# Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975 

with a review of the six years 1970 to 1975

Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee

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# THE NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY COMMITTEE 

L Napolitan, CB, MSc(Econ)

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Chairman
M A Abrams, PhD (Econ) ${ }^{1}$
Director, Survey Unit, Social Science Research Council
A W Ashby, MS
Unilever, Ltd
A H J Baines, MA
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
C J Brown, MA ${ }^{2}$
Professor J A C Brown, MA
University of Oxford
Sylvia J Darke, MSc, MB, ChB
Department of Health and Social Security
G A H Elton, DSc, PhD, C Chem, FRIC, FIBiol, FIFST
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
G I Forbes, FACMA, MFCM, LRCS \& P, DTM \& H, DPH, DMSA, DIH
Scottish Home and Health Department
J A Heady, MA, PhD
Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine
Dorothy F Hollingsworth, OBE, BSc, C Chem, FRIC, FIBiol, FIFST, SRD Director-General, The British Nutrition Foundation

Professor J H Kirk, CBE, MA ${ }^{3}$
Emeritus Professor of Marketing, University of London
C G Thomas ${ }^{4}$
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
Professor W J Thomas, MSc, MA(Econ)
Faculty of Economics and Social Studies, University of Manchester
Secretaries
D H Buss, PhD
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

## S Clayton

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

[^0]
## Preface

This Annual Report is the twenty-fifth in a series designed to present, in some detail, the results of the National Food Survey. On this occasion, the content has been expanded in response to a number of requests to give a recapitulation of the principal changes over the period from 1970 to 1975 , and to present results in the form of time series. Some of the data cannot, however, be shown in this way because of breaks in series caused by changes in classifications and definitions which were introduced to meet the needs of users of the data.
The preparation of such a report is time-consuming. Completion of the present report has, however, been unavoidably delayed by numerous, more pressing demands on the services of the Committee's secretariat. The Committee recognise that such delay is undesirable. Although summary results are published quarterly, many of the standard tabulations require a full year's data. The report for 1976 is therefore being expedited and will, it is hoped, appear simultaneously with this volume or very shortly afterwards, with a severely curtailed text but with practically all the standard tables.
The Committee wish to renew their thanks to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, the British Market Research Bureau Ltd and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They also wish to thank, in particular, the housewives who have given freely of their time to provide the basic records of food expenditure and ancillary data from which the Survey tabulations are compiled.

Leonard Napolitan<br>Chairman, National Food Survey Committee

July 1977

## NOTE

Summary results of the National Food Survey are published quarter by quarter in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and, with commentaries, in Trade and Industry. Applications for unpublished analyses should be made to the National Food Survey Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 2DT (Telephone 01-868 7161, extension 43 or 44).

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## PART I

## Introduction and summary

# Chapter 1 <br> INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY 

## 1 Introduction: personal income, expenditure and retail prices

1 In 1970 the rate of inflation, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, was about 6 per cent per annum. By 1975 the annual rate had risen to around 24 per cent. This was the predominant economic phenomenon in the period covered by this report, during which money incomes more than doubled. Average weekly earnings in 1975 were 119 per cent greater than in 1970 and personal disposable income per head 110 per cent greater, compared with an increase of 35 per cent between 1965 and 1970. In real terms, personal disposable income per head was about 17 per cent ${ }^{1}$ greater in 1975 than in 1970 (Table 1), a gain which was more than twice that recorded between 1965 and 1970. The biggest gains were made in the three-year period 1970-72, following a virtual standstill in 1969; the rise in real personal disposable incomes tailed off in 1973 and 1974, and in 1975 there was a fall, estimated as about 0.7 per cent.

2 Total consumers' expenditure per head did not keep pace with personal disposable incomes after 1971; the difference between them was increasing during 1972-75 in real as well as in money terms, the widening of the gap being particularly noticeable after 1973. Indeed, in real terms, consumers' average expenditure on all goods and services began to fall in 1974 and the decline continued in 1975, when, however, consumers' expenditure per head was still 11 per cent greater than in 1970. It has been estimated that in 1975 "people spent about 86 per cent of the personal incomes left to them after deductions of income tax and national insurance contributions; this proportion has fallen from more than 91 per cent in 1971. The rest they saved, often through contributions to pension funds, life insurance premiums and payments for house purchase". ${ }^{2}$

3 Consumers' real expenditure on food ${ }^{3}$ was still rising in the late sixties, but much more slowly than expenditure on all goods and services, even though food prices were then still rising more slowly than prices generally. In retrospect, 1970 represents a peak in food purchases per head which has not since been exceeded. After that year average expenditure on food in real terms came to a halt. The substantial increase in purchasing power was no longer being devoted to food, but to alcoholic drink, private motoring, electrical goods, housing, entertainment, recreational goods, chemists' goods and air travel. Thus the proportion of total consumers' expenditure which was assigned to food declined fairly steadily from 23.3 per cent in 1970 to 20.6 in 1973 (when revalued at 1970 prices). Thereafter it increased slightly, mainly because of the fall in real expenditure in the non-food sector; this fall affected cars, household goods, tobacco, travel, housing maintenance and improvements, newspapers and magazines.

[^1]4 For comparison with data from the National Food Survey, the most relevant series is that for household food expenditure per head of the household population (which differs from the de facto population used as divisor for the various series of income and expenditure in Table 1). With this convention, household food expenditure revalued at 1970 prices shows a fall of 1.7 per cent between 1970 and 1975, the complete series being $100,99 \cdot 7,97 \cdot 9,98 \cdot 6,98 \cdot 3,98 \cdot 3 .{ }^{1}$

Table 1
Changes in incomes, prices and consumers' expenditure, 1970-1975

|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Index of personal disposable income per head (a) (b): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In moncy terms | 100 | 110.2 | $126 \cdot 4$ | 145.2 | 171.7 | 210.0 |
| In real terms (c) | 100 | 101.9 | 109.5 | 115.9 | 118.0 | 117.2 |
| Index of average weekly earnings per head (a) (d) | 100 | 111.4 | 128.6 | 148.6 | 177.9 | $219 \cdot 3$ |
| General Index of Retail Prices (a): All items | 100 | 109.4 11.1 | 117.2 120.9 | 128.0 139.1 | 148.4 | 184.4 |
| Consumers' expenditure per head (e): | 100 | 11.1 | 120.9 | $139 \cdot 1$ | $164 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 2$ |
| Household food expenditure ( $f$ ) At current prices | 100 | 109.1 | 115.8 | 131.2 | $153 \cdot 3$ | 187.8 |
| At 1970 prices . $\dot{\text { c }}$ (8) | 100 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 99.7 |
| Catering expenditure on food (g) | 100 | $110 \cdot 4$ | 117.7 | 138.1 | 159.3 | 198.2 |
| At 1970 prices | 100 | 101.1 | $100 \cdot 1$ | 102.5 | 102.9 | 104.9 |
| Total food expenditure ( $h$ ) | 100 | 108.8 | 115.5 | 131.3 | 153.1 | 187.9 |
| At 1970 prices . | 100 | 99.5 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.8 |
| Total consumers' expenditure At current prices At 1970 prices | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 110.8 102.4 | 124.7 108.0 | 141.0 112.5 | 162.2 111.4 | 198.3 110.7 |
| Total food expenditure as percentage of total consumers' expenditure on goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At current prices | 23.3 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 22.0 | $22 \cdot 1$ |
| At 1970 prices . . | $23 \cdot 3$ | 22.7 | 21.3 | $20 \cdot 6$ | $20 \cdot 9$ | 21.0 |

(a) Derived from data in the Monthly Digest of Statistics.
(b) Includes all sources of personal income and takes into account deductions for income tax, national insurance contributions and net transfers abroad.
(c) Using the Consumers' Expenditure Deflator derived from the National Accounts to remove the effect of price changes. If the General Index of Retail Prices had been used as a deflator the indices would have been $100,100 \cdot 7,107.8,113.5,115 \cdot 7$ and 113.9 respectively.
(d) Estimated average weekly earnings as measured by the Department of Employment's monthly enquiry into the total wage and salary bills of manufacturing and some other industries and services in Great Britain. This enquiry takes into account temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation during the first quarter of 1974. In previous Annual Reports an index restricted to earnings of manual workers in manufacturing and other industries in October each year has been cited.
(e) Derived from data in National Income and Expenditure 1965-1975, HMSO, 1976.
(f) Includes in addition to items included in the National Food Survey, soft drinks. sweets. casual and other purchases of food not entering the household food supply, but not the ingredient cost of food consumed in catering establishments.
(g) Expenditure on food (generally at wholesale prices) by commercial and non-commercial catering establishments including institutions and public authorities, but not including expenditure incurred by public authorities in providing welfare and school milk and welfare foods.
( $h$ ) Household food expenditure plus total catering expenditure on food as defined in ( $g$ ) above, together with exnenditure incurred by public authorities in providing welfare and school milk and welfare foods. The latter amounted to $£ 60$ million in 1970 but only $£ 21$ million in 1975.

