—</b>								
Consumption oz.	34.9	30.6	21.6	29.1	21.8	19.0	14.9	25.5
per cent.	137	120	85	114	86	74	58	100
Expenditure d.	24.1	20.4	13.9	20.3	15.3	12.5	10.2	17.4
per cent.	138	117	80	116	88	71	58	100
<b>FRESH GREEN VEGETABLES—</b>								
Consumption oz.	28.0	22.4	15.3	19.8	16.0	14.7	10.9	19.2
per cent.	145	116	80	103	83	77	57	100
Expenditure d.	8.5	6.1	4.2	6.4	4.7	3.6	2.9	5.9
per cent.	144	103	71	109	80	61	49	100

TABLE 51

**Food Consumption and Expenditure in Households of Different Composition :**  
**July to December 1951**

per head per week.

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>LIQUID MILK—</b>							
Consumption ... pt.	5.6	4.7	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.4
Expenditure ... d.	31.4	25.5	20.5	24.5	20.4	17.9	15.0
<b>CHEESE—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8
Expenditure ... d.	5.0	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9
<b>EGGS—</b>							
Consumption ... No.	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
Expenditure ... d.	8.8	7.1	6.7	8.9	7.7	7.6	7.3
<b>MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	36.6	31.8	25.1	28.4	24.6	22.2	19.5
Expenditure ... d.	67.5	59.0	44.3	52.4	44.7	38.2	33.5
<b>FISH—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	12.1	9.0	6.0	7.6	5.7	5.5	3.3
Expenditure ... d.	19.1	13.7	9.4	12.5	9.2	7.9	5.0
<b>POTATOES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	65.5	70.2	67.5	65.0	58.6	60.0	57.3
Expenditure ... d.	8.3	9.4	10.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.1
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	50.1	42.6	29.2	36.1	30.3	28.4	22.7
Expenditure ... d.	18.2	15.8	11.3	15.0	12.0	10.6	9.0
<b>FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	40.5	35.6	25.7	34.5	26.0	22.9	18.2
Expenditure ... d.	31.1	26.6	18.9	27.2	20.6	17.1	14.1
<b>BREAD</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	63.3	66.7	66.9	55.2	50.0	49.4	54.1
Expenditure ... d.	16.0	16.3	15.9	13.6	12.1	12.0	13.1
<b>OTHER CEREALS</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	35.8	30.9	24.8	29.2	25.5	22.7	19.4
Expenditure ... d.	35.4	32.3	24.7	32.1	26.9	23.0	18.1
<b>FATS</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	11.1	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.5
Expenditure ... d.	14.2	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.9
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	20.0	17.3	17.7	18.5	16.9	16.8	16.2
Expenditure ... d.	11.8	9.7	9.9	10.3	9.3	8.9	8.8
<b>TEA—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Expenditure ... d.	8.0	6.4	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.5	4.3
<b>OTHER BEVERAGES—</b>							
Consumption ... oz.	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4
Expenditure ... d.	5.0	3.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.2
<b>OTHER FOODS—</b>							
Expenditure ... d.	11.3	9.3	6.4	10.3	8.3	6.9	5.4
<b>ALL FOODS—</b>							
Expenditure ... d.	291.1	252.0	201.6	240.9	202.1	179.3	156.7

**TABLE 52**  
**Food Consumption and Expenditure by Households of Different Composition:**  
**percentage deviations from the national average**  
**July to December 1951**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
<b>LIQUID MILK—</b>							
Consumption ...	+14	- 4	-10	+ 8	+ 2	0	-10
Expenditure ...	+34	+ 9	-12	+ 5	-13	-24	-36
<b>CHEESE—</b>							
Consumption ...	+35	+ 4	-12	- 8	- 8	-27	-31
Expenditure ...	+47	+15	-12	- 3	-15	-32	-44
<b>EGGS—</b>							
Consumption ...	+18	+ 4	-14	+ 9	- 5	- 9	-18
Expenditure ...	+14	- 8	-13	+16	0	- 1	- 5
<b>MEAT—</b>							
Consumption ...	+30	+13	-11	+ 1	-13	-21	-31
Expenditure ...	+32	+15	-14	+ 2	-13	-25	-34
<b>FISH—</b>							
Consumption ...	+46	+17	-22	- 1	-26	-29	-57
Expenditure ...	+54	+10	-24	+ 1	-26	-36	-60
<b>POTATOES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+ 2	+10	+ 6	+ 2	- 8	- 6	-10
Expenditure ...	- 6	+ 7	+17	- 1	- 9	- 4	- 8
<b>OTHER VEGETABLES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+41	+20	-18	+ 1	-15	-20	-26
Expenditure ...	+32	+14	-18	+ 9	-13	-23	-35
<b>FRUIT—</b>							
Consumption ...	+36	+19	-14	+16	-13	-23	-39
Expenditure ...	+36	+17	-17	+19	-10	-25	-38
<b>BREAD—</b>							
Consumption ...	+ 8	+14	+14	- 6	-15	-16	- 8
Expenditure ...	+12	+14	+12	- 5	-15	-16	- 9
<b>OTHER CEREALS—</b>							
Consumption ...	+32	+16	-11	+ 5	- 8	-18	-30
Expenditure ...	+27	+16	-11	+15	- 3	-17	-35
<b>FATS—</b>							
Consumption ...	+10	+ 5	+ 1	0	- 2	- 6	- 6
Expenditure ...	+10	+ 5	- 1	+ 2	- 2	- 6	- 8
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+14	- 1	+ 1	+ 6	- 4	- 4	- 8
Expenditure ...	+20	- 1	+ 1	+ 5	- 5	- 9	-10
<b>TEA—</b>							
Consumption ...	+35	+10	-10	0	-15	-25	-25
Expenditure ...	+36	+ 8	- 8	+ 2	-17	-24	-27
<b>OTHER BEVERAGES—</b>							
Consumption ...	+62	+12	-12	+12	-12	-25	-50
Expenditure ...	+72	+17	-28	+ 3	-14	-38	-59
<b>ALL FOODS—</b>							
Expenditure ...	+29	+12	-10	+ 7	-10	-20	-30



### Energy value and nutrient content

95. The nutritional pattern of family diets is shown as the comparative intakes of individual nutrients in Table 53, but in view of the wide variations in requirements in households of different composition, Table 54 has more meaning. When measured against standards based on the British Medical Association's recommendations, the adequacy of the diet is seen, from this table, to have fallen as the number of children increased. With the approximate nature of the estimates, differences of 2 or 3 per cent. are probably unimportant. Households of the following types, however, were 5 per cent. or more below requirements for the following nutrients:

*Households with adolescents only—energy value*

*Households with adolescents and children—energy value, protein, calcium and riboflavin*

*Households with 4 or more children—protein and calcium*

96. Table 55 shows that the largest proportion of calories from protein was obtained in the wholly adult households. Protein and fat together supplied these households with 47·6 per cent. of their energy, compared with 45·3 per cent. for households with four or more children. Households with adolescents and children, and those with four or more children, obtained as much as 55 per cent. of their energy supply from carbohydrate<sup>1</sup>.

**TABLE 53**  
**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Diets in Households of Different Composition:**  
**July to December 1951<sup>2</sup>**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Energy value ... Cal.	2,866	2,670	2,454	2,518	2,285	2,193	2,093
Total protein ... g.	94	85	75	79	71	67	63
Animal protein ... g.	47	40	33	39	35	33	30
Fat ... g.	110	100	89	97	90	84	77
Carbohydrate ... g.	375	357	338	332	299	291	286
Calcium ... mg.	1,244	1,100	1,016	1,112	1,018	975	921
Iron ... mg.	16·1	14·9	12·8	13·4	11·9	11·4	10·3
Vitamin A (a) ... i.u.	4,458	3,874	3,062	3,734	3,470	3,108	2,594
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (b) ... mg.	1·46	1·39	1·23	1·26	1·12	1·09	1·03
Riboflavin ... mg.	1·96	1·72	1·49	1·72	1·55	1·47	1·30
Nicotinic acid ... mg.	16·1	14·8	12·4	13·1	11·5	10·8	9·8
Vitamin C <sup>3</sup> (b) ... mg.	76	71	57	68	57	54	47
Vitamin D (a) ... i.u.	174	151	139	161	145	146	127

(a) Excludes welfare foods.

(b) With allowances for cooking losses.

<sup>1</sup> Compare paragraph 18 above.

<sup>2</sup> Compare paragraph 17 above.

<sup>3</sup> But see paragraph 36 above.

**TABLE 54**

**Energy Value and Nutrient Content of Diets in Households of Different Composition: July to December 1951<sup>1</sup>**

*As percentage of Standards based on British Medical Association's recommendations*

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Energy value ... ..	107	95	95	105	101	101	98
Total protein ... ..	127	99	90	113	103	98	92
Calcium ... ..	139	109	95	117	103	97	88
Iron ... ..	121	108	100	115	107	105	97
Vitamin A ... ..	162	154	142	160	162	154	132
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ... ..	139	123	119	135	127	126	122
Riboflavin ... ..	121	101	95	118	113	110	100
Nicotinic acid ... ..	152	131	119	140	129	126	117
Vitamin C ... ..	340	284	236	328	286	271	236

<sup>1</sup> Compare paragraph 17 above.

**TABLE 55**

**Percentage of the Energy Value of Diets in Households of Different Composition derived from Protein, Fat and Carbohydrate:**

**July to December 1951<sup>1</sup>**

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Protein ... ..	per cent. 13·1	per cent. 12·8	per cent. 12·2	per cent. 12·5	per cent. 12·4	per cent. 12·2	per cent. 12·1
Fat ... ..	34·5	33·7	32·7	34·7	35·4	34·6	33·2
Carbohydrate	52·4	53·5	55·1	52·8	52·2	53·2	54·7

<sup>1</sup> Compare paragraph 18 above.

# APPENDIX A

## SURVEY TECHNIQUE AND CLASSIFICATIONS, 1951

### Introduction of a National Sample, 1950

1. In all budgetary food surveys, where it is necessary to depend on information supplied voluntarily, a compromise has to be reached between the claims of detail in the records and a satisfactory representative sample. The representativeness of the data depends partly on response rate and partly on efficient recording. The compromise between these different factors may change with increasing experience of the particular survey, or as the purposes for which it is conducted change in their emphasis.

2. When the National Food Survey was first instituted, it was important to assess the nutritional level of the average diet at a time of acute food shortage. For reasons of practicability the sample was limited to urban working-class households, but detailed records were collected, not only of food expenditure and of supplies from gardens and allotments, but also of larder stock withdrawals. The estimate of larder stock withdrawals required considerable care in weighing of stocks at the beginning and end of the week, but, as a result, it was possible to analyse in much detail the nutrient content of the household diet of a sample representing 80 per cent. of the population.

3. The National Food Survey fully demonstrated that the average diet was maintained at an adequate level during these years<sup>1</sup>, but with the passing of the war years attention was turned to the diets of particular groups, in order to discover how far these diets deviated from the average. Economic questions relating, for example, to the demand for food, also became of increasing interest and for the study of these questions precise data, particularly on expenditure, were necessary. Steps were accordingly taken to increase the size of the sample to make possible social class and other classifications. As explained in the 1950 Report<sup>2</sup>, a national sample was introduced at the beginning of that year.

### Reasons for Re-organisation of the Survey in 1951

4. The main change introduced in 1950 was the introduction of a national sample, including all social classes. In operation, the national sample introduced in 1950 was found to have certain defects:

- (a) the upper social classes tended to be under-represented;
- (b) the sample was not large enough to produce adequate numbers in some of the sub-groups;
- (c) the limitation of the survey to two months of each quarter, for reasons of cost, made seasonal comparisons difficult;
- (d) although the survey produced a satisfactory estimate of total consumption, there was, as explained below in paragraph 6, a tendency for the housewife to purchase less than usual during the survey week and to draw more heavily upon larder stocks; since this tendency affected different classes in different degrees, comparisons of expenditure were less accurate than comparisons of consumption.

### Changes in Technique: Simplification of the Log-Book

5. It was decided, after a number of pilot surveys, that the best method of meeting these difficulties would be to simplify the log-book, with the effect of both improving the response rate and making it possible for the same number of field-workers to cover a larger number of households. By these means, the survey could be made

<sup>1</sup> *The Urban Working-Class Household Diet, 1940 to 1949*. First Report of the National Food Survey Committee. H.M. Stationery Office, 1951. Price 3s. 6d.

<sup>2</sup> *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1950*. Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee. H.M. Stationery Office, 1952, Appendix A.

continuous without increasing the cost of field-work. Instead of covering about 1,200 households in each two-monthly period, nearly 1,000 could be covered each month, which would provide large enough sub-groups to give reliable estimates.

6. In order to achieve this, the time taken over each interview had to be reduced. Interviews had previously taken up a considerable amount of time, both for the field worker and the housewife, because larder stocks were weighed both at the beginning and end of the week. This procedure also had the effect of distorting the normal pattern of expenditure, for the following reasons:

- (a) the survey took up time which might have been spent in shopping;
- (b) the housewife became conscious of overlooked stocks, which she then used up;
- (c) there may have been a tendency to postpone shopping until after the last weighing in order to save trouble.

7. With the earlier technique, the total consumption was assessed by adding recorded purchases, any "free" food coming into the house from gardens, allotments, or gifts, and adjusting for any withdrawal from or addition to larder stocks. The method gave a fairly precise measure of consumption but an under-estimate of normal expenditure. In making a time-comparison for a single class, the effect was not serious; but in the comparison between social classes, it was found that the extent of larder stock withdrawals varied considerably. In the highest social class, the value of stock withdrawals amounted to 23 per cent. of total expenditure, compared with an average of 11 per cent. for all households. A differential class effect was also observed in the response rate; the weighing of larder stocks made housewives more reluctant to co-operate in the survey, and this reluctance was greatest in the higher social classes.

8. Accordingly, from June 1951 onwards, the survey was reorganised to cover nearly 1,000 households a month, with procedure simplified as follows. Purchases were recorded as before. "Free" food was also recorded, with one minor change: gifts from abroad were still included, but not gifts from one household to another, except for items of food received from an employer as perquisites as, for example, by farm workers. The reason for this was to avoid double counting, since a gift from one household to another would also be included in the estimated consumption of the household making such a gift. The chief change was to discontinue the weighing of larder stocks. Instead, the housewife was asked to record withdrawals from stock for immediate use of the following home-produced foods only:

potatoes,  
beans,  
bottled fruit and tomatoes,  
preserves,  
apples and pears,  
eggs.

These items represented the only types of "free" food which were stored in large quantities.