[^2]
## 2 Summary of survey results

5 Average expenditure on food for consumption in the home by private households in Great Britain doubled between the first quarter of 1970 and the fourth quarter of 1975 when it amounted to $£ 4.01$ per person per week. The rate at which expenditure increased accelerated throughout the period, successive increments of 50 p occurring after 3 years, $1 \nmid$ years, 1 year, and 9 months respectively. (Chapter 2.)

6 Averaged over the whole of 1975 expenditure was $£ 3.77$ per person per week, 82 per cent more than the average for the year 1970, but the general level of food prices actually paid by housewives participating in the Survey was 90 per cent higher than in 1970 (compared with the rise of 106 per cent shown by the food component of the General Index of Retail Prices). This implies a fall of 46 per cent over the period in the real value of household food purchases per head. About a third of this overall decrease in real value was attributable to meat (principally bacon and lamb), a third to bread and cereal foods, and a third to sugar and potatoes. Smaller decreases for fish, eggs, fats, fresh fruit and fresh green vegetables were fully offset by increases for milk, cheese, processed vegetables, fruit juices, ice-cream, and frozen convenience foods. Although much of the overall fall in the real value was due to a significant fall in the physical quantities of food obtained (reflected in the reduction in energy intake from 2,560 to $2,290 \mathrm{kcal}$ per person per day), part of it is attributable to a shift in purchasing patterns in favour of cheaper foods or those which suffered the least increase in price. Nevertheless, the changes in food prices and purchases between 1970 and 1975 had only a modest effect on the distribution of the average household food budget amongst the broad food categories. (Chapter 2.)

7 The introduction and extension of subsidies on milk, cheese, butter, bread, flour and tea in 1975 helped to keep down their proportionate shares in the household food budget, even though they stimulated some switch in purchases to the foods subsidised. The real value of household purchases of subsidised foods in 1975 was 4 per cent greater than that on the corresponding foods in 1970, while the real value of purchases of all other foods was $3 \cdot 3$ per cent lower. The price index for subsidised foods was 30 per cent higher in 1975 than in 1970, while that for other foods was 69 per cent higher. (Chapter 2.)

8 Household food expenditure in Scotland, the East Midlands and the South West, averaged over 1970 to 1975, was significantly lower than in Great Britain as a whole, and that in London and the South East significantly higher; elsewhere regional differences in food expenditure were negligible. Expenditure on frozen convenience foods was greatest in the South East and Wales, and fell off quite sharply with increasing remoteness from the southern part of the country, while expenditure on canned convenience foods followed a complementary pattern. Changes in food prices over the six years were not significantly different in each region from the changes shown nationally. (Chapter 3.)

9 In 1974 and 1975 differences in per caput food expenditure between earning households in different income groups narrowed, primarily because of some levelling down by the highest income group and levelling up by the lowest. Much of the remaining difference was due to differences in food prices paid by different groups (and therefore perhaps in quality). Pensioner households
and those in the lowest non-earning income group, which had increased their levels of food expenditure in 1974, maintained their new relative position in 1975. Expenditure on subsidised foods accounted for a smaller proportion of the food budget of higher-income families than of that of pensioners and lower income families. (Chapter 3.)

10 Differences in per caput food expenditure between families of different size and composition are associated mainly with differences in overall volume or quantities of food purchased, rather than in prices paid for food. Expenditure on subsidised foods occupied a greater share of the household food budget the greater the number of children in the family. (Chapter 3.)

11 The nutritional quality of the household diet improved slightly in 1975. Although the average energy intake decreased the amounts of protein and all the minerals and vitamins evaluated (except for vitamin D) were as high or higher than in 1974, and the proportion of energy derived from protein, especially animal protein, has never been higher. Since 1970, the nutrient intake of the higher income families has declined in relation to other income groups but there have otherwise been only minor changes in the relative positions of families of different composition and of different regions. (Chapter 4.)

12 By the end of 1975 ownership of a deep-freezer had spread to about 26 per cent of private households in Great Britain, while ownership of a refrigerator had become the rule rather than the exception even among pensioners and the least affluent, and in the smallest households. Possession of a deep-freezer had a greater effect on the pattern of food purchases than on the overall level, but the nutritional consequences were small. (Chapter 5.)

13 With few exceptions, there were no significant differences in average consumption of milk in the home by children aged 0-4 years or 7-9 years (the two age categories affected by the changes in welfare and school milk arrangements in 1971) from lower income families and those of like age from higher income families, or between those from small families and those from larger families. In households which were affected by the change in welfare milk arrangements the major difference between the larger and the smaller families related not to the children in the family but to the adults. When the household was affected by the change in entitlement to school milk, or in both schemes, the distinction was less clear. (Chapter 5.)

14 There was a further small increase in the number of meals obtained away from home in 1975, with a proportionately smaller increase for mid-day meals out than for other meals out. The average number of school meals recorded by children of $5-14$ years of age was greater in 1975 than in any of the three previous years. (Chapter 5.)

## PART II

Survey results 1970-1975

## Chapter 2

## HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE: NATIONAL AVERAGES <br> $l$ General levels of food consumption, expenditure and prices

## ISTRODUCTION

15 The data from the National Food Survey relate to private households in Great Britain (ie England, Wales and Scotland). Only food which enters into the household food supply and which is intended for human consumption is covered and the Survey excludes such items as soft drinks, ${ }^{1}$ alcoholic drinks and chocolate and sugar confectionery which are often purchased by members of the family without coming to the notice of the housewife who keeps the record. The fieldwork of the Survey is carried on continuously throughout the year except for breaks at Christmas and during general election campaigns. In 1975, fieldwork commenced on 2nd January and continued until 23 rd December.

Mari Results 1970-1975
16 Table 2 shows that average expenditure on food for consumption in the home increased from just under $£ 2$ per person per week in the first quarter of 1970 to just over $£ 4$ in the last quarter of 1975. The average did not reach $£ 2 \cdot 50$ until the fourth quarter of 1972; the three years 1970-72 were characterised by a rapid increase in purchasing power, which, however, was not devoted to food. In the next three years the rise in real incomes slowed to a halt, food prices rose relatively fast and household food expenditure accelerated with them. The average had passed $£ 3$ by the second quarter of 1974 and $£ 3 \cdot 50$ less than a twelvemonth later.