9. As a result, there was some loss of precision in assessing consumption but this was more apparent than real. If purchases are not artificially lowered during the survey week, it can be assumed that additions to and withdrawals from larder stocks will, on average, cancel out. There might be some slight distortion of the seasonal trend, in that a glut at one season could lead to heavy purchases for consumption later, with subsequent low purchases; but over a period of time, and certainly over a year, average purchases should give a true picture of consumption. But, in so far as there was some lack of precision, it was felt that any disadvantages were outweighed by the greater representativeness of the sample, and the improved reliability of the recorded expenditure. The effects of the change are discussed below in paragraph 13.

#### **Other Changes in Survey Technique and Tabulations**

10. At the end of 1950, the design of the sample was reviewed, with particular attention to the mean size of household occurring in the sample, since it is known that this attribute has a marked effect on consumption and expenditure per head. Analysis showed that there was a greater sampling variance in this respect between districts than between households in the same district, so that a more representative sample

could be obtained by increasing the number of districts. Similarly, it was found that a greater improvement could be achieved by increasing the number of constituencies sampled than by adding to the number of districts within a constituency. Accordingly, from January 1951 onwards the sample, stratified by region and town size as before, was selected from sixty constituencies instead of the previous thirty. In June 1951, a further improvement was made. Appendix A of the Annual Report for 1950<sup>1</sup> describes in detail the method of selecting at random a "primary" list of addresses, followed by a "secondary" list of addresses for use if necessary, and, in the last resort, a selection of "substitute" households for use if contact could not be made. In the new survey, "secondary" and "substitute" households have been eliminated, and field-workers make every possible effort to place log-books with "primary" households. This has improved the representativeness of the sample by making it more nearly random and reducing the bias due to a differential response rate.

11. Since the new sample produced more than twice as many log-books, and neither the time nor the money available for Hollerith work could be increased, simplifications in tabulating the figures were also necessary. Formerly, foods were classified into 400 separate items, many of which appeared but rarely. This list was condensed into 106 items by grouping foods together, which made possible a considerable reduction in the number of Hollerith cards used for each household.

12. The grouping of foods made it necessary to recalculate the conversion factors used to estimate nutrient intake. These were calculated on an improved basis which allowed for cooking losses where appropriate for each individual food; formerly, an estimated deduction for cooking losses was applied at the final stage<sup>2</sup>. Vitamin A and D tablets, and cod-liver oil, supplied free by the Ministry of Food were no longer recorded, as the new survey was based on actual purchases apart from home-produced food. Their inclusion has been of doubtful value from a statistical point of view, as the resulting high vitamin intake of comparatively few families had an erratic influence on the group averages. The nutrient intake in the second half of 1951 was calculated from the total food obtained for consumption, made up of purchases, "free" food and withdrawals from stock of the six home-produced foods listed above. Any loss of precision due to ignoring other stock withdrawals was small compared with the error associated with the distortion of purchasing habits described above.

#### Effects of the Change

13. If, as there was reason to believe, expenditure at the time of the earlier surveys had been to some extent replaced by stock withdrawals during the survey week, the new survey technique would be expected to reduce average stock changes to a much smaller proportion. Stocks are normally replaced by the housewife as they are used, and they do not fluctuate widely over a period, except for certain seasonal variations. Accordingly, the total quantity of food represented by combined purchases and stock withdrawals on the former system should be approximately equivalent, on the new system, to the purchased quantity, together with a small amount of home-produced food drawn from stock. This has been borne out by the results of one year's operation of the new system. Table 1 shows the records, covering the last two survey periods of 1950 and the first two of 1951, set against figures for the same months of 1951 and 1952, respectively, taken from the new survey. To obtain an approximate quantitative comparison, purchases and those stock withdrawals still recorded in 1951-52 have been revalued for each month at the prices current in the same month of 1950-51. An index of quantum has been calculated for each month of the later period, based on the equivalent month of the earlier period, in order to eliminate seasonal variations. The results show that the average consumption quantum for 1951-52 was 2 per cent. below that for 1950-51. Since ration levels in the later

<sup>1</sup> *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure, 1950*. Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee. H.M. Stationery Office, 1952.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

period were slightly below those for the earlier period, and independent statistics<sup>1</sup> show that supplies moving into consumption were also slightly lower, there was a small real fall in consumption. The results suggest that the new survey provides a reliable estimate of consumption as well as of expenditure<sup>2</sup>.

**TABLE 1**  
**Comparison of Levels of Recorded Domestic Food Consumption :**  
**1950-51 and 1951-52**

d. per head per week

	July- August	October- November	January- February	April- May	Average
	1950		1951		
<b>AT CURRENT PRICES</b>					
Expenditure ... ..	179.3	177.0	182.0	193.6	183.0
Stock withdrawals (a) ...	13.0	15.0	22.2	18.0	17.0
"Free" food ... ..	10.1	4.0	4.3	7.3	6.4
Value of consumption ...	202.4	196.0	208.5	218.9	206.4
	1951		1952		
Expenditure ... ..	226.4	223.6	227.8	242.3	230.0
Stock withdrawals (b) ...	0.2	0.6	2.2	1.0	1.0
"Free" food ... ..	11.3	6.2	4.4	7.0	7.2
Value of consumption ...	237.9	230.4	234.4	250.3	238.2
	1951		1952		
<b>AT 1950-51 PRICES</b>					
1950-51: Expenditure and stock withdrawals (a) ...	192.3	192.0	204.2	211.6	200.0
1951-52: Expenditure and stock withdrawals (b) valued at 1950-51 prices ... ..	189.0	191.0	193.5	210.7	196.0
Quantum index (1950-51 = 100)	98.3	99.5	94.8	99.6	98.0

(a) All larger stock withdrawals.

(b) A selected list of home-produced foods only.

#### Composition of the Sample in 1951

14. About 1,200 housewives supplied log-books in each of the first two survey periods; from June onwards the number was nearly 1,000 each month. Table 2, which compares the actual numbers of households covered by each survey, and the number of persons per household, over the whole year, shows that the bias towards the larger household has been reduced since June. The average size of household in 1950, when the method used was the same as in January-February and April-May 1951, was 3.5 compared with 3.3 for the last seven months of 1951. The one per cent. sample tables of the 1951 Census give an average household size of 3.21 persons.

<sup>1</sup> Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom. Ministry of Food Bulletin No. 720-1953.

<sup>2</sup> The low quantum index for January arises from the high level of stock withdrawal records following Christmas 1950. There are no corresponding records for January 1952. With the new technique, purchases are recorded when they are made and not at the time of eventual consumption.

**TABLE 2**  
**Composition of the National Food Survey Sample 1951**

	Number of households	Number of persons	Average size of household
January-February ... ..	1,220	4,164	3·41
April-May ... ..	1,230	4,113	3·34
Total ... ..	2,450	8,277	3·37
June ... ..	1,066	3,539	3·32
July ... ..	918	3,022	3·29
August ... ..	934	3,114	3·33
September ... ..	877	2,997	3·42
October ... ..	990	3,245	3·28
November ... ..	1,068	3,561	3·33
December ... ..	733	2,428	3·31
Total ... ..	6,586	21,906	3·33

15. The class composition of the sample over the year is set out in Table 3. Class A covered between 6 and 7 per cent. of all households in both halves of the year, with a slight tendency for the proportion to increase. Classes B and C together comprised just over 69 per cent. in both periods but, in the first period, Class B covered 16·2 per cent. and Class C 53·0 per cent. as compared with 24·0 per cent. and 45·6 per cent. in the second period. While this was partly due to a rise in the general level of wages, it also reflected the greater representativeness of the later sample. As described above (paragraph 4), the upper social classes formerly tended to be under-represented. Class D as a whole also declined slightly from 24·5 per cent. to 23·6 per cent., with a marked fall in the proportion of old age pensioner households from 7·9 per cent. to 6·1 per cent. There were also some changes in average household size within social class. The average size rose in Classes A and B and fell in Classes C and D. Since, in the past, the larger families have been associated with the lower incomes this demographic change suggests the possibility of a general rise in income grade, except among the non-earners in Class D. Class D is a mixed group; besides the old age pensioner households, this group included a large number of one-person and two-person households in poor circumstances and comparatively few households with children.

**TABLE 3**  
**Composition of the Sample by Social Class 1951**

	A	B	C	D			All classes
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.	All D	
<b>Number of households—</b>							
January–February ...	74	210	646	211	79	290	1,220
April–May ...	79	188	652	196	115	311	1,230
<b>January to May—</b>							
Number of households ...	153	398	1,298	407	194	601	2,450
Percentages ...	6·3	16·2	53·0	16·6	7·9	24·5	100·0
Number of persons ...	488	1,357	4,868	1,268	296	1,564	8,277
Percentages ...	5·9	16·4	58·8	15·3	3·6	18·9	100·0
Average size of household	3·19	3·41	3·75	3·12	1·53	2·60	3·37
<b>Number of households—</b>							
June ...	79	259	480	196	52	248	1,066
July ...	73	174	451	157	63	220	918
August ...	55	238	404	175	62	237	934
September ...	36	216	444	131	50	181	877
October ...	71	251	429	178	61	239	990
November ...	86	258	468	191	65	256	1,068
December ...	48	188	325	125	47	172	733
<b>June to December—</b>							
Number of households...	448	1,584	3,001	1,153	400	1,553	6,586
Percentages ...	6·8	24·0	45·6	17·5	6·1	23·6	100·0
Number of persons ...	1,488	5,762	10,808	3,262	586	3,848	21,906
Percentages ...	6·8	26·3	49·3	14·9	2·7	17·6	100·0
Average size of household	3·32	3·64	3·60	2·83	1·47	2·48	3·33

(a) Old age pensioner households.

16. The distribution of households of different composition is set out in Table 4. Classified households<sup>1</sup>, consisting of one man and one woman with or without children and adolescents, comprised 59 per cent. of the total sample for the period June to December. Out of these households, 31 per cent. had no children or adolescents, and 20 per cent. had adolescents with or without children. Out of those having only children, 45 per cent. had one child and 37 per cent. had two children. The number of households with four or more children was very small each month, and only 97 such households occurred over the seven months period. The unclassified households, containing other combinations of adults, comprised 35 per cent. of the total sample. Out of these, 36 per cent. had children, with or without adolescents; the remaining 64 per cent. consisted of adults and adolescents only.

The distribution in the first half of the year was similar, except that the average household size was slightly higher. In the second period, there was a slight increase in the proportion of classified households with no children or one child, and a decline in the average size of unclassified households.

<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 19 below.



**TABLE 4**  
**Household Composition of the Sample (excluding Old Age Pensioner households) 1951**

	Classified households: 1 male and 1 female adult with						Unclassified households: adults with or without adolescents			Total house- holds		
	No others	Adoles- cents only	Adoles- cents and children	Children only			Total	without children	with 1 or more children		Total	
				1	2	3						4 or more
<b>Number of households—</b>												
January-February ...	216	67	87	122	138	53	27	710	281	150	431	1,141
April-May ...	207	61	71	140	153	49	24	705	269	141	410	1,115
<b>January to May—</b>												
Number of households	423	128	158	262	291	102	51	1,415	550	291	841	2,256
Percentages (a) ...	17.3	5.2	6.4	10.7	11.9	4.2	2.1	57.8	22.4	11.9	34.3	92.1
Number of persons ...	846	426	822	786	1,164	510	323	4,877	1,648	1,456	3,104	7,981
Percentages (a) ...	10.2	5.1	9.9	9.5	14.1	6.2	3.9	58.9	19.9	17.6	37.5	96.4
Average size of house- holds ...	2.00	3.33	5.20	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.33	3.45	3.00	5.00	3.69	3.54
<b>Number of households—</b>												
June ...	205	49	65	145	129	40	12	645	227	142	369	1,014
July ...	172	53	55	102	100	34	13	529	206	120	326	855
August ...	167	49	64	120	89	38	18	545	218	109	327	872
September ...	147	52	62	122	96	29	18	526	195	106	301	827
October ...	170	60	62	139	88	30	16	565	233	131	364	929
November ...	196	54	76	127	118	47	12	630	238	135	373	1,003
December ...	140	32	40	102	89	29	8	440	146	100	246	686
<b>June to December—</b>												
Number of households	1,197	349	424	857	709	247	97	3,880	1,463	843	2,306	6,186
Percentages (a) ...	18.2	5.3	6.4	13.0	10.8	3.7	1.5	58.9	22.2	12.8	35.0	93.9
Number of persons ...	2,394	1,150	2,211	2,571	2,836	1,235	625	13,022	4,122	4,176	8,298	21,320
Percentages (a) ...	10.9	5.3	10.1	11.7	13.0	5.6	2.8	59.4	18.8	19.1	37.9	97.3
Average size of house- hold ...	2.00	3.30	5.21	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.44	3.36	2.82	4.95	3.60	3.45
Average age (excluding adults) ...	...	17.0	11.5	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.7	9.5	...	...	...	...

(a) Percentages of total sample.

### Social Class and Household Composition

17. The analysis of food expenditure by social class is complicated by the effect of household composition, which cuts across the division into classes defined by the income of the head of household. For the period June to August 1951, a pilot analysis was carried out on the expenditure of different types of households within each social class. Such a two-way classification gives only a small number of households in each cell and must be interpreted with caution; the results can be regarded only as an indication of difference and not as a precise measure. They are shown in Table 5, together with the standard error in each case. Allowing for errors, the results show quite clearly that expenditure per head was affected more by household composition than by social class. There was considerably more difference between households with and without children within each class, than between similar households in different classes. The widest range was found in Class C, in which classified households with no children spent 24·5 shillings per head and households with three children spent 11·8 shillings. This was more than twice the range between the averages for Class A and Class D, excluding old age pensioners: 23·7 shillings and 18·1 shillings respectively.

**TABLE 5**  
**Expenditure by Different Types of household within**  
**Social classes: June to August 1951 (a)**

shillings per head per week

	Social Class				
	A	B	C	D	All classes
				Excluding O.A.P. (c)	
<b>Classified households(b)—</b>					
<b>With adults only ...</b>	29·4 (1·8)	27·7 (0·8)	24·5 (0·4)	21·1 (0·7)	24·9 (0·3)
<b>With dependent members—</b>					
Adolescents ... ..	26·1 (2·6)	24·3 (1·0)	22·0 (0·6)	22·0 (1·7)	22·8 (0·5)
Adolescents and children	22·2 (1·2)	17·4 (0·6)	16·3 (0·3)	18·3 (1·0)	17·0 (0·2)
<b>Children—</b>					
1 ... ..	27·0 (1·8)	21·1 (0·4)	19·4 (0·3)	18·6 (1·4)	20·5 (0·3)
2 ... ..	19·9 (1·4)	17·8 (0·4)	16·3 (0·2)	16·6 (1·5)	17·2 (0·2)
3 ... ..	15·9 (1·1)	15·8 (0·5)	11·8 (0·4)	12·1 (0·7)	14·5 (0·3)
4 or more ... ..		13·7 (0·5)	12·4 (0·5)	11·8 (1·0)	12·7 (0·4)
<b>Unclassified households ...</b>	23·6 (1·1)	19·4 (0·5)	18·6 (0·3)	17·5 (0·3)	18·8 (0·2)
<b>All households ... ..</b>	23·7 (0·8)	19·7 (0·2)	18·4 (0·2)	18·1 (0·3)	19·1 (0·1)

- (a) Standard error in brackets.  
(b) Containing one male and one female adult.  
(c) Old age pensioner households.

18. Since expenditure depends so much on household composition, it is important, when making social class comparisons, to take account of demographic differences between classes. Table 6 shows the distribution of household types within each social class for the period July to December 1951. The greatest difference was found to exist between Class D and the rest. The old age pensioner households are differently distributed from any other group, as they consist almost entirely of one and two-person households, but it is also apparent that the rest of Class D is nearer in demographic character to the old age pensioner group than to Classes A, B and C.

19. In the Table distinction is drawn between households having only two adults, and which can be classified according to the number of other members, and the rest of the households which are termed "unclassified". The distribution of classified households in Classes A, B and C did not differ widely, but although the same proportions of wholly adult households were found in Class D (excluding old age pensioner households), the remaining types of classified households in this class represented only 8 per cent. of the total compared with 44 per cent., 55 per cent. and 50 per cent. in Classes A, B and C. In these classes, the unclassified households accounted for 35 per cent., 27 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the total as compared with 67 per cent. of all old age pensioner households in Class D and 71 per cent. of all the remaining households in Class D.

**TABLE 6**  
**Distribution of Types of Household within Social classes: July to December 1951**

	Social Class												All classes				
	A			B			C			D							
	Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.		Number	Per cent.			Number	Per cent.		
Classified households (a) —	77	20.9		230	17.4		486	19.3		199	20.8		114	32.8		1,106	20.0
With adults only ...																	
With dependent mem- bers—	20	5.4		82	6.2		169	6.7		29	3.0		1	0.3		301	5.5
Adolescents ...	21	5.7		116	8.7		208	8.3		14	1.5		—	—		359	6.5
Adolescents and child- ren ...	62	16.8		226	17.1		407	16.2		17	1.8		—	—		712	12.9
Children—	43	11.7		207	15.6		321	12.7		9	0.9		—	—		580	10.5
1 ...	13	3.5		77	5.8		112	4.4		5	0.5		—	—		207	3.8
2 ...	3	0.8		26	2.0		53	2.1		3	0.3		—	—		85	1.5
3 ...																	
4 or more ...																	
All households with depen- dent members ...	162	43.9		734	55.4		1,270	50.4		77	8.0		1	0.3		2,244	40.7
Unclassified households ...	130	35.2		361	27.2		765	30.3		681	71.2		233	66.9		2,170	39.3
All households ...	369	100.0		1,325	100.0		2,521	100.0		957	100.0		348	100.0		5,520	100.0

(a) Containing one male and one female adult.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

20. Further differences are brought out in Table 7, which shows the average size of each type of household. Among classified households with adolescents and no children, the majority in all classes contained only one adolescent; among those with adolescents and children mixed, Class A had on average smaller families than the rest. The same was true of households with four or more children, although in this instance the numbers were so small that conclusions are uncertain. Among unclassified households there was a marked difference between Class D and the rest; for the old age pensioner group, they consisted mostly of single-person households, and for the remainder of Class D the average size of household was also much below the average. Further detail is available for this group for the period June to August 1951 and Table 8 shows the percentage of households of different sizes by social class. The large number of single-person households in Class D is apparent. The largest households occurred only in Classes B and C, which also had the smallest numbers of single-person households. It appears that single-person households occurred chiefly at the extremes of the social scale, and most of them were at the bottom. A number of them consisted of non-earners and, since most of these were women, their earnings, if any, tended to be low.

TABLE 7

Average Size of Households in Social Classes:  
July to December 1951

persons per household

	Social Class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P.(b)	O.A.P.	
Classified households (a)—						
With adults only ... ..	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
With dependent members—						
Adolescents ... ..	3·25	3·29	3·36	3·10	(3·00)	3·31
Adolescents and children ...	4·38	5·05	5·34	5·86	—	5·21
Children—						
1 ... ..	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	—	3·00
2 ... ..	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	—	4·00
3 ... ..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	—	5·00
4 or more ... ..	(6·00)	6·46	6·49	(6·33)	—	6·46
All households with dependent members ... ..	3·69	3·97	4·00	3·94	3·00	3·97
Unclassified households ... ..	3·62	4·11	4·06	2·91	1·13	3·34
All households ... ..	3·31	3·67	3·61	2·81	1·42	3·33

(a) Containing one male and one female adult.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

**TABLE 8**  
**Distribution of Unclassified Households according to size:**  
**June to August 1951**

Number of persons—	Social Class					All classes
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. (a)	O.A.P.	
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
1 ... ..	12.5	9.0	5.8	27.6	83.9	21.6
2 ... ..	13.7	9.0	6.8	18.4	8.9	11.6
3 ... ..	22.5	27.1	29.9	20.3	6.2	23.5
4 ... ..	23.7	19.2	26.8	15.9	0.9	19.3
5-7 ... ..	27.6	29.9	27.3	17.0	—	21.6
8-13 ... ..	—	5.8	3.4	0.8	—	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Old age pensioner households.

# APPENDIX B

## EXPENDITURE ON SUBSIDISED FOODS

1. Calculated on the basis of the annual rate of subsidy for the financial year 1951 to 1952, before the changes in this rate were introduced at the end of 1952, the value of the subsidy on domestic food expenditure, per head per week, was 2s. 10d. for the third quarter and 2s. 7d. for the fourth quarter. These values represented about 30 per cent. of domestic expenditure on the subsidised foods and about 15 per cent. of all domestic food expenditure.

TABLE 1

### Expenditure on Subsidised Foods : Third and Fourth Quarters 1951

per head per week

	July-September	October-December
Expenditure on subsidised foods ... ..	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
As percentage of total expenditure ... ..	50	48
Cash value of subsidy ... ..	2s. 10d.	2s. 7d.
As percentage of expenditure on subsidised foods ... ..	31	29
As percentage of total expenditure ... ..	15	14

2. The value was 2s. 9d. during the first half of 1951. This value was lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year (3s. 0d.), a fall attributable mainly to the reduced consumption of rationed fresh meat, tea and eggs. In both years, at this period, the cash value of the subsidy represented 36 per cent. of expenditure on subsidised foods and 18 per cent. of total household food expenditure.

#### Expenditure on subsidised foods by Social class

3. In the fourth quarter of 1951 the cash value of the subsidy, which had been falling since the third quarter, showed no difference between Classes B and C, and the other classes were only slightly below this level. But this value, expressed as percentage of all food expenditure, varied from 11 per cent. in Class A to 15 per cent. in Class C.

TABLE 2

### Expenditure on Subsidised Foods by Social Class: Third and Fourth Quarters 1951

per head per week

	SOCIAL CLASS											
	A		B		C		D					
							Excluding O.A.P. (a)		O.A.P.		All D	
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th
Expenditure on subsidised foods ... ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
As percentage of total food expenditure ... ..	9 5	9 5	9 3	9 1	9 2	8 10	9 6	9 3	9 6	9 7	9 6	9 4
	42	41	48	46	50	49	52	51	58	55	53	52
Cash value of the subsidy	2 9	2 6	2 11	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 8	2 5	2 6	2 4	2 8	2 5
As percentage of expenditure on subsidised foods	30	27	31	29	31	30	28	26	26	24	28	26
As percentage of total food expenditure ... ..	12	11	15	14	16	15	15	13	15	13	15	13

(a) Old age pensioner households.

4. The cash value of the subsidy was higher for all classes during the earlier months of 1951, with the exception of the old age pensioner households, and represented 16 to 18 per cent. of all food expenditure for all classes except Class A (14 per cent.). A large decrease had occurred between the first six months of 1950 and the same period in 1951: at the earlier period the cash value of the subsidy represented 19 to 22 per cent. of total domestic food expenditure for all classes except A, for which the proportion was 18 per cent.

**TABLE 3**  
**Expenditure on the Subsidised Foods by Social Class:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

per head per week

	Social Class					
	A	B	C	D		
				Excluding O.A.P. (b)	O.A.P.	All D
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Expenditure on subsidised foods ... ..	7 8	7 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	7 7
Decrease on 1950 ... ..	6	5	9	9	10	9
Cash value of the subsidy... ..	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 8	2 4	2 8
Decrease 1950 ... ..	4	3	4	2	4	2
As percentage of expenditure on subsidised foods—						
1950 ... ..	37	36	38	34	31	34
1951 ... ..	35	35	37	35	30	35
As percentage of total food expenditure—						
1950 ... ..	18	19	22	20	20	20
1951 ... ..	14	16	18	20	16	18

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

**Expenditure on subsidised foods by households of different family composition**

5. The value of the subsidy fell from one quarter to another for all households. In the final quarter it was lowest, on a per head basis, for the households with adolescents only. For these households, it amounted to 2s. 4d., compared with 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. for households with children and 2s. 6d. for households with adults only. But expressed as a percentage of total domestic food expenditure, the value of the subsidy was as low as 11 per cent. for the households with adolescents and 10 per cent. for households with two adults only. The high value of the subsidy for households with many children is chiefly the result of subsidised milk for the children.



**TABLE 4**  
**Expenditure on Subsidised Foods by Households of Different Composition: Third and Fourth Quarters 1951**

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and															
	No children or adolescents				Adolescents only				Adolescents and children				Children only			
	3rd		4th		3rd		4th		3rd		4th		3rd		4th	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	11 2	10 6	9 10	9 7	8 9	8 10	8 10	9 7	8 9	8 10	9 7	8 9	8 10	9 7	8 10	9 7
	45	44	41	42	59	57	48	46	51	49	54	52	58	56	56	56
	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 4	2 9	2 8	3 0	2 10	3 0	2 10	2 11	2 10	3 1	2 11	3 1	2 11
	27	24	28	24	31	30	31	31	35	34	37	35	40	40	40	40
	12	10	13	11	16	16	15	14	18	17	20	18	23	23	23	23

6. During the earlier months of 1951, the subsidy represented 24 per cent. of the total expenditure by households with four or more children; in 1950 the proportion was 29 per cent. The corresponding proportions for wholly adult households were 14 per cent. and 16 per cent., and for households with adolescents only, 14 per cent. and 17 per cent.

**TABLE 5**  
**Expenditure on the Subsidised Foods by Households**  
**of Different Composition:**  
**1951 compared with 1950(a)**

per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and						
	No children or adolescents	Adolescents only	Adolescents and children	Children only			
				1	2	3	4 or more
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Expenditure on subsidised foods ... ..	8 8	8 5	7 4	7 11	7 3	6 8	6 5
Decrease on 1950 ... ..	1 0	11	10	8	7	6	7
Cash value of the subsidy	2 8	2 7	2 8	2 11	3 0	3 0	2 11
Decrease on 1950 ... ..	4	5	4	4	3	2	4
As percentage of expenditure on subsidised foods—							
1950 ... ..	31	31	37	37	42	44	46
1951 ... ..	31	31	37	37	41	45	46
As percentage of total food expenditure—							
1950 ... ..	16	17	21	20	23	26	29
1951 ... ..	14	14	19	17	21	24	25

(a) Average of January–February and April–May in each year.

## APPENDIX C

### CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT FOODS TO THE NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THE DIET

1. Tables 1 to 10 show the contributions of the principal foods to the energy value and nutrient content of the average domestic diet during the first and second halves of 1951 compared with 1950. The proportions are very similar for the two years. For this reason, it was not considered necessary to present tables comparable to those in the Annual Report 1950 for social class and household composition<sup>1</sup>.

2. The most noticeable feature is the constancy of the proportions, except for vitamins A, C and D where seasonal factors are important and where there were also some non-seasonal changes over the two years. In 1951, bread and flour made the greatest contribution to total energy value, iron and nicotinic acid contents (just under 30 per cent.), protein and vitamin B<sub>1</sub> contents (just over 30 per cent.). In 1951, the cereal group became the largest contributor of nicotinic acid in place of the

<sup>1</sup> *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure 1950*. Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, paragraphs 85 to 95 and 120 to 138.

meats group in 1950. Just under half the total protein was derived from animal sources in each year. Dairy products supplied 55 per cent. of the total calcium in both years and 40 to 45 per cent. of the total riboflavin. The contribution to the total vitamin A from vegetables was 4 per cent. higher in 1951 than in 1950, and to that of vitamin C was 4 per cent. higher. In contrast, the contribution to the total vitamin A from fats was 3 per cent. lower and from meats 2 per cent. lower, while the contribution to the total vitamin C from potatoes was 9 per cent. lower. Fish provided about 3 per cent. more of the total vitamin D in 1951 than in 1950.