17 Although these increases reflect the accelerating rise in the price of food, they did not fully keep pace with it. Tables 3 and 4 show that the growth in average food expenditure per head lagged behind that in average food prices paid by housewives, both being measured by index numbers constructed from the Survey data. In Table 4 the expenditure index thus obtained is divided by the corresponding price index to give an index of the real value of household food purchases per head of the household population. This index shows a slow decline during the period under review, amounting in all to 4.6 per cent between 1970 and 1975. ${ }^{2}$ The decline has probably been continuous, since it is now fairly clear that the Survey underestimated average food expenditure in 1974 by between 1 and 2 per cent, partly because of the distortion due to the

[^3]Table 2
Household food expenditure and total value of food obtained for consumption, 1970-1975

| Expenditure on food: | $\begin{gathered} 1970 \\ (c) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1971 \\ (c) \end{gathered}$ | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | Percentage change |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1970 \\ \text { to } \\ 1971 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1971 \\ \text { to } \\ 1972 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1972 \\ \text { to } \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1973 \\ \text { to } \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { to } \\ 1975 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quarter | 1.99 | $2 \cdot 16$ | 2.33 | 2.59 | 2.91 | 3.46 3.75 | +8.4 +8.5 | + 8.2 +4.4 | +10.9 +13.9 | $+12.3$ |  |
| 2nd quarter | $2 \cdot 10$ | 2.28 | 2.38 2.42 | 2.71 2.81 | 3.07 3.16 | 3.75 <br> 3.88 | +8.5 +10.8 | + +4.4 +4.9 | +13.9 | +13.1 | +22.3 |
| 3rd quarter 4 ch quarter | 2.08 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 2.42 | 2.81 2.85 | $3 \cdot 16$ | $3 \cdot 88$ | +10.8 | $+\quad 4.9$ +70 | +16.3 | +12.3 +13.9 | +22.9 +23.2 |
| 4th quarter | $2 \cdot 12$ | $2 \cdot 34$ | $2 \cdot 50$ | 2.85 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 4.01 | $+10.0$ | + 7.0 | +14.2 | +13.9 | $+23.2$ |
| Yearly average | 2.07 | $2 \cdot 27$ | $2 \cdot 41$ | 2.74 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 3.77 | + 9.4 | $+6.1$ | +13.8 | +12.9 | $+21.9$ |
| Value of garden and allotment produce etc (a) <br> Yearly average | 0.05 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 06$ | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.09 | $+0.8$ | +11.3 | $+3.3$ | $+31.5$ | $+22.0$ |
| Value of food obtained for consumption (b) Yearly average | $2 \cdot 12$ | $2 \cdot 32$ | $2 \cdot 47$ | $2 \cdot 80$ | $3 \cdot 17$ | 3.87 | + 9.2 | $+6.2$ | $+136$ | +13.3 | $+21.9$ |

(b) Expenditure on food purchased for consumption in the home, plus the value of garden and allotment produce etc.
TAble: 3
prices and real value of food purchased: 1970(a) to 1975

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1971(a) } \\ \text { on } \\ 1970(a) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1972 \\ \text { on } \\ 1971(a) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1973 \\ \text { on } \\ 1972 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { on } \\ 1973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1975 \\ \text { on } \\ 1974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19741975 \text { on } \\ & \text { Quarters } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Expenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonal foods (b)Convenience foods (b) |  |  |  | + 7.7 | $-0.3$ | $+22.0$ | $+12.5$ | +22.7 | +14.7 | $+20 \cdot 3$ | +25.2 | +30.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned |  |  |  | $-1.2$ | $+12.3$ | $+15.3$ | $+12.9$ | $+20.3$ | +19.6 | +21.1 | +23.1 | +16.1 |
| Frozen | . |  |  | +9.7 | +19.5 | $+25.2$ | $+12.1$ | +30.9 | + 9.9 | $+32.0$ | +48.9 | $+38.4$ |
| Other convenience foods |  |  |  | + 7.2 | +9.1 | $+11.7$ | $+18.9$ | $+21.4$ | +26.9 | $+21 \cdot 1$ | $+21.4$ | +14.1 |
| Total convenience foods. |  |  |  | + 4.9 | $+10.8$ | $+14.0$ | $+16.5$ | $+22.0$ | +22.9 | $+22.2$ | $+24.3$ | +16.6 |
| All other foods (c) . |  |  | - | +12.1 | + 5.8 | $+11 \cdot 3$ | $+11.3$ | $+21.9$ | +18.4 | $+22.8$ | $+21.5$ | +24.1 |
| All foods (c) |  |  |  | $+9.6$ | + 5.9 | +13.7 | +12.8 | $+22.0$ | +18.9 | +22.2 | +22.9 | +23.2 |
| Food prices |  |  |  | +6.3 | + 6.2 | +23.1 | +17.1 | +24.1 | + 9.6 | +25.5 |  |  |
| Convenience foods (b) |  |  |  | $+6.3$ | $+6.2$ | $+23.1$ | +17.1 | +24.1 | + 9.6 | $+25.5$ | +35.6 | +27.7 |
| Canned | . |  |  | $+8.6$ | + 6.6 | + 9.9 | +28.2 | +16.2 | +24.8 | +17.7 | +11.7 | +8.6 |
| Frozen | . |  |  | + 7.0 | + 2.2 | + 7.9 | +15.5 | $+11.5$ | +10.4 | + 7.9 | +14.2 | +13.6 |
| Other convenience foods |  |  |  | +10.7 | + 6.5 | $+11.2$ | +21.8 | $+23.5$ | +25.6 | $+24.2$ | $+23.0$ | $+20.0$ |
| Total convenience foods. |  |  |  | + 9.8 | +6.2 | $+10 \cdot 5$ | +22.6 | $+20.2$ | +23.7 | +20.6 | +18.9 | +16.1 |
| All other foods (c) . |  |  | . | $+12.4$ | + 8.9 | +13.5 | $+11.6$ | $+20.4$ | +13.2 | $+23.5$ | $+23.4$ | $+21.5$ |
| All foods (c) |  | . | . | +10.7 | + 7.8 | +14.3 | +15.2 | $+20.9$ | +15.1 | +23.1 | $+24.3$ | +21.1 |
| Real value of food purchased Seasonal foods (b). |  | . | . | + 1.3 | $-6.1$ | $-0.9$ | - 3.9 | $-1.1$ | + 4.6 | $-4.1$ | $-6.6$ | + 2.4 |
| Convenience foods (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned . . | . | . | . | - 9.0 | + 5.4 | + 5.0 | $-11.9$ | $+3.5$ | $-4.1$ | +2.9 | $+10 \cdot 2$ | + 7.0 |
| Frozen | . |  |  | + 2.5 | +17.0 | $+16.0$ | $-3.0$ | +17.3 | $-0.4$ | +22.3 | $+30 \cdot 4$ | +21.9 |
| Other convenience foods | . |  | . | $-3.1$ | +2.4 | $+0.5$ | $-1.9$ | -1.7 | +1.0 | -2.5 | -1.3 | - 5.0 |
| Total convenience foods. | . |  |  | $-4.5$ | + 4.4 | $+3.1$ | $-5.0$ | $+1.5$ | $-0.6$ | +1.3 | +4.6 | + $0 \cdot 4$ |
| All other foods (c). | . | . | . | $-0.3$ | - 2.9 | $-1.9$ | $-0.3$ | +1.3 | + 4.6 | -0.6 | $-1.6$ | + 2.2 |
| All foods (c) | . | . | . | $-1.0$ | $-1.7$ | $-0.5$ | $-2.1$ | $+0.9$ | + 3.3 | - 0.8 | $-1.1$ | +1.8 |

(a) The estimates for 1970 and 1971 have been adjusted to conform with the revised definitions of a person and of seasonal foods adopted by the Survey
(c) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded.

Table 4
Indices of expenditure, prices and real value of food purchased for household consumption, 1970-1975
(1970 (a)=100)

|  | 1971(a) | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenditure indices |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonal foods (b) | 107.7 | $107 \cdot 3$ | 131.0 | $147 \cdot 4$ | $180 \cdot 8$ |
| Convenience foods (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned | 98.8 | 110.9 | 128.8 | $145 \cdot 4$ | $175 \cdot 4$ |
| Frozen | 109.7 | $131 \cdot 1$ | $164 \cdot 1$ | 184.0 | 240.9 |
| Other convenience foods | 107.2 | 117.0 | $130 \cdot 3$ | 154.8 | 187.9 |
| Total convenience foods | 104.9 | 116.2 | 132.5 | $154 \cdot 3$ | 188.3 |
| All other foods (c) | 112.1 | 118.5 | 132.0 | 146.9 | 179.0 |
| All foods (c) | 109.6 | 1160 | 131.9 | 148.8 | 181.6 |
| Indices of average prices |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonal foods ( $b$ ) Convenience foods (b) | $106 \cdot 3$ | 112.7 | $138 \cdot 8$ | 162.6 | $210 \cdot 9$ |
| Convenience foods ( $b$ ) Canned |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned | 108.6 | 115.9 | 127.4 | $163 \cdot 3$ | 188.7 |
| Frozen | 107.0 | 109.2 | $120 \cdot 0$ | $139 \cdot 1$ | 151.7 |
| Other convenience foods | $110 \cdot 7$ | 118.1 | 131.7 | 159.6 | 196.0 |
| Total convenience foods | 109.8 | 116.7 | 129.3 | 158.8 | 189.3 |
| All other foods (c) | 112.4 | $122 \cdot 3$ | $139 \cdot 4$ | 155.8 | $187 \cdot 3$ |
| All foods (c) | $110 \cdot 7$ | 119.3 | $136 \cdot 7$ | 157.7 | $190 \cdot 3$ |
| Indices of real value of food purchased |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonal foods (b) | $101 \cdot 3$ | $95 \cdot 2$ | 94.4 | 90.7 | 89.6 |
| Convenience foods (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canned | 91.0 | 95.7 | 101.1 | $89 \cdot 1$ | 93.0 |
| Frozen | $102 \cdot 5$ | 120.0 | $136 \cdot 8$ | 132.4 | $158 \cdot 8$ |
| Other convenience foods | 96.9 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 97.0 | $95 \cdot 9$ |
| Total convenience foods | $95 \cdot 5$ | 99.6 | 102.4 | 97.2 | 99.5 |
| All other foods (c) | 99.7 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 94.3 | $95 \cdot 5$ |
| All foods (c) | 99.0 | 97.3 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 95.4 |

(a) The estimates for 1970 and 1971 have been adjusted to conform with the revised definitions of a person and of seasonal foods adopted by the Survey in 1972.
(b) Foods included in these categories are itemised in Appendix A, Table 12.
(c) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded.
suspension of fieldwork for a total of six weeks during two general election campaigns. Thus the recorded rise of 0.9 per cent between 1974 and 1975 is almost certainly spurious.

18 Of the decrease of 4.6 per cent over the period in the real value of household food purchases per head, about a third was contributed by the meat group. (especiaily bacon and lamb), a third by bread and cereal foods, and a third by sugar and potatoes. Smaller decreases contributed by a number of other foods, including fish, eggs, fats and fresh fruit and fresh green vegetables were fully offset by increases for milk, cheese, processed vegetables, ice-cream and fruit juices (as distinct from soft drinks, which are not included in the Survey series, but which have also been gaining ground). Much of the reduction in the real value of food purchases over the period is attributable to a fall in the physical quantities of food obtained, as shown in Table 12 and reflected in the estimates of energy value in Table 29. A small part of this fall was due to a decrease in
the number of meals provided from the household food supply ${ }^{1}$ and the related growth in the number obtained in catering establishments, but most of the fall is probably attributable to food prices having risen faster on average than other prices over the period, a wholly new situation which provided an incentive to waste less and also to alter purchasing patterns in favour of cheaper foods or those which suffered the least increase in price. As illustrations may be mentioned the shifts over much of the period away from lamb, bacon and fish and towards milk, cheese and poultry, and from fresh green vegetables and fresh fruit to processed vegetables, fruit juices and frozen convenience foods. Purchases of sugar and potatoes fell when they ceased to be very cheap sources of energy. (See Tables 4, 10 and 11.)

19 These shifts occur much more readily within broad categories of food than between them, and the changes in food prices and purchases between 1970 and 1975 had only a modest effect on the distribution of the average household food budget amongst these broad groupings. This is shown in Table 8, where comparison is also made with 1960 and 1965 so that longer-term trends can be seen. Some of the changes in apportionment in 1970-75 are in continuation of trends apparent in the previous decade, although in some instances at a different pace. These include the rise in the proportion of expenditure allocated to the meat group (and within it to beef, pork, poultry and processed meats, with a decline in the proportions for lamb and bacon) and the decreases in the proportions devoted to eggs, fish, fats and beverages. The increase in the proportion allocated to vegetables is in large measure due to the growth in demand for processed vegetables, especially frozen varieties, which have shown a relatively smaller increase in price and have gone far to reduce seasonality; to a limited extent they have even displaced some fresh vegetables during their traditional seasons. Exceptionally, the share in the food budget taken by potatoes rose from about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1972-74 to 3.6 per cent in 1975 (and 4.8 per cent in 1976) when the shortfall in supplies precipitated a more than proportionate increase in price.

20 The introduction and subsequent extension of consumer subsidies on milk, cheese, butter, bread, flour and tea in and after 1973 naturally helped to keep down their proportionate shares in the household food budget, even though (as is shown below) the subsidies also stimulated some switch in purchases to the foods subsidised. Collectively, the subsidised foods took up 23.0 per cent of the household food budget in 1970, $24 \cdot 1$ per cent in 1971 and 23.6 per cent in 1972, but 21.4 per cent in 1973, 20.3 per cent in 1974 and 20.4 per cent in 1975. Table 5 shows that food subsidy payments made by the Exchequer totalled $£ 62 \cdot 1$ million in 1973 (only 2 p per head per week), $£ 406 \cdot 1$ million ( 14 p per head per week) in 1974 and $£ 651.8$ million (22p) in 1975. These payments clearly helped to shift demand. Weekly household expenditure per head on the foods concerned amounted to 58.7 p, 62.7 p and 76.8 p respectively. Between 1972 and 1975 expenditure on them rose by 34.8 per cent and their price by 29.6 per cent, so that the real value of average household purchases of these foods rose by 4.0 per cent; in contrast, average expenditure on all other (unsubsidised) foods rose by 63.3 per cent and their price index by 68.9 per cent, implying a fall in the real value of purchases of unsubsidised foods of 3.3 per cent. Corresponding indices for each year of the period are as follows:

[^4]Indices of expenditure, prices and real value of subsidised and other foods purchased for household consumption, 1972-1975
$(1972=100)$

(a) Foods included in this category are listed in Table 5.
(b) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded.

21 About 40 per cent of the households participating in the Survey in 1975 recorded some food which was obtained without any specific direct monetary payment (for example food they grew or reared themselves in gardens or allotments or on their own farms, perquisites from an employer, free welfare milk or free school milk). Since each household taking part in the Survey does so for one week only, the percentage of households which at some time or other during the year obtain some "free" food is clearly much greater than 40 per cent. Averaged over the whole year's sample, the quantity of food obtained in this way was worth 9 p per person per week at normal retail prices, equivalent to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average household food bill (Table 2). Over the period 1970-75 this proportionate contribution barely changed; the rise in absolute value from 5 p to 9 p was roughly in step with the rise in expenditure and food prices. Some further details of the average quantities of food obtained in this way are given in Tables 6 and 7. Table 6 shows some recovery after 1973 in the average quantity of fresh vegetables from gardens and allotments, associated with a slight increase in the proportion of householders obtaining such supplies.

## 2 Individual foods: consumption, expenditure, prices and demand

22 The main changes in household consumption of individual foods are summarised in paragraphs 23 to 44 below. Full details of average consumption and the average price paid for each food in the Survey classification are given for each year from 1970 to 1975 in Table 12. Corresponding averages for each quarter of 1975 are given in Tables 13 and 15, while Table 14 gives quarterly averages of expenditure in that year. ${ }^{1}$ Also included in Table 13 are annual

[^5]National averages
Table 5
Subsidised foods: average expenditure, purchases and prices, 1973-1975

averages of purchases (ie excluding free supplies) in 1975. Results of various demand analyses which have been carried out on the Survey data for 1970-1975 (or, in some cases, for a slightly different span of years) are tabulated in Appendix B. These results include estimates of own-price elasticities of demand,

Table 6
Garden, allotment and other non-commercial supplies of food, annual national averages, 1970-1975
(per person per week)

| Commodity |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquid milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welfare and school | (pints) | 0.16 0.16 | 0 | 0.10 0.10 | ${ }_{0}^{0.08}$ | 0.09 0.12 | 0.08 |
| Other | (pints) |  | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.11 |  |  |
| Eggs | (no) | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| Carcase meat and poultry | . (oz) | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.14 |
| Potatoes | . (oz) | 3.55 | $3 \cdot 47$ | 3.94 | 2.67 | 4.08 | $2 \cdot 82$ |
| Other fresh vegetables | - (oz) | 4.06 | $4 \cdot 41$ | 4.33 | 3.89 | $5 \cdot 17$ | 4.92 |
| Fresh fruit | . (oz) | 1.99 | $1 \cdot 68$ | 1.44 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.70 | 1.46 |