**TABLE 1**  
**Energy Value and Protein Content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**1950 and 1951**

per head per day

	1950		1951			
			January-May		July-December	
	percentage of total	Cal.	percentage of total	Cal.	percentage of total	
<b>ENERGY VALUE—</b>						
Bread and flour ... ..	27.1	660	26.7	718	29.2	
Other cereal products ... ..	10.8	292	11.8	250	10.2	
	— 37.9		— 38.5		— 39.4	
Fats ... ..	15.1	375	15.2	322	13.1	
Meat, rationed (including bacon)	8.2	136	5.5	180	7.3	
Meat, other ... ..	4.1	118	4.8	103	4.2	
	— 12.3		— 10.3		— 11.5	
Milk ... ..	11.0	275	11.1	267	10.8	
Potatoes (including chips) ... ..	6.7	163	6.6	169	6.9	
Other vegetables and fruit ... ..	3.1	72	2.9	96	3.9	
	— 9.8		— 9.5		— 10.8	
Sugar and preserves ... ..	9.0	235	9.5	241	9.8	
Other foods ... ..	4.9	146	5.9	113	4.6	
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
	percentage of total	g.	percentage of total	g.	percentage of total	
<b>PROTEIN—</b>						
<b>Animal Protein—</b>						
Milk ... ..	18.0	14	18.5	14	18.2	
Cheese ... ..	2.6	3	3.9	3	3.9	
	— 20.6		— 22.4		— 22.1	
Meats ... ..	20.5	12	15.8	14	18.2	
Fish ... ..	3.8	4	5.3	4	5.1	
Eggs ... ..	3.8	3	3.9	2	2.6	
<b>Total animal protein ... ..</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48.0</b>	
<b>Vegetable Protein—</b>						
Bread and flour ... ..	29.5	23	30.3	25	32.5	
Other cereal products ... ..	9.0	7	9.2	6	7.8	
	— 38.5		— 39.5		— 40.3	
Potatoes and vegetables ... ..	9.0	7	9.2	7	9.1	
Other foods ... ..	3.8	3	3.9	2	2.6	
<b>Total vegetable protein ... ..</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52.0</b>	
<b>Total protein ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE 2**  
**Calcium and Iron content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**1950 and 1951**

per head per day

	1950		1951			
			January-May		July-December	
	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	
<b>CALCIUM—</b>						
Milk ... ..	47.1	512	46.8	499	47.2	
Cheese ... ..	7.6	98	8.9	84	7.9	
	54.7		55.7		55.1	
Bread and flour ... ..	26.2	273	24.9	286	27.0	
Other cereal products ... ..	6.7	73	6.7	41	3.9	
	32.9		31.6		30.9	
Vegetables (including potatoes)	5.5	61	5.6	67	6.3	
Eggs ... ..	1.4	15	1.4	9	0.9	
Other foods ... ..	5.5	62	5.7	72	6.8	
<b>Total... ..</b>	100.0	1,094	100.0	1,058	100.0	
	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	
<b>IRON—</b>						
Bread and flour ... ..	29.6	3.4	27.4	3.6	27.3	
Other cereal products ... ..	11.7	1.6	12.9	1.6	12.1	
	41.3		40.3		39.4	
Meat, rationed (including bacon)	14.7	1.0	8.1	1.8	13.6	
Meat, other ... ..	9.0	1.6	12.9	1.2	9.1	
	23.7		21.0		22.7	
Vegetables (including potatoes)	16.6	2.2	17.7	2.5	18.9	
Eggs ... ..	5.6	0.8	6.5	0.5	3.8	
Other foods ... ..	12.8	1.8	14.5	2.0	15.2	
<b>Total... ..</b>	100.0	12.4	100.0	13.2	100.0	

**TABLE 3**  
**Vitamins A(a) and B<sub>1</sub>(b) content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**1950 and 1951**

per head per day

	1950		1951			
	percentage of total	i.u.	January-May		July-December	
			i.u.	percentage of total	i.u.	percentage of total
<b>VITAMIN A—</b>						
Fats ... ..	30.5	1,005	31.6	862	24.2	
Root vegetables ... ..	16.1	700	22.0	634	17.8	
Other vegetables ... ..	5.6	157	5.0	208	5.9	
	21.7		27.0		23.7	
Milk ... ..	14.3	321	10.1	539	15.2	
Cheese ... ..	4.0	157	4.9	135	3.8	
	18.3		15.0		19.0	
Meat, rationed (including bacon)	0.7	14	0.4	23	0.7	
Meat, other ... ..	14.4	314	9.9	531	14.9	
	15.1		10.3		15.6	
Eggs ... ..	7.5	251	7.9	153	4.3	
Other foods ... ..	6.9	259	8.2	471	13.2	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>—</b>						
Bread and flour ... ..	37.5	0.41	34.1	0.44	34.9	
Other cereal products ... ..	6.3	0.08	6.7	0.08	6.4	
	43.8		40.8		41.3	
Potatoes ... ..	16.4	0.20	16.7	0.21	16.7	
Other vegetables ... ..	6.3	0.08	6.7	0.10	7.9	
	22.7		23.4		24.6	
Meat ... ..	14.8	0.18	15.0	0.18	14.3	
Milk ... ..	12.5	0.16	13.3	0.16	12.7	
Other foods ... ..	6.2	0.09	7.5	0.09	7.1	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(a) Excludes welfare foods.

(b) Includes allowances for cooking losses.

**TABLE 4**  
**Riboflavin and Nicotinic Acid Content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**1950 and 1951**

per head per day

	1950		1951			
			January-May		July-December	
	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.
<b>RIBOFLAVIN—</b>						
Milk ... ..	37.1	0.64	40.8	0.62	38.3	
Cheese ... ..	2.9	0.06	3.8	0.12	7.4	
	40.0		44.6		45.7	
Bread and flour ... ..	14.1	0.17	10.8	0.18	11.1	
Other cereal products ... ..	3.5	0.05	3.2	0.08	4.9	
	17.6		14.0		16.0	
Meat ... ..	16.5	0.22	14.0	0.24	14.8	
Vegetables ... ..	9.4	0.16	10.2	0.21	13.0	
Eggs ... ..	7.7	0.13	8.3	0.07	4.3	
Other foods ... ..	8.8	0.14	8.9	0.10	6.2	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	
<b>NICOTINIC ACID—</b>						
Bread and flour ... ..	26.2	3.3	27.5	3.7	28.5	
Other cereal products ... ..	5.7	0.8	6.7	0.6	4.6	
	31.9		34.2		33.1	
Meat, rationed (including bacon)	23.9	2.0	16.6	2.4	18.5	
Meat, other ... ..	10.9	1.7	14.2	1.6	12.3	
	34.8		30.8		30.8	
Vegetables (including potatoes)...	20.1	2.5	20.8	2.8	21.5	
Fish ... ..	3.9	0.6	5.0	0.5	3.8	
Other foods ... ..	9.3	1.1	9.2	1.4	10.8	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE 5**  
**Vitamin C (a) and D (b) Content of Domestic Food Consumption:**  
**1950 and 1951**

per head per day

	1950	1951			
		January-May		July-December	
		percentage of total	mg.	percentage of total	mg.
<b>VITAMIN C—</b>					
Potatoes ... ..	37.2	9	19.0	24	38.1
Fruit (c) ... ..	33.0	16	38.1	20	31.8
Green vegetables ... ..	10.1	7	16.7	7	11.1
Other vegetables (d) ... ..	7.4	3	7.2	5	7.9
Other foods (e) ... ..	12.3	8	19.0	7	11.1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	percentage of total	i.u.	percentage of total	i.u.	percentage of total
<b>VITAMIN D—</b>					
Margarine ... ..	36.4	54	39.1	52	34.9
Other fats ... ..	7.9	11	8.0	9	6.1
	44.3		47.1		41.0
Fish ... ..	27.9	44	31.9	44	29.5
Eggs ... ..	10.7	15	10.9	10	6.7
Other foods ... ..	17.1	14	10.1	34	22.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Allows for cooking losses on the basis of the estimates made in Medical Research Council War Memorandum No. 14.

(b) Excludes welfare foods.

(d) Includes fresh peas and beans.

(c) Includes tomatoes.

(e) Includes welfare orange juice.

## APPENDIX D

TABLE 1 SEE ERRATA

**Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure:**  
**January-February and April-May 1951**

per head per week

	Consumption (a)		Expenditure	
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May
<b>MILK—</b>				
Liquid, retail (pt.) ... ..	3.98	4.01	pence 19.75	pence 19.41
Liquid, nat. scheme and school (pt.)	0.91	0.97	1.27	1.38
Skimmed (pt.) ... ..	...	...	...	0.01
Skimmed, condensed (eq. pt.) ...	0.07	0.04	0.32	0.18
Whole, condensed (eq. pt.) ...	0.18	0.17	1.02	1.07
Whole, dried (eq. pt.) ... ..	0.14	0.12	0.38	0.31
<b>Total milk (pt.) ... ..</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.36</b>
Cream (pt.) ... ..	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.23
Cheese—rationed ... ..	2.71	2.56	2.24	2.09
Cheese—other ... ..	0.30	0.37	0.94	1.17

TABLE 1—*contd.*

per head per week

	Consumption (a)		Expenditure	
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May
<b>MEAT—</b>			pence	pence
Beef—roasting, etc. ... ..	2.59	2.90	3.84	4.29
Beef—stewing ... ..	1.17	1.26	1.57	1.76
Veal ... ..	0.21	0.15	0.27	0.20
Mutton and lamb—roasting, etc.	3.34	2.29	4.76	3.20
Mutton and lamb—stewing, etc.	0.29	0.17	0.29	0.17
Pork ... ..	0.39	0.72	0.55	1.17
Bones ... ..	0.62	0.59	0.10	0.11
Canned corned beef ... ..	1.59	0.52	2.15	0.59
Bacon ... ..	3.89	4.59	7.23	8.44
Liver ... ..	0.29	0.31	0.43	0.45
Other offals ... ..	0.78	0.83	0.63	0.74
Poultry ... ..	0.87	0.44	1.55	1.31
Rabbit, etc. ... ..	2.01	0.81	2.54	1.02
Cooked meat ... ..	0.62	0.63	2.65	2.88
Canned meat ... ..	1.94	1.95	4.04	4.13
Sausages ... ..	3.76	3.27	4.48	4.02
Other meat products ... ..	2.31	2.42	2.79	2.97
<b>Total meat ... ..</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>23.85</b>	<b>39.87</b>	<b>37.45</b>
<b>FISH—</b>				
White fish—fresh, cheap ... ..	2.87	3.18	3.74	4.36
White fish—fresh, expensive ... ..	0.69	0.70	1.30	1.20
White fish—processed ... ..	0.92	0.72	1.25	1.07
Fat fish—fresh ... ..	0.92	0.48	0.71	0.50
Fat fish—processed ... ..	0.85	0.49	0.71	0.44
Fish in shell—cheap ... ..	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.06
Fish in shell—expensive ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03
Fish—cooked ... ..	0.92	0.97	1.79	1.98
Fish—canned and bottled ... ..	0.44	0.51	0.87	1.12
Fish—manufactured ... ..	0.14	0.18	0.28	0.39
<b>Total fish ... ..</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>11.15</b>
<b>EGGS—</b>				
Shell (No.) ... ..	2.82	4.19	8.68	11.08
Dried (eq. No.) ... ..	0.02	...	0.04	0.01
<b>FATS—</b>				
Butter ... ..	4.34	4.33	5.85	6.13
Margarine ... ..	4.21	4.16	2.32	2.52
Cooking fats—rationed ... ..	2.11	2.03	1.44	1.57
Other fats ... ..	1.24	0.94	0.74	0.58
<b>Total fats ... ..</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.80</b>
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>				
Sugar ... ..	10.54	11.35	3.00	3.89
Preserves ... ..	4.70	5.31	3.78	4.55
Syrup and treacle ... ..	1.33	1.33	0.82	0.77
<b>Total sugar and preserves ...</b>	<b>16.57</b>	<b>17.99</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>9.21</b>
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>				
Potatoes ... ..	64.10	60.75	5.67	7.12
Chips and crisps ... ..	1.95	1.99	1.29	1.45
Carrots ... ..	3.61	2.91	0.64	0.62
Other roots ... ..	4.54	2.63	0.65	0.42
Cabbage types ... ..	4.67	5.51	0.84	1.74
Brussels sprouts ... ..	4.84	0.24	1.57	0.09
Cauliflower ... ..	2.00	3.78	0.96	1.44
Other green vegetables ... ..	0.16	0.85	0.03	0.08
Leafy salads ... ..	0.29	1.13	0.50	1.83
Onions, etc. ... ..	4.50	4.01	0.99	1.14
Miscellaneous fresh vegetables ...	0.38	0.66	0.38	1.09



TABLE 1—*contd.*

per head per week

	Consumption (a)		Expenditure	
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May
<b>VEGETABLES—<i>contd.</i></b>			pence	pence
Fresh legumes ... ..	0·13	0·21	0·07	0·23
Dried pulses ... ..	0·77	0·99	0·63	0·77
Canned pulses ... ..	4·61	4·68	3·02	3·06
Other canned vegetables ... ..	0·19	0·17	0·20	0·13
Vegetable products ... ..	0·12	0·13	0·10	0·11
<b>Total vegetables ... ..</b>	<b>96·86</b>	<b>90·64</b>	<b>17·54</b>	<b>21·32</b>
<b>FRUIT—</b>				
Tomatoes ... ..	2·95	4·21	2·90	4·99
Citrus fruit ... ..	5·90	6·05	3·03	3·16
Apples and pears ... ..	7·75	6·05	3·95	4·06
Stone fruit ... ..	0·07	0·03	0·12	0·03
Soft fruit ... ..	0·05	0·25	0·07	0·34
Bananas ... ..	1·49	1·32	1·03	0·98
Other fresh fruit ... ..	0·44	3·40	0·28	0·53
Bottled fruit ... ..	1·01	0·88	0·20	0·22
Canned fruit ... ..	1·33	1·66	0·99	1·15
Fruit juice ... ..	0·27	0·29	0·22	0·29
Dried vine fruit ... ..	0·37	0·66	0·15	0·63
Other dried fruit ... ..	0·57	0·37	0·40	0·27
Nuts ... ..	0·12	0·03	0·20	0·08
Fruit and nut products ... ..	0·68	0·37	0·71	0·63
<b>Total fruit and nuts ... ..</b>	<b>23·00</b>	<b>25·57</b>	<b>14·25</b>	<b>17·36</b>
<b>CEREALS—</b>				
Flour ... ..	7·71	7·62	1·88	2·13
National bread ... ..	47·41	49·87	9·67	10·92
Rolls, etc. ... ..	2·46	1·96	1·16	0·92
Other bread ... ..	3·17	3·35	0·91	1·02
Sandwiches ... ..	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·08
Fruit bread ... ..	1·80	1·96	1·28	1·46
Biscuits ... ..	4·37	4·51	5·80	6·16
Small cakes ... ..	3·38	3·02	4·88	4·85
Large cakes ... ..	4·22	3·83	3·90	4·44
Puddings ... ..	1·47	1·20	1·01	1·30
Oatmeal and oat products ... ..	1·63	1·35	0·90	0·84
Breakfast cereals ... ..	1·23	1·39	1·27	1·67
Rice and barley ... ..	0·92	1·05	0·59	0·66
Cereals—flour base ... ..	0·92	0·89	0·72	0·69
Other cereals ... ..	0·68	0·75	0·72	0·75
<b>Total cereals ... ..</b>	<b>81·43</b>	<b>82·80</b>	<b>34·74</b>	<b>37·89</b>
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>				
Cocoa and cocoa drinks ... ..	0·47	0·37	0·94	0·82
Tea ... ..	2·02	2·00	4·80	5·10
Coffee—bean and ground ... ..	0·21	0·20	0·53	0·51
Coffee—essences ... ..	0·08	0·07	0·54	0·49
<b>Total beverages ... ..</b>	<b>2·78</b>	<b>2·64</b>	<b>6·81</b>	<b>6·92</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Salad dressings and sweet spreads ... ..	0·07	0·15	0·12	0·37
Patent drinks and foods... ..	0·21	0·17	0·60	0·45
Fish oil—welfare ... ..	0·03	0·03	—	—
Vitamin concentrates ... ..	0·01	0·02	—	—
Soups and extracts ... ..	2·18	1·50	2·07	1·50
<b>Total miscellaneous ... ..</b>	<b>2·50</b>	<b>1·87</b>	<b>2·79</b>	<b>2·32</b>
Miscellaneous items (expenditure only) ... ..	—	—	2·58	2·33
<b>Expenditure on all foods ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>181·98</b>	<b>193·69</b>

(a) Ounces per head unless otherwise stated.

**TABLE 2**  
**Domestic Food Consumption, Expenditure and Prices:**  
**July—December 1951**

	Consumption		Expenditure		Average Prices	
	Quarters		Quarters		Quarters	
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th
	oz. (a)	oz. (a)	d.	d.	d. (b)	d. (b)
<b>MILK—</b>						
Liquid, retail (pt.) ... ..	3.90	3.99	21.59	22.70	5.67	5.78
Liquid, national scheme (pt.) ...	0.75	0.72	1.32	1.24	1.76	1.73
Liquid, school (pt.) ... ..	0.14	0.22	—	—	—	—
Condensed, skimmed, sweetened (eq. pt.) ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.11	4.96	6.28
Condensed, whole, sweetened (eq. pt.) ... ..	0.03	0.05	0.26	0.40	8.11	9.12
Condensed, whole, unsweetened (eq. pt.) ... ..	0.07	0.06	0.44	0.47	6.17	7.74
Dried, whole (N.D.M.) and half cream (eq. pt.) ... ..	0.13	0.07	0.24	0.15	1.84	1.91
Dried, whole, branded (eq. pt.)...	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.21	6.65	6.35
Other (pt.) ... ..	...	...	0.01	0.02	6.60	8.21
<b>Total milk (pt.) ... ..</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>24.17</b>	<b>25.30</b>		
Cream ... ..	0.01	...	0.05	...	68.70	80.00
Cheese—rationed ... ..	2.30	1.91	2.08	1.75	14.51	14.63
Cheese—unrationed ... ..	0.38	0.52	1.26	1.65	52.24	51.45
<b>MEAT—</b>						
Beef and veal ... ..	7.79	8.84	13.19	15.17	27.08	27.47
Mutton and lamb ... ..	3.94	3.75	6.51	6.36	26.46	27.19
Pork ... ..	0.16	0.16	0.31	0.30	29.37	32.19
Canned corned beef ... ..	...	—	...	—	36.00	—
<b>Total rationed meat ... ..</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>21.83</b>		
Bones ... ..	0.42	0.85	0.13	0.18	4.73	3.48
Bacon—rationed ... ..	4.18	3.24	8.84	6.98	33.80	34.51
Bacon—unrationed ... ..	0.25	0.21	0.33	0.26	21.43	19.61
Liver ... ..	0.49	0.42	0.81	0.71	26.33	26.65
Offals (other than liver) ... ..	0.68	1.08	0.74	1.13	17.40	16.75
Poultry ... ..	0.47	0.49	1.04	1.08	49.05	44.46
Rabbit, game and other meat ...	0.54	1.81	0.64	2.35	20.14	21.71
Cooked and canned ham ... ..	0.62	0.46	4.38	3.45	113.41	120.68
Other cooked meat ... ..	0.30	0.40	0.90	1.15	47.36	46.33
Other canned meat ... ..	1.70	1.59	4.46	4.29	42.07	43.50
Sausages uncooked ... ..	3.24	3.93	4.52	5.76	22.36	23.36
Other meat products ... ..	1.97	2.35	2.80	3.38	22.69	23.14
<b>Total bacon, unrationed meat and meat products</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>29.59</b>	<b>30.72</b>		
<b>FISH—</b>						
White fish—fresh cheap ... ..	2.92	3.00	3.89	4.22	21.40	22.59
White fish—fresh expensive ...	0.86	0.83	1.57	1.61	29.44	30.89
White fish—processed ... ..	0.49	0.77	0.68	1.13	21.80	23.37
Fat fish—fresh ... ..	0.67	0.81	0.64	0.59	15.48	11.56
Fat fish—processed ... ..	0.76	0.88	0.68	0.79	14.26	14.43
Fish in shell ... ..	0.10	0.11	0.27	0.23	45.39	33.42
Fish—cooked ... ..	1.05	1.02	2.18	2.15	23.16	33.72
Fish—canned and bottled ... ..	0.31	0.56	0.82	1.94	41.40	54.82
Fish—manufactured ... ..	0.09	0.11	0.24	0.29	43.56	43.03
<b>Total fish ... ..</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>12.95</b>		

TABLE 2—contd.

	Consumption		Expenditure		Average Prices	
	Quarters		Quarters		Quarters	
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th
	oz. (a)	oz. (a)	d.	d.	d. (b)	d. (b)
<b>EGGS—</b>						
Shell, hens' (No.) ... ..	2.43	1.87	8.02	7.43	3.95	4.53
Shell, other (No.) ... ..	0.04	0.02	0.20	0.12	5.58	7.32
Dried (eq. No.) ... ..	...	...	0.03	0.03	93.91	96.55
<b>Total eggs (No.) ... ..</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>7.58</b>		
<b>FATS—</b>						
Butter ... ..	3.89	3.08	7.29	5.78	30.01	30.03
Margarine ... ..	4.03	4.12	3.53	3.61	14.00	14.00
Lard and compound cooking fat	1.96	2.01	1.96	2.01	15.98	16.02
Suet and dripping ... ..	0.40	0.55	0.51	0.73	20.42	20.93
Other fats, oils and cream ...	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.29	36.02	44.42
<b>Total fats ... ..</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>13.42</b>	<b>12.42</b>		
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>						
Sugar ... ..	13.53	10.38	4.99	3.95	5.90	6.11
Honey and preserves ... ..	4.08	4.13	4.41	4.45	17.32	17.80
Syrup and treacle ... ..	1.14	1.63	0.70	1.00	9.77	9.79
<b>Total sugar and preserves...</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>9.40</b>		
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>						
Old potatoes ... ..	21.84	68.16	2.18	7.31	1.91	1.93
New potatoes ... ..	33.99	0.01	5.01	...	2.73	9.00
Chips ... ..	1.92	1.84	1.41	1.24	11.79	10.79
Crisps ... ..	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.18	47.93	45.64
Carrots ... ..	2.28	4.03	0.69	1.05	6.12	4.46
Other root vegetables ... ..	1.87	4.22	0.48	0.82	6.22	3.97
Cabbages ... ..	6.19	7.43	1.22	1.30	4.13	4.06
Brussels sprouts ... ..	0.05	3.84	0.44	1.74	11.36	9.14
Cauliflower ... ..	1.18	2.43	0.51	0.95	8.32	7.77
Leafy salads ... ..	2.73	0.48	1.22	0.58	11.21	21.97
Fresh legumes ... ..	13.05	0.79	3.95	0.18	7.48	10.04
Quick frozen legumes ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	30.40	31.52
Other fresh green vegetables ...	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.01	10.21	8.44
Onions, shallots, etc. ... ..	3.14	4.51	1.03	1.68	5.72	6.36
Miscellaneous fresh vegetables...	2.29	1.31	1.36	0.88	11.83	12.78
Dried pulses ... ..	0.52	0.83	0.50	0.79	15.60	15.38
Canned pulses ... ..	3.21	4.21	2.55	3.55	12.76	13.49
Canned vegetables (other than pulses) ... ..	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.09	13.40	15.22
Vegetable products ... ..	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.09	16.82	17.90
<b>Total vegetables ... ..</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>104.46</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>22.51</b>		

TABLE 2—contd.

	Consumption		Expenditure		Average Prices	
	Quarters		Quarters		Quarters	
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th
	oz. (a)	oz. (a)	d.	d.	d. (b)	d. (b)
<b>FRUIT—</b>						
Tomatoes (fresh and quick frozen) ... ..	8.45	4.22	8.74	3.92	17.26	15.84
Tomatoes (canned and bottled) ... ..	0.50	1.00	0.52	0.96	17.15	18.11
Oranges ... ..	2.61	2.58	1.73	1.69	10.64	10.58
Other citrus fruit ... ..	0.50	0.62	0.37	0.49	11.86	12.53
Apples and pears ... ..	8.13	10.42	4.73	4.65	10.62	7.98
Stone fruit ... ..	4.39	0.46	2.30	0.24	8.71	8.87
Soft fruit ... ..	3.80	0.51	2.56	0.48	17.69	20.00
Quick frozen soft fruit ... ..	0.02	...	0.01	0.01	16.58	30.24
Bananas ... ..	2.11	1.36	1.66	1.08	12.58	12.79
Other fresh fruit ... ..	0.80	0.06	0.17	0.05	9.52	14.27
Canned and bottled fruit ... ..	1.01	2.17	1.32	2.52	22.81	21.94
M.O.F. orange juice ... ..	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.13	13.53	13.40
Other fruit juices ... ..	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.16	24.87	23.66
Dried vine fruit ... ..	0.51	0.83	0.47	0.75	14.71	14.56
Other dried fruit ... ..	0.13	0.26	0.14	0.35	15.68	20.92
Nuts and fruit and nut products ... ..	0.33	1.29	0.60	2.44	29.18	29.71
<b>Total fruit ... ..</b>	<b>33.52</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>25.59</b>	<b>19.92</b>		
<b>CEREALS—</b>						
Flour ... ..	8.40	8.73	2.38	2.47	4.53	4.52
National bread ... ..	53.84	50.59	12.25	11.48	3.64	3.63
Rolls and French bread, etc. ... ..	2.16	2.62	1.13	1.39	8.40	6.39
Other bread ... ..	3.67	4.17	1.12	1.29	4.91	4.92
Sandwiches and bread and butter ... ..	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	36.13	41.55
Fruit bread ... ..	1.77	1.90	1.41	1.54	12.78	12.93
Biscuits ... ..	4.83	4.84	7.15	7.31	23.69	24.10
Cakes and pastries ... ..	5.36	6.09	9.56	10.82	28.53	28.40
Puddings ... ..	0.57	0.62	0.86	0.95	24.14	24.30
Oatmeal and oat products ... ..	0.87	1.72	0.64	1.24	11.72	11.48
Breakfast cereals ... ..	1.64	1.51	2.12	1.98	20.69	20.88
Rice and barley ... ..	1.02	1.21	0.67	0.81	10.66	10.71
Cereals—flour base ... ..	0.75	0.93	0.68	0.83	14.49	14.33
Other cereals ... ..	0.71	0.72	1.02	1.04	23.20	22.82
<b>Total cereals ... ..</b>	<b>85.62</b>	<b>85.67</b>	<b>41.05</b>	<b>43.20</b>		
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>						
Cocoa drinks and foods ... ..	0.30	0.41	0.81	1.10	43.19	42.75
Tea, rationed ... ..	2.00	2.02	5.89	6.00	47.20	47.42
Coffee, bean and ground ... ..	0.14	0.15	0.53	0.57	59.02	59.18
Coffee extracts and essences ... ..	0.31	0.35	1.33	1.53	67.68	70.59
<b>Total beverages ... ..</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>9.20</b>		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>						
Patent drinks and foods ... ..	0.17	0.20	0.45	0.59	42.64	47.04
Spreads and dressings ... ..	0.20	0.08	0.48	0.19	39.05	36.12
Soups and extracts ... ..	0.99	1.43	1.32	2.07	21.41	23.32
Miscellaneous (expenditure only) ... ..			3.97	4.26		
<b>Total miscellaneous foods ... ..</b>			<b>6.22</b>	<b>7.11</b>		
<b>Total all foods ... ..</b>			<b>223.95</b>	<b>225.52</b>		

(a) Except pints (or equivalent pints) of milk and number (or equivalent number) of eggs.  
 (b) Per lb., except pence per pint (or equivalent pint) of milk and pence per shell egg.

**TABLE 3 SEE ERRATA**  
**Domestic Food Consumption by Social Class:**  
**January-February and April-May 1951**

oz. per head per week (a)

	Class D																
	Class A			Class B			Class C			O.A.P. (b) households			Other households			All households	
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	
<b>MILK—</b>																	
Liquid, retail (pt.) ... ..	5.65	5.17	4.43	4.63	5.97	5.97	5.16	5.30	4.87	4.95	4.75	4.75	4.80	3.96	3.82	4.08	4.03
Liquid, nat. scheme and school (pt.)...	0.79	1.09	1.01	0.95	0.39	0.39	0.46	0.44	0.02	0.02	0.47	0.47	0.02	0.55	0.55	0.40	0.44
Other milk and cream (pt. or eq. pt.)...	0.71	0.33	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.46	0.44	0.15	0.13	0.32	0.32	0.13	0.38	0.38	0.29	0.33
<b>Total milk (pt.) ... ..</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.80</b>
<b>CHEESE ... ..</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.71</b>
<b>MEAT—</b>																	
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ... ..	9.84	8.75	9.84	8.37	8.37	8.37	9.45	7.76	10.68	7.99	9.34	8.30	9.56	9.34	8.30	9.56	8.23
Bacon ... ..	3.78	4.78	3.92	4.59	4.59	4.59	3.98	4.61	3.91	4.30	3.59	4.54	3.64	3.59	4.54	3.64	4.49
All other meat ... ..	16.18	12.26	13.75	11.91	11.91	11.91	12.69	11.18	12.18	9.74	13.65	11.05	13.41	13.65	11.05	13.41	10.77
<b>Total meat ... ..</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>27.51</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>26.12</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>26.77</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>26.61</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>26.61</b>	<b>23.49</b>
<b>FISH—</b>																	
Fresh ... ..	8.60	9.01	7.11	6.96	6.96	6.96	5.94	4.93	7.90	6.28	6.70	5.67	6.90	6.70	5.67	6.90	5.80
Prepared ... ..	0.82	1.38	1.35	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.60	1.71	0.95	1.35	1.56	1.69	1.46	1.56	1.69	1.46	1.62
<b>Total fish ... ..</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>7.42</b>
<b>Eggs, shell, hens' (No.) ... ..</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>

TABLE 3--contd. oz. per head per week (a)