Table 7
Garden, allotment and other non-commercial supplies of food in different types of area, six-year averages, 1970-1975
(per person per week)

| Commodity | All house house- | London conurbation | Provincial conur- bations | Larger | Smaller | Rural areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquid milk:  <br> Welfare and school (pints) <br> Other . <br> (pints)  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.11 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | 0.11 | 0.13 0.02 | 0.11 0.02 | 0.10 0.02 | 0.09 0.50 |
| Eggs . . . . (no) | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.62 |
| Carcase meat and poultry . (oz) | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.42 |
| Potatoes . . . . (oz) | 3.42 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 1.71 | 3.59 | 9.91 |
| Other fresh vegetables . (oz) | 4.46 | 2.17 | 1.38 | 3.18 | 5.01 | 10.15 |
| Fresh fruit . . . (oz) | 1.65 | $1 \cdot 37$ | 0.64 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 1.78 | 3.29 |

cross-price elasticities, income elasticities and of changes in demand apparently not attributable to changes in income or food prices. Throughout this Report, the national averages of consumption, purchases, expenditure and nutrient intake per head for 1970 and 1971 have been reduced by 1.6 per cent compared with those published in the Report for those years in order to bring them as
closely as possible into conformity with the averages for later years which were compiled on a different basis. ${ }^{1}$

## Milk and cream

23 Average consumption of liquid milk, which had been following a slightly downward trend throughout much of the nineteen-sixties, suffered a further, but temporary, set-back in 1971 and 1972 when the reduction in the provision of welfare and school milk ${ }^{2}$ was not wholly offset ${ }^{3}$ by the increase in household purchases at the full retail price. By 1973, average household consumption (inclusive of school milk) had recovered to 4.75 pints per person per week, and it remained at that level in 1974 and 1975. The results of the demand analysis which are presented in Tables 3 and 4 of Appendix B, however, suggest that the maintenance of that level in those years was in some measure dependent on the fall which took place in real terms in the average price. Average consumption of condensed milk fell by a quarter between 1970 and 1975 to 0.15 pint (liquid equivalent) per person per week and that of dried milk for infant feeding fell by half to 0.06 pint. The so-called "instant" skimmed milk powder barely held its own after 1973 when it lost its price advantage compared with liquid milk, while demand for cream appears to have been rather weaker at the end of the six-year period than at the beginning. In contrast, consumption of yoghurt showed some growth between 1972 and 1974 but this was not sustained in 1975.

## Cheese

24 Average consumption of cheese has followed a generally upward trend for over twenty years, with the growth in consumption of natural cheese outweighing by far the decline in purchases of processed cheese. The growth lost its momentum between 1970 and 1972 when the average price of cheese rose sharply (even in real terms), but regained it throughout 1973-1975 when the real price trend again followed a downward course, albeit with some assistance from subsidies from May 1974 onwards. In 1975, average consumption of

[^6]natural cheese was 10 per cent greater than in 1970 at $3 \cdot 51 \mathrm{oz}$ per person per week, while that of processed cheese was nearly 20 per cent lower than in 1970 at 0.28 oz . From 1972 onwards the Survey temporarily (and experimentally) subdivided its classification of natural cheese into four categories. The estimates of average consumption of each category (given on page 19) show that after entry into the EEC in 1973 consumption of Continental and soft cheeses showed a greater percentage increase than that of other cheeses, not all of which was due to their higher income elasticity, but by far the greatest absolute increase in 1973 was that for Cheddar type cheese, some of which originated in EEC countries. The average prices paid show remarkably little difference between the four categories, but there was considerable variation within categories.

## Meat and poultry

25 Household consumption of carcase meat (bought in that form by housewives) averaged 15.6 oz per person per week over the three years preceding entry of the UK into the EEC compared with 14.6 oz over the succeeding three years, but within each of these periods there were fluctuations in the overall level and in its composition according to the availability of supplies and the interplay of price and demand relationships. In real terms, the average price paid for carcase meat (taking all kinds together) varied little in 1970 and 1971, but it rose sharply in 1972 and 1973, then fell back a little in the next two years, though not to the level at the beginning of the period. Average consumption broadly followed the converse pattern, but the demand analysis in Appendix B (Table 4) suggests that the strength of consumer demand at constant real prices was fully maintained over the period only because of the growth in real incomes.

26 Although beef continued to be the predominant carcase meat throughout the period, it was gradually losing some of its lead between 1970 and 1973 and regained it only in 1974 and 1975 with the increase in supplies, the building up of the EEC beef mountain, and the artificial stimulus to consumption given to retirement pensioners in late 1974 and early 1975 by the Social Beef Scheme. ${ }^{1}$ Averaged over the whole of 1975, household beef consumption averaged 8.32 oz per person per week and accounted for 54 per cent of household consumption of carcase meat compared with 7.68 oz ( 49 per cent) in 1970 and $6 \cdot 31$ oz ( 46 per cent) in 1973. Consumption of lamb continued to follow a generally downward trend over the six-year period and at 4.25 oz per person per week in 1975 it was almost 18 per cent less than in 1970. In contrast, consumption of pork followed a generally upward trend over most of the period, and reached a record high level of $3 \cdot 20$ oz per person per week in 1974 before yielding some ground to beef in 1975.

27 Since 1972 the Survey has experimentally subdivided its classification of the three carcase meats into fourteen categories. Details are given on page 21.

[^7]National averages

| Type of cheese | Estimated consumption$\mathrm{OZ}(a)$ |  |  |  | Average prices paid pence per lb |  |  |  | Income elasticity (b) in 1975 of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | expenditure | quantity purchased |
|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |  |  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Natural, hard, Cheddar and Cheddar type | $2 \cdot 22$ | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.37 | 31.82 | 32.89 | 36.91 | 42.68 | 0.21 (0.05) | 0.22 (0.06) |
| Natural, hard, other UK varieties or foreign equivalents | 0.73 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.77 | 32.00 | 34.23 | $36 \cdot 42$ | 42.75 | $0.25(0.19)$ | 0.22 (0.19) |
| Natural, hard, Edam and other continental | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 32.49 | 35.39 | 37.91 | 44.93 | 0.45 (0.19) | 0.36 (0.17) |
| Natural, soft | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 31.74 | 31.15 | 35.92 | 44.86 | 1.06 (0.28) | 1.06 (0.28) |
| Total natural cheese | 3.23 | 3.41 | 3.47 | 3.51 | 31.90 | 33.2I | 36.83 | 42.93 | 0.26 (0.03) | 0.26 (0.03) |
| Processed cheese | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 38.30 | 40.06 | 44.46 | 52.88 | 0.22 (0.10) | 0.21 (0.09) |

(b) Estimates of the standard errors of the elasticity coefficients are shown in brackets.

28 The various demand analyses for the three carcase meats (Appendix B, Tables 2-6) give slightly differing estimates of the main demand parameters according to whether each commodity is considered in isolation or in conjunction with each other and with poultry and bacon. However, there are some features common to all the analyses. Thus, household purchases of beef, despite the marked rise in real incomes, fell away more in 1972 and 1973 than can be explained by the rise in the average price and by the estimated price and cross-price elasticities, but the underlying strength of demand was again apparent in 1974 and 1975 when the real price was falling as a result of the increased level of supplies. The downward trend in consumption of lamb is only partly explained by the generally upward trend in its real price, and consumers appear to be finding it less and less acceptable in comparison with other alternatives. Pork is one such alternative, and the growth in household purchases has taken place despite some increase in its real price. Although part of this growth appears to be due to its gain in price advantage in comparison with beef during the upswing in the cycle of pig-meat production (the cross-elasticities between these two meats are at or close to the conventional 5 per cent significance level), much of the growth in demand for pork appears to be associated with the increase in home-freezer ownership (Tables 38 and 39). There are similarly significant cross-price elasticities between beef and bacon/ham (inclusive of bacon joints), which acted to divert some purchases from bacon to beef after 1973, thus reinforcing the effect that the sharp (and sustained) rise in the price of bacon in 1973 had on the quantity demanded. Nevertheless much of the decline in average purchases of bacon/ham from 5.24 oz per person per week in 1970 to 3.99 oz in 1975 does not appear to be due to price effects. It may well be associated with a trend towards more uncooked breakfasts in many homes since 1970; a high correlation has been noted between the declining consumption of bacon and that of eggs, and a high inverse correlation with the rising consumption of breakfast cereals. As with pork, though in an opposite sense, part of the decrease in bacon purchases may also be associated with the growth in freezer-ownership, since freezerowners in general buy less bacon but more pork than other households.