	Class A						Class B		Class C		Class D							
	Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		O.A.P. (b) households		Other households		All households	
	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May
<b>FATS--</b>																		
Butter ... ..	5.00	5.15	4.39	4.41	4.34	4.23	4.40	4.58	4.03	4.21	4.40	4.58	4.03	4.21	4.09	4.29		
Margarine ... ..	4.14	3.49	4.32	4.08	4.26	4.35	3.67	3.56	4.00	3.92	3.67	3.56	4.00	3.92	3.95	3.84		
All cooking fats ... ..	2.84	2.69	3.43	3.29	3.38	2.99	3.04	2.67	3.33	2.75	3.04	2.67	3.33	2.75	3.28	2.73		
Total fats ... ..	11.98	11.33	12.14	11.78	11.98	11.57	11.11	10.81	11.36	10.88	11.11	10.81	11.36	10.88	11.32	10.86		
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES--</b>																		
Sugar ... ..	11.74	11.23	11.00	11.99	10.48	11.45	9.94	10.62	9.87	10.59	9.94	10.62	9.87	10.59	9.88	10.60		
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle... ..	7.35	8.07	7.05	6.95	5.87	6.68	5.00	6.18	5.19	5.70	5.00	6.18	5.19	5.70	5.16	5.80		
Total sugar and preserves ... ..	19.09	19.30	18.05	18.94	16.35	18.13	14.94	16.80	15.06	16.29	14.94	16.80	15.06	16.29	15.04	16.40		
<b>VEGETABLES--</b>																		
Potatoes (including chips and crisps)	48.99	43.36	63.10	58.95	68.93	67.97	50.82	43.70	67.95	58.89	50.82	43.70	67.95	58.89	65.14	55.64		
Fresh, green ... ..	12.72	17.32	13.63	13.08	11.67	11.29	11.66	10.12	11.60	10.18	11.66	10.12	11.60	10.18	11.61	10.17		
Other ... ..	22.04	19.20	19.72	15.94	18.87	16.61	13.76	11.34	16.64	14.90	13.76	11.34	16.64	14.90	16.17	14.14		
Total vegetables other than potatoes ... ..	34.76	36.52	33.35	29.02	30.54	27.90	25.42	21.46	28.24	25.08	25.42	21.46	28.24	25.08	27.78	24.31		
<b>FRUIT--</b>																		
Fresh, and tomatoes ... ..	29.03	36.28	24.71	30.00	16.56	19.09	14.19	14.57	16.79	17.18	14.19	14.57	16.79	17.18	16.36	16.62		
Other ... ..	9.89	9.64	5.11	5.60	3.87	3.89	2.46	1.58	3.13	2.98	2.46	1.58	3.13	2.98	3.02	2.68		
Total fruit ... ..	38.92	45.92	29.82	35.60	20.43	22.98	16.65	16.15	19.92	20.16	16.65	16.15	19.92	20.16	19.38	19.30		

<b>CEREALS—</b>												
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread)	41.30	40.32	47.34	47.42	55.12	58.20	50.86	51.10	56.53	58.16	55.60	56.65
Flour	7.35	5.95	8.19	8.17	8.00	8.08	6.67	5.39	6.39	6.56	6.44	6.31
Other	25.44	23.91	23.66	21.75	20.24	28.08	16.52	16.30	18.29	17.52	18.00	17.26
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>74.09</b>	<b>70.18</b>	<b>79.19</b>	<b>77.34</b>	<b>83.36</b>	<b>86.36</b>	<b>74.05</b>	<b>72.79</b>	<b>81.21</b>	<b>82.24</b>	<b>80.04</b>	<b>80.22</b>
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>												
Tea	2.04	1.92	2.01	2.05	1.97	1.90	2.87	2.66	2.09	2.16	2.22	2.27
Other	1.56	1.67	1.01	0.87	0.63	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.67	0.49	0.65	0.50
<b>Total beverages</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.77</b>

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

(b) Old age pensioner households.

**TABLE 4** SEE EXPLANATION  
**Domestic Food Expenditure by Social Class:**  
**January-February and April-May 1951**

	pence per head per week															
	Class A				Class B		Class C		Class D							
	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	O.A.P. (a) households,	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	Other households	Jan.- Feb.	April- May	All households	
<b>MILK—</b>																
Liquid, retail ... ..	29.19	24.27	22.27	22.64	17.83	17.86	19.92	24.43	23.14	24.43	19.01	20.45	19.01	20.17	20.45	
Liquid, nat. scheme and school ... ..	1.27	1.88	1.46	1.43	1.46	1.61	0.60	—	—	—	0.59	0.50	0.59	0.46	0.50	
Other milk and cream ... ..	2.13	0.78	1.55	1.77	1.94	1.94	1.19	0.98	1.52	0.98	1.83	1.24	1.83	1.65	1.24	
Total milk ... ..	32.59	26.93	25.28	25.84	21.23	21.41	21.71	25.41	24.66	25.41	21.43	22.19	21.43	22.28	22.19	
<b>CHEESE ... ..</b>	4.35	4.58	3.44	3.41	3.00	3.20	3.16	2.63	3.03	2.63	2.95	3.14	2.95	2.88	3.14	
<b>MEAT—</b>																
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ... ..	14.28	11.87	13.78	11.75	13.30	11.20	13.44	11.44	13.14	11.44	11.57	13.39	11.57	11.54	13.39	
Bacon ... ..	7.07	7.61	7.24	8.76	7.30	8.46	7.09	8.61	7.03	8.61	8.33	7.08	8.33	8.39	7.08	
All other meat ... ..	24.18	18.18	22.87	22.36	18.19	16.83	18.30	12.39	12.95	12.39	17.20	17.42	17.20	16.17	17.42	
Total meat ... ..	45.53	37.66	43.89	42.87	38.79	36.49	38.83	32.44	33.12	32.44	37.10	37.89	37.10	36.10	37.89	
<b>FISH—</b>																
Fresh ... ..	13.16	13.22	9.22	9.49	6.99	6.75	7.35	7.70	8.95	7.70	7.19	7.61	7.19	7.30	7.61	
Prepared ... ..	2.44	2.18	2.80	4.12	3.01	3.49	3.22	2.73	1.80	2.73	3.51	2.99	3.51	3.34	2.99	
Total fish ... ..	15.60	15.40	12.02	13.61	10.00	10.24	10.57	10.43	10.75	10.43	10.70	10.60	10.70	10.64	10.60	
<b>EGGS, shell, hens' ... ..</b>	11.19	10.11	8.83	12.87	8.58	10.65	7.88	9.80	8.56	9.80	10.16	7.99	10.16	10.08	7.99	
<b>FATS—</b>																
Butter ... ..	6.21	5.58	5.85	6.17	5.83	6.19	5.72	6.07	6.19	6.07	6.11	5.80	6.11	6.10	5.80	
Margarine ... ..	2.24	1.95	2.26	2.40	2.36	2.64	2.25	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.49	2.25	2.49	2.43	2.25	
All cooking fats ... ..	1.67	2.05	2.12	2.61	2.23	2.15	2.25	1.68	1.77	1.68	1.88	2.17	1.88	1.84	2.17	
Total fats ... ..	10.12	9.58	10.23	11.18	10.42	10.98	10.22	9.95	10.23	9.95	10.48	10.22	10.48	10.37	10.22	



<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>												
Sugar	3.34	3.82	2.89	4.03	3.05	3.89	3.23	3.88	2.74	3.78	2.82	3.80
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle ...	4.42	4.67	5.24	5.33	4.69	5.63	4.42	3.95	3.73	4.65	3.84	4.50
Total sugar and preserves	7.76	8.49	8.13	9.36	7.74	9.52	7.65	7.83	6.47	8.43	6.66	8.30
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>												
Potatoes (including chips and crisps)	4.25	5.74	6.70	8.28	7.15	9.28	6.37	5.39	7.67	8.01	7.46	7.45
Fresh, green	5.64	10.30	5.44	7.25	3.41	4.84	3.80	3.26	3.67	4.49	3.69	4.23
Other	9.60	8.00	7.19	8.08	6.50	7.48	4.60	3.90	5.75	6.60	5.56	6.02
Total vegetables other than potatoes	15.24	18.30	12.63	15.33	9.91	12.32	8.40	7.16	9.42	11.09	9.25	10.25
<b>FRUIT—</b>												
Fresh, and tomatoes	19.23	23.40	15.42	20.10	10.03	12.76	6.92	7.44	9.75	11.37	9.29	10.53
Other	6.25	7.16	3.22	3.87	2.78	3.09	1.29	0.70	1.70	2.52	1.63	2.13
Total fruit	25.48	30.56	18.64	23.97	12.81	15.85	8.21	8.14	11.45	13.89	10.92	12.66
<b>CEREALS—</b>												
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread)	10.26	10.08	10.56	11.10	12.05	13.44	11.47	12.76	12.49	13.50	12.32	13.34
Flour	1.79	1.84	2.01	2.35	1.95	2.17	1.90	1.57	1.49	1.99	1.56	1.90
Other	24.92	26.29	24.06	25.14	20.76	23.53	13.90	14.69	19.11	19.18	18.26	18.22
Total cereals	36.97	38.21	36.63	38.59	34.76	39.14	27.27	29.02	33.09	34.67	32.14	33.46
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>												
Tea	4.50	3.40	4.34	5.52	4.87	4.94	5.69	6.74	5.03	5.54	5.14	5.80
Other	4.06	3.94	2.94	2.30	1.59	1.60	1.75	1.47	1.89	1.52	1.87	1.51
Total beverages	8.56	7.34	7.28	7.82	6.46	6.54	7.44	8.21	6.92	7.06	7.01	7.31
Other foods	9.08	5.88	6.02	5.82	5.13	5.01	3.71	3.72	4.70	3.53	4.54	3.57
Total all foods	226.72	218.78	199.72	218.95	175.98	190.63	159.40	160.13	172.09	179.50	170.01	175.35

TABLE 5  
 DOMESTIC ERRATA  
 Domestic Food Consumption by Social Class:  
 Third and Fourth Quarters 1951

oz. per head per week (a)

	Class A				Class B				Class C				Class D			
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters			
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th
<b>MILK—</b>																
Liquid, retail (pt.) ... ..	5.09	5.45	3.88	4.02	3.88	4.02	3.68	3.62	4.69	4.94	4.12	4.20	4.21	4.31	4.21	4.31
Liquid, nat. scheme and school (pt.) ... ..	0.97	0.91	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.93	1.06	—	—	0.42	0.41	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Other milk and cream (pt. or eq. pt.) ... ..	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.33	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.16
Total milk (pt.) ... ..	6.22	6.61	5.31	5.41	5.31	5.41	4.94	4.92	4.84	5.11	4.76	4.77	4.77	4.82	4.77	4.82
<b>CHEESE ... ..</b>	2.90	2.75	2.61	2.32	2.61	2.32	2.71	2.45	2.73	2.76	2.65	2.39	2.66	2.44	2.66	2.44
<b>MEAT—</b>																
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ... ..	11.94	13.25	11.75	12.64	11.75	12.64	11.88	12.55	13.61	13.19	11.88	13.30	12.17	13.28	12.17	13.28
Bacon ... ..	4.21	3.26	4.26	3.27	4.26	3.27	4.15	3.19	4.16	3.28	4.22	3.34	4.21	3.33	4.21	3.33
All other meat ... ..	11.59	14.85	10.58	13.78	10.58	13.78	10.79	13.28	8.09	11.86	10.87	13.99	10.41	13.68	10.41	13.68
Total meat ... ..	27.74	31.36	26.59	29.69	26.59	29.69	26.82	29.02	25.86	28.33	26.97	30.63	26.79	30.29	26.79	30.29
<b>FISH—</b>																
Fresh ... ..	9.10	9.26	5.57	6.62	5.57	6.62	5.35	5.74	7.69	7.54	6.26	6.58	6.50	6.72	6.50	6.72
Prepared ... ..	0.97	1.06	1.20	1.81	1.20	1.81	1.63	1.76	1.20	1.22	1.62	1.74	1.55	1.66	1.55	1.66
Total fish ... ..	10.07	10.32	6.77	8.43	6.77	8.43	6.98	7.50	8.89	8.76	7.88	8.32	8.05	8.38	8.05	8.38
Eggs, shell, hens' (No.) ... ..	2.48	2.31	2.50	1.91	2.50	1.91	2.44	1.85	1.84	1.67	2.33	1.68	2.25	1.68	2.25	1.68



**TABLE 6** SEE ERRATA  
**Domestic Food Expenditure by Social Class:**  
**Third and Fourth Quarters 1951**

	pence per head per week											
	Class A			Class B			Class C			Class D		
	Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters		
	3rd	4th		3rd	4th		3rd	4th		O.A.P. (a) households	Other households	All households
<b>MILK—</b>												
Liquid, retail ...	28.27	29.20	21.38	23.38	20.27	20.51	26.30	28.54	22.97	24.23	23.52	24.89
Liquid, nat. scheme and school ...	1.85	1.43	1.68	1.52	1.37	1.37	—	—	0.59	0.47	0.49	0.40
Other milk and cream ...	1.45	1.74	1.32	1.42	1.32	1.38	0.95	1.34	1.35	1.01	1.28	1.06
<b>Total milk</b> ...	31.57	32.37	24.38	26.32	22.96	23.26	27.25	29.88	24.91	25.71	25.29	26.35
<b>CHEESE</b> ...	4.47	4.66	3.31	3.28	3.29	3.33	3.08	3.63	3.18	3.22	3.16	3.28
<b>MEAT—</b>												
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ...	20.47	23.43	20.05	22.02	19.88	21.33	21.26	21.22	19.85	22.38	20.08	22.20
Bacon ...	9.24	7.10	8.99	7.05	8.71	6.86	8.81	7.11	8.95	7.16	8.93	7.15
All other meat ...	26.92	29.78	20.82	24.40	20.66	22.98	11.96	17.58	20.45	23.09	19.05	22.25
<b>Total meat</b> ...	56.63	60.31	49.86	53.47	49.25	51.17	42.03	45.91	49.25	52.63	48.06	51.60
<b>FISH—</b>												
Fresh ...	15.93	14.77	7.63	8.91	6.67	7.48	9.15	10.21	8.02	8.28	8.21	8.57
Prepared ...	2.68	3.65	2.81	4.70	3.48	4.37	2.66	3.16	3.59	4.34	3.44	4.16
<b>Total fish</b> ...	18.61	18.42	10.44	13.61	10.15	11.85	11.81	13.37	11.61	12.62	11.65	12.73