29 Over the past twenty years poultry has become a much more commonly used alternative to carcase meat than formerly, largely owing to the growth of the broiler chicken industry and its attendant marketing facilities, and also, more recently, to intensive methods of rearing other larger kinds of poultry all of which have led to a reduction in the real price. There appears to be a slight substitution relationship between broiler chicken and beef in response to changes in their prices relative to each other, but a more marked one between broiler chicken and lamb; although these relationships do not always attain formal statistical significance in demand analyses, their presence in successive periods provides grounds for belief that they are real. Household consumption of poultry (including purchases of cooked poultry meat) increased tenfold between 1955 and 1970 to 4.98 oz per person per week and reached a record high level of 6.09 oz in 1973 when beef consumption was at an exceptionally low level; thereafter, poultry lost some ground when faced with increased supplies of beef, falling to $5 \cdot 18 \mathrm{oz}$ in 1974 and 5.73 oz in 1975 . The advance in consumption between 1970 and 1975 was relatively less for broiler chicken under 4 lb in weight than for other kinds of poultry.
. Va ional averages

(a) Per person per week.
(b) Estimates of the standard errors of the elasticity coefficients are shown in brackets

30 In the remainder of the meat group the most marked trend was the growth in consumption of frozen convenience meat products from 0.54 oz per person per week in 1970 to 0.89 oz in 1975. Over this period there were slight downward trends in purchases of sausages, offals and some cooked meats, while cooked poultry and some canned meats lost ground after 1973, but purchases of cooked and canned ham and other meat products were fully maintained throughout.

## Fish

31 Overall consumption of fish continued to follow a generally downward trend throughout 1970-1974, mainly because of falling supplies and increasing prices, but in 1975 there was a slight recovery to an average of 4.46 oz per person per week, still some 15 per cent below the average recorded in 1970. Most of the decrease over the period was in consumption of fresh filleted white fish and in purchases of cooked fish, and there was also a smaller but significant decrease in consumption of white processed fish. There was also some displacement of canned salmon by other canned fish and of unfilleted by filleted processed fat fish, but a comparable decrease in consumption of unfilleted herrings was not replaced by an increase in consumption of filleted herrings. Consumption of fish products was maintained fairly steady throughout the period.

## Eggs

32 Household consumption of eggs also continued its downward trend throughout 1970-1975. Demand remained quite inelastic to changes in income or in their real price so that, for example, even the exceptional and temporary near-doubling of the average price (equal to an increase of over 70 per cent in real terms) between the last quarter of 1972 and the corresponding period of 1973 was parried by a decrease of only 7 per cent in the average quantity purchased, while the 36 per cent fall in the real price over the following two years was met by an increase in consumption of only 2 per cent. Indeed, practically none of the decrease in average consumption from 4.59 eggs per person per week in 1970 to $4 \cdot 14$ in 1975 can be explained by changes in their real price or in incomes. As in the case of bacon, the fall may be associated with a decline in the proportion of cooked breakfasts.

## Fats

33 Total consumption of visible fats declined from 11.76 oz per person per week in 1970 to $11 \cdot 12$ oz in 1972, but thereafter it practically levelled off. Both at the beginning and at the end of the period rather more than half of the total was butter and slightly less than a quarter was margarine. However, in 1971 and 1972, the deterioration in the butter supply situation (and the resulting higher prices) caused some switch of consumption from butter to margarine (and probably to soft margarine); in 1972 margarine accounted for 32 per cent of the total consumption of visible fats compared with 43 per cent contributed by butter. The subsequent recovery in consumption of butter in 1974 and 1975, to the detriment of that of margarine (especially soft margarine), was induced by an increase in supplies of butter in the EEC and a fall in its real price assisted by consumer subsidies. The demand analysis in Appendix B (Tables 5 and 6 ) suggests that after allowing for changes in real incomes and in the real prices of butter and margarine, consumer demand is following a trend away from butter and towards margarine. Of the remaining fats, lard and compound
National averages

(b) Pence per lb (per pint for oils).
(c) Estimates of the standard errors of the elasticity coefficients are shown in brackets.
cooking fat lost some ground over the six-year period, and immediately after entry into the EEC in 1973 this appeared to be to the advantage of cooking oils, but towards the end of the period the transfer lost its momentum. The results of an experimentally more detailed classification of fats by the Survey since 1972 are given in the table on page 23.

## Sugar and preserves

34 The long-term downward drift in household consumption of sugar continued throughout most of 1970-1975, the average in the latter year being only about two-thirds of that in the former. The trend was accentuated in the second half of 1974 by distribution difficulties following reduced imports of unrefined sugar in the first half of the year, and the decline in consumption was further accentuated in the first half of 1975 when the prevailing average price soared to about $14 \frac{1}{} \mathrm{p}$ per lb compared with $5 \frac{\mathrm{p}}{} \mathrm{p}$ a year earlier and household purchases fell to about 10 oz per person per week compared with about 14 oz . By the end of 1975 the average price eased to around $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ per lb and average consumption partly recovered to near 13 oz .

35 Consumption of preserves has followed a generally downward trend for more than two decades but the rate of decline tended to slow down during 1970-1975 with consumption in the latter year at 2.43 oz per person per week being only 4 per cent less than in 1970. The cut-back in sugar consumption in late 1974 and early 1975 gave some temporary boost to purchases not only of jam and marmalade (possibly in expectation of impending price increases and also in lieu of home jam-making) but also of syrup and treacle (as alternative sweeteners to sugar).

## Vegetables

36 Average consumption of potatoes followed a downward trend after 1970, but the decrease was at a diminishing annual rate until 1975 when the poor crop forced consumption further downwards and the average price of main-crop potatoes rose to about $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{p}$ per lb in the fourth quarter of the year compared with ${ }_{2}{ }_{4}^{3} \mathrm{p}$ in the corresponding period of 1974. Averaged over the whole of 1975 consumption was 43.9 oz per person per week compared with 45.7 oz in 1974 and 51.0 oz in 1970.

37 Average consumption of fresh greens and of other fresh vegetables fluctuated within fairly narrow limits according to the level of supplies around totals for each group of about 13 oz and 14 oz respectively per person per week; exceptionally, in 1975, the average for fresh greens fell as low as 11.6 oz mainly because of fewer supplies of cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, peas and beans in the second half of the year. Within the two fresh vegetable groups there were marked downward trends over the six years in consumption of brussels sprouts and fresh peas, but upward trends for leafy salads, cucumbers, mushrooms and some of the less common vegetables.

38 Over the period there was some overall growth in consumption of processed vegetables, further stimulated in 1975 by the shortfall in potatoes and some fresh greens. The most marked growth was in purchases of frozen vegetables, which, at 3.26 oz per person per week in 1975 was nearly double the quantity recorded in 1970. Purchases of frozen peas increased at a faster rate than in the previous quinquennium, but nevertheless by 1975 their share (by weight
and by value) in household purchases of frozen vegetables had fallen to less than half because of the more rapid advance made by other varieties, notably frozen chips and frozen convenience potato products. There was little overall change in consumption of canned vegetables over the period; purchases of canned beans were maintained and a decrease for canned peas was offset by increases for canned tomatoes and other canned vegetables. Purchases of dried pulses continued their downward trend while those of air-dried vegetables were fully maintained. Purchases of cooked chips also continued to follow a downward trend but there was some growth in purchases of other potato products and a doubling of purchases of other vegetable products.

## Fruit

39 Recorded average consumption of fresh fruit declined by 11 per cent in 1972 to 17.5 oz per person per week and thereafter it varied little. Although the fall to the new level coincided with a general hardening of prices in real as well as in money terms, the various demand analyses in Appendix B suggest that the downturn in consumption was greater than might have been expected from that cause. Indeed, the overall rise in prices of fresh fruit in 1972 was a reversion to a level no higher in real terms than it had been in 1969, but average purchases in 1972 were nearly 10 per cent lower than in 1969; moreover, the growth in real personal disposable incomes between 1969 and 1972 should have led to some growth in consumption.

40 The lower level of consumption of fresh fruit from 1972 onwards was not offset by any increase in purchases of canned fruit; indeed, purchases of the latter were fairly steady at around $4 \frac{1}{2}$ oz per head per week between 1970 and 1973 but fell to approximately $3 \frac{3}{4}$ oz in 1974 and 1975, the fall being greater for canned peaches, pears and pineapples than for other canned fruit. However, over the whole six-year period purchases of fruit juices more than doubled, averaging 1.33 oz in 1975 compared with 0.59 oz in 1970.

## Bread, flour confectionery and other cereal foods

41 The long-established downward trend in household purchases of bread continued until 1973 when the average fell to 33.4 oz per person per week compared with 37.5 oz in 1970. This trend was halted, and perhaps slightly (though temporarily) reversed ${ }^{1}$ in 1974 and 1975. There was a particularly sharp increase in real terms in the average price of bread at the beginning of 1974, due largely to the rise in world prices for wheat, and in order to avert further increases in the price of bread a subsidy was introduced in March. This, together with other administrative measures and further injections of subsidy, kept bread prices stable throughout most of the remainder of the year, and thus, by the end of the year restored them in real terms to about the same level as at the end of 1973. Throughout 1975, bread prices fell further in real terms because of the easing in the real price of flour and despite the reduction in the rate of the subsidy on flour used for bread. This lower real price for bread appears to have helped to sustain household purchases of bread at over $33 \frac{1}{2}$ oz per person per week, but demand may possibly also have been boosted a little by the higher prices and lower consumption of potatoes and

[^8]of sugar and some foods containing sugar. Over the whole period from 1970 to 1975 large white loaves increased their price advantage over small whiteloaves, and there was some transference of purchases from the latter to the former. Purchases of wholewheat and wholemeal bread followed a risingtrend throughout most of the period, while a downward trend for brown bread between 1972 and 1974 appears to have turned sharply in the reverse direction in 1975.

42 Household purchases of flour continued to decline throughout the period and averaged 5.16 oz per person per week in 1975 compared with 5.59 oz in 1970. There was an even more marked decline in purchases of cakes and pastries (from $4 \cdot 60 \mathrm{oz}$ to $3 \cdot 12 \mathrm{oz}$ ), but little overall change in consumption of biscuits. Purchases of convenience breakfast cereals continued to show an upward trend, but no longer to the detriment of oatmeal and oat products. Purchases of puddings lost ground to purchases of other types of cereal-based convenience foods. There was also some growth in demand for pasta products, while purchases of rice were noticeably above the level recorded in the previous quinquennium.

## Beverages

43 Average purchases of tea fell from 2.55 oz per person per week in 1970 to 2.18 oz in 1975 while in contrast, purchases of instant coffee increased from 0.41 oz to 0.50 oz . For both commodities there was a decrease in the frequency of purchase but an increase in the amount purchased at each transaction perhaps because inflation gave some impetus to buying in bulk. Over the six years the average price of tea rose relatively less than that of instant coffee (albeit with some assistance from the subsidy in 1974 and 1975) and in real terms their average prices fell by 26 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. Demand for tea tends to decrease, and that for instant coffee to increase, with increasing real incomes, but the demand analyses in Appendix B indicate that price and income effects do not completely account for the drift in consumer choice away from tea to instant coffee. Demand for bean and ground coffee appeared to be growing until entry into the EEC in 1973 when a sharp dip was followed by a period of slow recovery in 1974 and 1975. Purchases of coffee essences and of cocoa, drinking chocolate and other branded food drinks all followed downward trends over the six years. In contrast, production of soft drinks increased rapidly throughout the period, but such drinks were excluded from the scope of the National Food Survey until 1975. Details of the quantities then recorded as purchased for consumption in the home are shown in Table 45.

## Miscellaneous foods

44 The main feature in this residual group of miscellaneous foods was the growth in household purchases of ice-cream for consumption as part of a meal from 0.85 oz per person per week in 1970 to 1.53 oz in 1975. Purchases of powdered soups showed some growth over the period, but those of canned soups varied erratically and, together with foods canned specifically for babies, took a marked dip in 1975. Household purchases of accelerated freeze-dried foods and of novel protein foods were negligible throughout.

Note regarding changes in the real value of household food purchases per head between 1970 and 1975.
The apparent discrepancy between the fall of 4.6 per cent between 1970 and 1975 in the Survey index of real value of household food purchases per head of the household population as shown in Table 5 and the fall of 0.3 per cent in household food expenditure per head of the de facto population at 1970 prices as derived from the National Accounts and shown in Table 1 is mainly because the two series are measuring different things and using different methods of measurement. If the latter series is expressed per head of the household population this gives an estimated fall of 1.7 per cent instead of 0.3 per cent, but a general revision to be incorporated in the next edition of National Income and Expenditure (and which will also transfer cooked fish from the household sector to the catering sector) will reduce this to a fall of $1-3$ per cent. Further adjustment of the series to exclude soft drinks, chocolate and sugar confectionery and some minor items not included in the Survey index results in an estimated decline of 3.3 per cent, most of this further adjustment being on account of the increase in consumption of soft drinks. But two adjustments are also needed to the Survey series to make them more directly comparable with this revised estimate. Exclusion of cooked fish from the Survey series reduces the fall of 4.6 per cent in that series to one of $\mathbf{4} \cdot 3$ per cent, while the use of a Paasche-type price index as deflator instead of a Fisher "Ideal" type price index would further reduce the estimate of the fall to 2.7 per cent. The difference between the two series when thus adjusted is reduced to 0.6 per cent and is well within the range of normal sampling variation.

# Chapter 3 <br> HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE: GEOGRAPHICAL, INCOME GROUP AND FAMILY COMPOSITION DIFFERENCES 


#### Abstract

1 Introduction 45 The National Food Survey provides estimates of average food consumption, expenditure and nutrition for different household groups in addition to those for Great Britain as a whole. The estimates for the former are not in general as accurate as those for the whole community because they are each derived from fewer household records and the variation between households within each group is often quite large. Following the usual practice in these reports, the regional and type of area analyses are presented in a different format from that used for the analyses according to income group or family composition, and all are abbreviated in some respect or other compared with the tables of national averages discussed in the previous chapter.


## 2 Geographical differences

## CLASSIFICATION USED

46 To reveal differences in food consumption patterns between households in different parts of the country, the Survey data are analysed in two separate ways. The first of these classifies households according to geographical region, while the second classifies them according to the degree of urbanisation of the polling districts in which they are located. The two classifications are made independently of each other and no cross-classification according to degree of urbanisation within each region has been attempted. Nine regions are distinguished, separate results being given for Wales, for Scotland and for each of the English standard regions (as constituted prior to Ist April 1974) except that East Anglia is combined with the South East Region. Further details are given in Appendix A, Table 1. The analysis according to degree of urbanisation distinguishes five types of area defined in terms of local authority areas as they existed prior to the re-organisation of local government in April 1974, viz:
London conurbation (coterminous with the Greater London Council area). Provincial conurbations The largest areas of continuous urban development outside London, centred in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow (as defined by the Registrars-General). Larger towns Other boroughs and urban districts with a population of 100,000 or more, urban areas adjoining such boroughs and urban districts (or a conurbation), and other contiguous urban areas with an aggregate population of 100,000 or more.
Smaller towns All other urban areas.
Rural areas All rural districts. ${ }^{1}$
47 The Survey is designed to be representative of Great Britain as a whole, but practical considerations limit the number of localities (in effect, Parliamentary constituencies) which can be included from each region in any one year.