EGGS, SUGAR, MILK	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>FATS—</b>																	
Butter ...	7.58	6.18	7.50	5.64	7.18	5.82	7.56	5.94	7.26	5.72	7.31	5.75					
Margarine ...	3.02	3.43	3.52	3.59	3.59	3.64	3.39	3.59	3.58	3.64	3.55	3.63					
All cooking fats	2.16	3.13	2.80	3.07	2.60	3.07	2.31	2.51	2.50	2.80	2.47	2.76					
Total fats ...	12.76	12.74	13.82	12.30	13.37	12.53	13.26	12.04	13.34	12.16	13.33	12.14					
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>																	
Sugar ...	4.99	4.68	5.31	3.98	4.78	3.93	5.04	3.83	5.17	3.65	5.15	3.68					
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle ...	5.55	5.73	5.02	5.35	5.12	5.51	5.15	5.89	4.93	5.21	4.97	5.31					
Total sugar and preserves ...	10.54	10.41	10.33	9.33	9.90	9.44	10.19	9.72	10.10	8.86	10.12	8.99					
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>																	
Potatoes (including crisps and chips)...	6.70	6.15	8.60	9.08	9.12	8.94	7.52	7.13	9.17	8.96	8.90	8.68					
Fresh green ...	9.01	6.97	7.75	5.62	6.39	4.25	6.60	3.53	7.16	4.45	7.07	4.31					
Other ...	8.57	9.89	7.51	9.61	6.60	8.58	4.22	7.16	6.23	8.80	5.90	8.55					
Total vegetables other than potatoes	17.58	16.86	15.26	15.23	12.99	12.83	10.82	10.69	13.39	13.25	12.97	12.86					
<b>FRUIT—</b>																	
Fresh, and tomatoes ...	34.55	20.64	24.29	14.83	20.72	10.78	15.49	8.41	20.05	11.18	19.30	10.76					
Other ...	5.18	10.86	4.02	9.20	3.08	6.71	1.09	3.14	2.58	4.91	2.33	4.64					
Total fruit ...	39.73	31.50	28.31	24.03	23.80	17.49	16.58	11.55	22.63	16.09	21.63	15.40					
<b>CEREALS—</b>																	
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread)	11.66	11.47	13.39	13.48	15.16	14.53	13.70	15.45	15.58	15.21	15.27	15.25					
Flour ...	1.74	2.19	2.41	2.38	2.43	2.54	2.30	2.48	2.43	2.55	2.41	2.54					
Other ...	30.60	32.98	24.96	28.26	24.20	26.31	17.72	20.11	21.21	22.59	20.63	22.21					
Total cereals ...	44.00	46.64	40.76	44.12	41.79	43.38	33.72	38.04	39.22	40.35	38.31	40.00					
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>																	
Tea ...	6.22	6.99	5.79	5.80	5.68	5.74	7.64	9.21	6.47	6.08	6.66	6.56					
Other ...	4.61	7.10	2.35	3.11	2.65	2.70	2.45	3.98	2.52	2.94	2.51	3.10					
Total beverages ...	10.83	14.09	8.14	8.91	8.33	8.44	10.09	13.19	8.99	9.02	9.17	9.66					
Other foods ...	10.53	11.75	7.31	7.92	5.88	6.67	4.79	5.74	5.59	6.08	5.46	6.03					
Total all foods ...	272.21	273.16	228.97	235.28	218.60	216.81	197.97	208.17	219.59	215.89	216.03	214.71					

(a) Old age pensioner households

**TABLE 6** SEE ERRATA  
**Domestic Food Expenditure by Social Class:**  
**Third and Fourth Quarters 1951**

pence per head per week

	Class D																		
	Class A			Class B			Class C			O.A.P. (a) households			Other households			All households			
	Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			
	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	4th	
<b>MILK—</b>																			
Liquid, retail ... ..	28.27	29.20	21.38	23.38	20.27	20.51	26.30	28.54	22.97	24.23	23.52	24.89	26.30	28.54	22.97	24.23	23.52	24.89	
Liquid, nat. scheme and school ... ..	1.85	1.43	1.68	1.52	1.37	1.37	0.95	1.34	0.59	0.47	0.49	0.40	0.95	1.34	0.59	0.47	0.49	0.40	
Other milk and cream ... ..	1.45	1.74	1.32	1.42	1.32	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.01	1.28	1.06	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.01	1.28	1.06	
<b>Total milk</b> ... ..	31.57	32.37	24.38	26.32	22.96	23.26	27.25	29.88	24.91	25.71	25.29	26.35	27.25	29.88	24.91	25.71	25.29	26.35	
<b>CHEESE</b> ... ..	4.47	4.66	3.31	3.28	3.29	3.33	3.08	3.63	3.18	3.22	3.16	3.28	3.08	3.63	3.18	3.22	3.16	3.28	
<b>MEAT—</b>																			
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ... ..	20.47	23.43	20.05	22.02	19.88	21.33	21.26	21.22	19.85	22.38	20.08	22.20	21.26	21.22	19.85	22.38	20.08	22.20	
Bacon ... ..	9.24	7.10	8.99	7.05	8.71	6.86	8.81	7.11	8.95	7.16	8.93	7.15	8.81	7.11	8.95	7.16	8.93	7.15	
All other meat ... ..	26.92	29.78	20.82	24.40	20.66	22.98	11.96	17.58	20.45	23.09	19.05	22.25	11.96	17.58	20.45	23.09	19.05	22.25	
<b>Total meat</b> ... ..	56.63	60.31	49.86	53.47	49.25	51.17	42.03	45.91	49.25	52.63	48.06	51.60	42.03	45.91	49.25	52.63	48.06	51.60	
<b>FISH—</b>																			
Fresh ... ..	15.93	14.77	7.63	8.91	6.67	7.48	9.15	10.21	8.02	8.28	8.21	8.57	9.15	10.21	8.02	8.28	8.21	8.57	
Prepared ... ..	2.68	3.65	2.81	4.70	3.48	4.37	2.66	3.16	3.59	4.34	3.44	4.16	2.66	3.16	3.59	4.34	3.44	4.16	
<b>Total fish</b> ... ..	18.61	18.42	10.44	13.61	10.15	11.85	11.81	13.37	11.61	12.62	11.65	12.73	11.81	13.37	11.61	12.62	11.65	12.73	

Eggs, shell, hens'	8·26	7·26	8·45	7·08	7·11	7·40	6·02	7·40	5·50	7·26	5·72	7·31	5·75
<b>FATS—</b>													
Butter ...	7·58	6·18	7·50	5·64	7·18	5·82	7·56	5·94	7·26	5·72	7·31	5·75	
Margarine ...	3·02	3·43	3·52	3·59	3·59	3·64	3·39	3·59	3·58	3·64	3·55	3·63	
All cooking fats	2·16	3·13	2·80	3·07	2·60	3·07	2·31	2·51	2·50	2·80	2·47	2·76	
Total fats ...	12·76	12·74	13·82	12·30	13·37	12·53	13·26	12·04	13·34	12·16	13·33	12·14	
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>													
Sugar ...	4·99	4·68	5·31	3·98	4·78	3·93	5·04	3·83	5·17	3·65	5·15	3·68	
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle ...	5·55	5·73	5·02	5·35	5·12	5·51	5·15	5·89	4·93	5·21	4·97	5·31	
Total sugar and preserves	10·54	10·41	10·33	9·33	9·90	9·44	10·19	9·72	10·10	8·86	10·12	8·99	
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>													
Potatoes (including crisps and chips) ...	6·70	6·15	8·60	9·08	9·12	8·94	7·52	7·13	9·17	8·96	8·90	8·68	
Fresh green ...	9·01	6·97	7·75	5·62	6·39	4·25	6·60	3·53	7·16	4·45	7·07	4·31	
Other ...	8·57	9·89	7·51	9·61	6·60	8·58	4·22	7·16	6·23	8·80	5·90	8·55	
Total vegetables other than potatoes	17·58	16·86	15·26	15·23	12·99	12·83	10·82	10·69	13·39	13·25	12·97	12·86	
<b>FRUIT—</b>													
Fresh, and tomatoes ...	34·55	20·64	24·29	14·83	20·72	10·78	15·49	8·41	20·05	11·18	19·30	10·76	
Other ...	5·18	10·86	4·02	9·20	3·08	6·71	1·09	3·14	2·58	4·91	2·33	4·64	
Total fruit	39·73	31·50	28·31	24·03	23·80	17·49	16·58	11·55	22·63	16·09	21·63	15·40	
<b>CEREALS—</b>													
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread) ...	11·66	11·47	13·39	13·48	15·16	14·53	13·70	15·45	15·58	15·21	15·27	15·25	
Flour ...	1·74	2·19	2·41	2·38	2·43	2·54	2·30	2·48	2·43	2·55	2·41	2·54	
Other ...	30·60	32·98	24·96	28·26	24·20	26·31	17·72	20·11	21·21	22·59	20·63	22·21	
Total cereals	44·00	46·64	40·76	44·12	41·79	43·38	33·72	38·04	39·22	40·35	38·31	40·00	
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>													
Tea ...	6·22	6·99	5·79	5·80	5·68	5·74	7·64	9·21	6·47	6·08	6·66	6·56	
Other ...	4·61	7·10	2·35	3·11	2·65	2·70	2·45	3·98	2·52	2·94	2·51	3·10	
Total beverages	10·83	14·09	8·14	8·91	8·33	8·44	10·09	13·19	8·99	9·02	9·17	9·66	
<b>Other foods</b>	10·53	11·75	7·31	7·92	5·88	6·67	4·79	5·74	5·59	6·08	5·46	6·03	
Total all foods ...	272·21	273·16	228·97	235·28	218·60	216·81	197·97	208·17	219·59	215·89	216·03	214·71	

(a) Old age pensioner households

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**TABLE 7**  
**Domestic Food Consumption according to Household Composition:**  
**January-February and April-May 1951**

oz. per head per week (a)

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and															
	No children or adolescents				Adolescents only		Adolescents and children		Children only							
	Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May	
	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more
<b>MILK</b>	5.60	5.64	0.04	4.96	4.58	3.43	3.58	3.84	4.15	3.47	3.24	2.70	2.63	2.19	2.18	2.07
Liquid, retail (pt.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid, nat. scheme and school (pt.)	0.30	0.42	0.06	0.48	0.26	0.47	0.46	0.27	0.42	0.29	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.65	0.35	0.35
Other milk and cream (pt. or eq. pt.)	5.90	6.10	6.10	5.54	4.90	4.76	4.91	5.59	5.95	5.65	5.74	5.30	5.69	4.96	4.61	4.61
Total milk (pt.) ...	4.02	3.93	3.93	3.55	3.44	2.68	2.75	2.81	3.17	2.72	2.56	2.36	2.44	2.90	2.81	2.81
<b>CHEESE</b> ...	11.15	9.85	4.78	10.41	8.59	8.45	7.39	10.17	8.51	9.74	7.02	8.73	6.67	7.51	6.53	6.53
<b>MEAT</b>	4.78	5.24	18.32	3.64	4.40	3.75	4.50	3.92	4.55	3.81	4.57	3.05	4.12	3.18	3.62	3.62
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon ...	...	...	...	13.16	13.10	12.50	11.06	14.94	11.85	10.66	9.30	9.32	7.91	6.48	6.74	6.74
All other meat ...	34.25	30.04	30.04	27.21	26.09	24.70	22.95	29.03	24.91	24.21	20.89	21.10	18.70	17.17	16.89	16.89
Total meat ...	11.27	9.05	1.73	8.86	6.86	5.41	4.19	5.81	4.73	4.94	3.80	4.02	3.22	2.56	1.86	1.86
<b>FISH</b>	13.00	10.87	10.87	10.63	9.14	6.87	6.05	7.47	6.41	6.73	5.60	5.07	4.28	3.29	3.17	3.17
Fresh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prepared ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



	3-31	4-82	3-19	4-80	2-47	3-51	3-04	4-73	2-88	4-15	2-58	3-67	2-33	3-46
Eggs, shell, hens' (No.) ... ..														
<b>FATS—</b>														
Butter ... ..	4-79	4-89	4-53	4-43	4-04	3-94	4-65	4-38	4-33	4-26	3-93	4-19	4-18	3-55
Margarine ... ..	4-61	4-13	5-05	4-47	4-76	4-23	4-20	4-55	3-76	4-08	4-02	3-87	4-16	3-93
All cooking fats ... ..	4-20	3-25	4-04	3-19	3-07	2-87	3-81	3-20	3-22	2-84	2-91	2-91	2-85	2-42
Total fats ... ..	13-60	12-27	13-62	12-09	11-87	11-04	12-66	12-13	11-31	11-18	10-86	10-97	11-19	9-90
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>														
Sugar ... ..	11-25	11-50	10-39	11-42	10-20	11-38	10-97	11-96	11-42	11-90	10-18	11-22	10-19	10-59
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle	7-49	7-68	7-32	7-35	5-66	6-90	5-82	6-49	5-56	6-23	5-54	6-47	6-04	7-32
Total sugar and preserves ...	18-74	19-18	17-71	18-77	15-86	18-28	16-79	18-45	16-98	18-13	15-72	17-69	16-23	17-91
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>														
Potatoes (including chips and crisps) ... ..	63-49	57-53	76-18	64-18	70-74	62-63	68-85	63-44	62-84	64-25	64-24	63-25	63-38	59-23
Fresh green ... ..	16-09	16-61	13-59	12-09	9-90	10-39	12-30	12-63	11-27	10-04	8-04	9-79	8-26	6-60
Other ... ..	24-13	17-78	19-33	17-66	15-61	15-99	19-87	18-00	17-89	16-19	17-87	11-95	12-55	14-27
Total vegetables other than potatoes ... ..	40-22	34-39	32-92	29-75	25-51	26-38	32-17	30-63	29-16	26-23	25-91	21-74	20-81	20-87
<b>FRUIT—</b>														
Fresh, and tomatoes ... ..	23-49	28-68	26-68	24-29	14-60	16-56	21-39	26-76	18-05	18-76	13-56	17-41	12-67	11-47
Other ... ..	5-18	6-99	5-83	4-17	3-32	3-81	6-22	5-46	4-16	4-43	3-35	3-69	3-79	3-11
Total fruit ... ..	28-67	35-67	32-51	28-46	17-92	20-37	27-61	32-22	22-21	23-19	16-91	21-10	16-46	14-58
<b>CEREALS—</b>														
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread) ... ..	61-60	57-99	57-45	64-72	59-90	63-47	48-06	50-89	47-46	50-48	46-32	43-39	48-65	55-24
Flour ... ..	7-81	8-41	9-43	7-89	8-37	6-87	7-36	7-65	7-16	7-81	7-58	5-54	7-34	5-89
Other ... ..	25-57	25-77	23-32	23-68	19-30	16-81	22-44	21-81	20-28	19-01	18-34	16-37	14-97	14-53
Total cereals ... ..	94-98	92-17	90-20	96-29	87-57	87-15	77-86	80-35	74-90	77-30	72-24	65-30	70-96	75-66
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>														
Tea ... ..	2-48	2-42	2-05	2-34	1-87	1-81	2-04	1-90	1-76	1-63	1-55	1-38	1-40	1-42
Other ... ..	1-10	0-94	0-77	0-63	0-49	0-51	0-69	0-66	0-68	0-48	0-47	0-74	0-35	0-22
Total beverages ... ..	3-58	3-36	2-82	2-97	2-36	2-32	2-73	2-56	2-44	2-11	2-02	2-12	1-75	1-64

(a) Except where otherwise stated

**TABLE 8 SEE ERRATA**  
**Domestic Food Expenditure according to Household Composition:**  
**January-February and April-May, 1951**

pence per head per week

		Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and															
		No children or adolescents				Adolescents only		Adolescents and children		Children only							
		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		Jan.-Feb.		April-May		1		2		3		4 or more	
		Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	Jan.-Feb.	April-May
<b>MILK—</b>																	
Liquid, retail	...	28.47	27.44	24.23	23.51	16.93	16.03	19.30	19.95	17.12	16.18	13.29	13.41	9.89	10.15		
Liquid, nat. scheme and school	...	—	0.07	—	—	0.82	0.81	2.00	2.16	2.90	3.18	2.97	3.90	2.99	2.72		
Other milk and cream	...	1.80	2.04	1.93	1.44	1.49	2.99	1.59	1.82	1.47	1.75	1.80	1.35	2.61	0.79		
Total milk	...	30.27	29.55	26.16	24.95	19.24	19.83	22.89	23.93	21.49	21.11	18.06	18.66	15.49	13.66		
CHEESE ...	...	4.57	4.41	3.73	4.19	2.75	2.77	2.93	3.77	2.78	2.80	2.24	2.03	2.69	2.73		
<b>MEAT—</b>																	
Rationed (including canned corned beef)	...	15.27	13.70	14.65	12.04	12.24	10.49	14.53	12.04	13.58	10.30	11.91	10.30	11.11	8.64		
Bacon	...	7.70	9.07	7.12	9.04	7.26	7.96	7.64	8.42	6.52	8.45	6.41	8.22	6.82	7.44		
All other meat	...	27.41	28.00	19.58	19.86	16.94	15.46	20.37	18.52	14.98	14.17	10.38	11.14	7.81	9.34		
Total meat	...	50.38	50.77	41.35	40.94	36.44	33.91	42.54	38.98	35.08	32.92	28.70	29.66	25.74	25.42		
<b>FISH—</b>																	
Fresh	...	13.95	12.44	11.13	9.21	6.06	5.60	7.39	6.67	5.48	5.09	5.03	4.35	3.05	2.75		
Prepared	...	3.81	3.57	3.53	5.03	2.72	3.44	3.22	3.82	2.89	3.48	2.11	2.31	1.11	2.10		
Total fish	...	17.76	16.01	14.66	14.24	8.78	9.04	10.61	10.49	8.37	8.57	7.14	6.66	4.16	4.85		
Eggs, shell, hens'	...	9.11	11.63	8.82	11.95	7.97	9.02	9.55	13.33	8.87	11.22	8.51	10.56	6.76	9.91		

<b>FATS—</b>	5.92	6.24	6.23	6.19	5.64	5.79	6.00	6.25	5.80	6.25	5.84	5.87	5.79	5.70
Butter ...	2.44	2.44	2.39	2.69	2.65	2.73	2.21	2.55	2.16	2.43	2.20	2.29	2.43	2.63
Margarine ...	2.30	2.12	2.52	2.48	2.30	2.17	2.24	2.19	2.13	2.19	1.93	1.85	2.09	2.08
All cooking fats ...	10.66	10.80	11.14	11.36	10.59	10.69	10.45	10.99	10.09	10.87	9.97	10.01	10.31	10.41
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>														
Sugar ...	3.13	3.98	3.25	4.01	2.99	3.73	3.17	4.39	3.06	3.79	2.85	3.61	2.94	4.37
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle ...	5.84	5.51	5.28	6.14	5.24	5.92	4.68	5.44	4.33	5.33	3.99	5.09	5.18	7.06
Total sugar and preserves ...	8.97	9.49	8.53	10.15	8.23	9.65	7.85	9.83	7.39	9.12	6.84	8.70	8.12	11.43
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>														
Potatoes (including chips and crisps) ...	5.67	8.17	7.34	10.09	8.03	8.32	7.94	9.19	6.62	8.70	7.31	8.30	5.46	8.47
Fresh, green ...	5.61	8.38	5.11	6.07	2.73	3.93	4.10	6.58	3.70	4.55	1.92	3.91	1.73	2.17
Other ...	7.58	7.84	6.78	8.66	5.73	6.90	7.42	8.98	6.49	7.28	6.72	5.80	3.30	6.06
Total vegetables other than potatoes ...	13.19	16.22	11.89	14.73	8.46	10.83	11.52	15.56	10.19	11.83	8.64	9.71	5.03	8.23
<b>FRUIT—</b>														
Fresh, and tomatoes ...	14.91	19.43	15.95	17.44	8.99	9.72	13.32	17.99	10.84	12.94	8.17	10.60	6.96	7.34
Other ...	2.79	4.54	4.10	3.34	2.47	2.82	4.05	4.15	3.25	3.78	1.92	3.17	2.88	3.05
Total fruit ...	17.70	23.97	20.05	20.78	11.46	12.54	17.37	22.14	14.09	16.72	10.09	13.77	9.84	10.39
<b>CEREALS—</b>														
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread) ...	14.01	13.87	13.23	14.72	13.10	14.41	10.69	12.19	10.09	11.71	9.92	9.78	10.37	13.00
Flour ...	1.80	2.78	2.24	1.95	2.07	2.36	2.01	1.56	1.95	1.97	1.60	1.35	2.11	1.80
Other ...	26.32	28.34	25.24	26.55	20.66	19.54	22.60	25.13	20.03	21.97	18.94	19.37	14.54	17.58
Total cereals ...	42.13	44.99	40.71	43.22	35.83	36.31	35.30	38.88	32.07	35.65	30.46	30.50	27.02	32.38
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>														
Tea ...	5.90	6.36	5.67	7.35	4.63	5.19	4.87	4.82	4.16	3.65	3.47	3.02	4.04	4.36
Other ...	3.53	2.64	2.27	1.71	1.10	1.19	1.76	2.41	1.79	1.46	1.21	2.50	0.76	0.87
Total beverages ...	9.43	9.00	7.94	9.06	5.73	6.38	6.63	7.23	5.95	5.11	4.68	5.52	4.80	5.23
Other Foods ...	7.74	6.75	6.84	4.87	4.49	4.04	7.57	5.74	4.99	4.89	4.08	3.21	3.45	3.19
Total all foods ...	227.58	241.76	209.16	220.53	168.00	173.33	193.15	210.06	167.98	179.51	146.72	157.29	128.87	146.30

**TABLE 9 SEE ERRATA**  
**Domestic Food Consumption according to Household Composition:**  
**Third and Fourth Quarters 1951**

oz. per head per week (a)

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and														
	No children or adolescents			Adolescents only			Adolescents and children			Children only					
	Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters					
	1			2			3			4 or more					
	3rd	4th	Quarters	3rd	4th	Quarters	3rd	4th	Quarters	3rd	4th	Quarters	3rd	4th	Quarters
<b>MILK—</b>															
Liquid, retail (pt.) ... ..	5.62	5.42	44.4	4.70	3.66	3.92	3.19	3.09	2.79	2.81	2.14	1.93	2.40	2.37	
Liquid, nat. scheme and school (pt.) ... ..	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.11	1.02	1.47	1.84	1.87	2.04	2.09	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.37	
Other milk and cream (pt. or eq. pt.) ... ..	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.37	0.41	0.32	0.50	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.28	
<b>Total milk (pt.) ... ..</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.79</b>	
<b>CHEESE ... ..</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.55</b>	
<b>MEAT—</b>															
Rationed (including canned corned beef) ... ..	14.85	15.47	13.09	14.44	11.02	11.67	10.60	11.52	9.79	11.00	8.88	8.58	8.88	8.88	
Bacon ... ..	4.63	3.25	4.16	3.19	3.99	3.19	4.26	3.30	3.83	2.99	3.32	3.92	3.32	3.32	
All other meat ... ..	15.41	19.60	13.34	15.32	9.44	10.88	8.45	11.13	7.31	9.42	6.18	6.18	8.04	8.04	
<b>Total meat ... ..</b>	<b>34.89</b>	<b>38.32</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>32.95</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>25.74</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>25.95</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>23.41</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>20.24</b>		
<b>FISH—</b>															
Fresh ... ..	9.57	10.80	7.31	7.09	4.25	4.67	4.01	4.50	3.60	4.08	2.38	2.47	2.38	2.38	
Prepared ... ..	1.99	1.84	1.78	1.90	1.30	1.81	1.29	1.70	1.14	2.26	0.68	0.68	1.03	1.03	
<b>Total fish ... ..</b>	<b>11.56</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.41</b>		

Eggs, shell, hens' (No.)	3-09	2-11	2-46	2-14	2-13	1-67	2-73	1-99	2-37	1-90	2-20	1-84	2-04	1-60
<b>FATS—</b>														
Butter	4-41	3-17	3-85	3-09	3-68	3-10	3-90	3-09	3-90	3-07	3-79	3-01	3-51	2-89
Margarine	4-39	4-20	4-23	4-19	4-18	4-38	4-00	4-10	4-07	3-88	3-76	4-05	4-00	4-01
All cooking fats	2-94	3-03	2-91	3-00	2-28	2-82	2-38	2-70	2-31	2-51	2-06	2-37	2-26	2-17
Total fats	11-74	10-40	10-99	10-28	10-14	10-30	10-28	9-89	10-28	9-46	9-61	9-43	9-77	9-07
<b>SUGAR AND PRESERVES—</b>														
Sugar	15-14	10-12	12-40	10-06	13-06	10-55	14-49	11-20	14-01	9-68	12-36	11-26	14-72	8-65
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle	7-21	7-56	5-66	6-43	6-15	5-60	5-68	5-56	5-04	5-06	4-12	5-83	3-66	5-28
Total sugar and preserves	22-35	17-68	18-06	16-49	19-21	16-15	20-17	16-76	19-05	14-74	16-48	17-09	18-38	13-93
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>														
Potatoes (including chips and crisps)	60-29	70-66	71-12	69-23	62-35	72-63	58-52	71-41	53-39	63-90	50-76	69-31	54-95	59-64
Fresh green	34-61	21-36	28-07	16-74	17-63	12-97	24-72	14-90	19-12	12-89	17-36	12-13	13-11	8-75
Other	18-59	25-70	16-37	23-92	11-60	16-22	13-93	18-57	11-83	16-84	10-97	16-32	11-03	12-53
Total vegetables other than potatoes	53-20	47-06	44-44	40-66	29-23	29-19	38-65	33-47	30-95	29-73	28-33	28-45	24-14	21-28
<b>FRUIT—</b>														
Fresh, and tomatoes	42-11	27-66	37-67	23-58	26-32	16-97	35-06	23-12	26-15	17-56	21-56	16-48	17-25	12-57
Other	3-93	7-38	2-78	7-10	2-59	5-48	3-34	7-44	2-80	5-49	2-41	5-32	2-36	4-30
Total fruit	46-04	35-04	40-45	30-68	28-91	22-45	38-40	30-56	28-95	23-05	23-97	21-80	19-61	16-87
<b>CEREALS—</b>														
Bread (excluding sandwiches and fruit bread)	65-96	60-56	70-76	62-70	67-11	66-78	55-95	54-35	50-61	49-46	49-26	49-62	57-25	51-01
Flour	13-14	11-58	10-12	9-96	7-21	8-27	8-79	8-13	7-24	8-10	6-41	6-73	5-77	8-17
Other	22-72	24-24	21-13	20-62	16-75	17-52	19-15	22-27	16-96	18-75	13-95	18-33	11-69	13-19
Total cereals	101-82	96-38	102-01	93-28	91-07	92-57	83-89	84-75	74-81	76-31	69-62	74-68	74-71	72-37
<b>BEVERAGES—</b>														
Tea	2-71	2-67	2-13	2-19	1-76	1-89	2-03	2-03	1-69	1-68	1-46	1-60	1-57	1-36
Other	1-38	1-28	0-83	0-99	0-58	0-75	0-70	1-03	0-67	0-80	0-53	0-65	0-32	0-49
Total beverages	4-09	3-95	2-96	3-18	2-34	2-64	2-73	3-06	2-36	2-48	1-99	2-25	1-89	1-85

(a) Except where otherwise stated

TABLE 10 NO ERRATA

**Domestic Food Expenditure according to Household Composition:  
 Third and Fourth Quarters 1951**

pence per head per week

	Households with 1 male and 1 female adult and												
	No children or adolescents			Adolescents only			Adolescents and children			Children only			
	Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			Quarters			
	3rd	4th		3rd	4th		3rd	4th		1	2	3	4 or more
<b>MILK—</b>													
Liquid retail	31.17	31.42	24.07	26.95	20.78	22.25	22.20	17.86	17.68	14.96	15.22	10.91	12.46
Liquid, nat. scheme and school	0.15	0.14	—	0.03	0.92	2.22	2.28	2.86	2.65	3.10	2.61	3.46	3.11
Other milk and cream	1.36	1.49	1.16	1.11	0.89	1.96	1.90	1.41	1.56	1.64	1.35	1.07	1.43
Total milk	32.68	33.05	25.23	28.09	20.23	26.43	26.38	22.13	21.89	19.70	19.18	15.44	17.00
CHEESE ...	5.10	4.95	4.10	3.64	2.93	3.16	3.52	2.95	2.94	2.08	2.46	2.10	1.78
<b>MEAT—</b>													
Rationed (including canned corned beef)	24.48	26.05	22.24	23.82	19.84	20.82	22.03	18.05	19.96	16.11	19.31	14.33	15.46
Bacon	9.84	7.15	8.73	6.77	8.30	9.45	7.12	8.93	7.14	8.03	6.39	8.07	7.01
All other meat	31.71	35.74	27.50	28.97	17.34	21.38	23.92	16.47	18.77	11.49	15.05	10.43	11.65
Total meat	66.03	68.94	58.47	59.56	44.02	51.65	53.07	43.45	45.87	35.63	40.75	32.83	34.12
<b>FISH—</b>													
Fresh	13.58	14.92	9.32	9.29	6.08	8.12	8.32	5.24	5.97	4.47	5.05	2.87	2.83
Prepared	4.49	5.17	3.83	4.98	2.93	3.74	4.88	2.84	4.25	2.49	3.73	1.62	2.68
Total fish	18.07	20.09	13.15	14.27	8.22	11.86	13.20	8.08	10.22	6.96	8.78	4.49	5.51
Eggs, shell, hens'	9.30	8.28	7.34	6.87	6.42	9.52	8.24	7.79	7.72	7.72	7.39	7.59	7.04



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