[^9]The localities selected in a single year from any one region may not therefore be fully representative of that region. For this reason, year-to-year regional comparisons of the Survey results cannot be made without reservation and are not attempted in this Report, although averages for a single year (1975) are presented in Tables 17 and 19 in deference to those who wish to consider them in conjunction with annual averages presented in carlier Reports. However, the localities included in the samples from each region are changed each year, so that if averages are struck over a period of years they give fuller coverage within each region and in most cases enable regional patterns of food consumption to be better identified and compared with each other. For this purpose, six-year regional averages for 1970-1975 are presented in Tables 17, 18 and 20. Averages for the five different types of area are included in the tables containing the regional averages. In compiling all the six-year averages for geographical sub-divisions of the country it was not practicable to bridge the break in series in 1972 by making retrospective adjustments to the component averages for 1970 and 1971 as was attempted for the national averages. ${ }^{1}$

## main results

48 The six-yearly averages of household food expenditure perheadin Table 17(i) show significantly lower levels of expenditure in Scotland, the East Midlands and the South West regions than in the country as a whole and a significantly higher level in the South East; elsewhere the regional differences are negligible. This broad pattern of regional variation persists even when the value of garden and allotment produce and other "free" supplies is taken into account, although the lower overall value of average food consumption in the East Midlands and, more particularly, the South West is then at a lower level of significance. Indeed, the value of self-supplied garden and allotment produce is greatest of all in the South West, and the value of such produce added to expenditure on seasonal foods is greater in that region than in any other except the South East and Wales. Average expenditure on frozen convenience foods is greatest in the two latter regions and falls off quite sharply with increasing remoteness from the southern part of the country, while expenditure on canned convenience foods (and, to a lesser extent, all other convenience foods) exhibits the reverse pattern except that expenditure is markedly greater in the Northern region of England than in Scotland.

49 In the analysis according to type of area the six-year averages of household food expenditure are positively correlated with degree of urbanisation and show a wider range of differences than between geographical regions. The differences in average expenditure are largely offset by differences in the value of garden, allotment and other "free" supplies, but even after taking into account such produce the average value of food obtained for consumption per head in London is well above that in any other type of area. This lead is not apparent for convenience foods (except frozen foods) but is quite marked for seasonal foods and, to a lesser extent, all other foods.

50 The main characteristics of the pattern of food consumption averaged over the period from 1970 to 1975 are presented in summary in Table 18 for each separate region and type of area in the form of percentage deviations from the national average. The more detailed averages from which they were compiled are given in Table 20.

[^10]51 Table 17(ii) presents indices which compare levels of food expenditure, prices and overall purchases in each region and type of area with those for Great Britain as a whole in each year from 1970 to 1975. Corresponding indices of the value of consumption and of that value after removal of the effects of geographical variation in food prices are also shown, together with a "price of energy" index which gives the relative cost per calorie in the various regions and types of area. All three of the latter indices take into account not only expenditure on food but also the value (at retail prices) of garden and allotment produce and other "free" supplies. All the indices are subject to the limitations mentioned in paragraph 47 and attention therefore should not be focused on changes they show in a single year. To assist appraisal of the overall pattern analyses of variance have been carried out in each type of index to determine:-
(1) is there statistically significant variation between regions or types of area?
(2) if so, which individual regions or areas are significantly different from the mean?
(3) if variation at (1) is significant, does it differ between the first and second three-year periods?
(4) if so, in which individual regions or areas is the difference between the first and second three-year periods significant?
(5) for those regions or areas identified at (4), is there a linear trend?

The result at (1) is that, for all the indices, the variation between regions and between types of area is highly significant. Results for (2) to (5) are summarised

|  | $\underset{\text { ture }}{\text { Expendi- }}$ | Value of consumption | Prices | Value of consumption deflated by price index | Food purchases | Price of energy (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wales $\cdot \cdots \quad \begin{gathered}\text { A } \\ \mathbf{B}\end{gathered}$ |  | +17 -1.6 |  |  |  | - 1.7 |
| Scotland . . . A | $-3.0$ | --3.4 | +2.9 | $-6.0$ | $-5.7$ |  |
| North . . ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\mathbf{A}}$ | +1.5 | $+1.3$ | $-1.0$ | $+1 \cdot 1$ | +1.3 +1.4 |  |
| Yorks \& Humberside ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  | -1.7 |  |  | -7.8 $-\quad 3.8$ |
| North West (b) . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Midlands . A | $-40$ | $3 \cdot 0$ |  | $-2.4$ | $\cdots 3.4$ | $-5.0$ |
| B | $-1.7$ | $-1.6$ |  | $-1.6$ | $-1.5$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { West Midlands } \\ \text { South West } & \text { A } \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | - $3 \cdot 3$ |
| South West East / East A | - 3.5 | 1.6 | $-1.5$ |  | - $2 \cdot 1$ | - 1.6 |
| Anglia A | $+2.0$ | $+2.2$ |  | $+1.5$ | $+1.4$ | + 5.0 |
| London conurbation. A | +9.3 | $+8.0$ | $+2.0$ | +5.8 | $+6.9$ | $+10.4$ |
| Provincial conurbations |  |  |  |  |  | +0.5 $+\quad 1.7$ |
| B | +0.9 | +0.9 |  | $+1 \cdot 1$ | +1.1 |  |
| Larger towns . . A |  | 1.6 | $0 \cdot 8$ |  |  | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Smaller towns . A | 2.4 | 2.6 |  | 2.4 | 2.0 | $-1.5$ |
| Rural areas . . A | 3.9 |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |

$A=$ mean percentage deviation (where significant) from the national average 1970-75.
$B==$ mean annual percentage change in the deviation from the national average (where significant).
(a) Cost per food calorie; see Glossary.
(b) There were no significant changes for this region.
in the table opposite which shows on lines marked ' $A$ ' the mean percentage deviation from the national average over the six years in cases where it is statistically significant (question 1), and on lines marked ' $B$ ' the mean annual percentage change in cases where the change between the first and second three-year periods is significant (question 4); the latter is shown in italics in cases where there is a significant linear trend (question 5).

52 It appears from the above that only Scotland, the East Midlands and the provincial conurbations are changing significantly relative to the national average in respect of food expenditure, or food purchases or food consumption, and that none of the geographical units showed changes in food prices over the six years which were significantly different from the changes shown nationally. ${ }^{1}$ Of the significant changes in expenditure and consumption, only those shown for the East Midlands conform to a regular (downward) trend. In the case of the price of energy indices for the five types of area, the results suggest (and more detailed analysis confirms) that the significance of the differences from the national average arises only because of the relatively high index for London.

## 3 Income group differences

CLASSIFICATION USED
53 Households participating in the National Food Survey are classified into eight income groups which, except for pensioner households, are defined in terms of the gross weekly income (ie before deduction of direct taxes and analogous payments) of the head of the houschold, as stated by the housewife, or, if necessary, imputed from occupation or other information. In defining the income ranges appropriate to five of the groups (groups A1, A2, B, C and D) the aim is to determine them in such a way that, of the effectively responding sample of households containing at least one earner, it may be expected that approximately 3 per cent will be in the range determined for group A1, 7 per cent in that for group A2, 40 per cent in each of groups B and C, and the remaining 10 per cent in group D. Households without an earner (other than pensioner houscholds) are divided into two groups ( El and E ) according to whether the income of the head was greater than (E1) or corresponding to (E2) that for group D. Because of changes in money incomes the income ranges are revised annually. Moreover, revisions must be made in advance of the fieldwork for any year, because those housewives who are unable or unwilling to state the exact income of the head of the household will often say in which of several specified income ranges it lies, and such information is better for purposes of classification than estimates imputed from occupation or other factors. Because the income ranges are thus determined before the income distribution is known, any unforeseen change during the year in the latter will of itself result in a drift of the sample distribution from the target irrespective of any differential rate of response to the Survey. The income ranges used in 1975 and the distribution of households in the effectively responding sample are as shown on page 32. Further details of the sample of households in each group in 1975 are given in Tables 5, 6, 8 and 9 of Appendix A.

[^11]| Income group | Gross weekly income of head of household (a) | Number of households | Percentage of households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | whole sample | in groups A1 to D |  |
|  |  |  |  | realised | target |
| Households containing one or more earners: |  |  |  |  |  |
| A1 | £ 110 or more . 110 | 192 |  | 3.3 |  |
| $\mathrm{A}^{\text {2 }}$ | £ 82 but less than $£ 110$ | $903$ | $5 \cdot 4$ 37.6 | 7.0 48.3 | $7$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { B }}{ }$ | £ 49 but less than $£ 82$ | 2,786 | 37.6 27.2 | 48.3 35.0 | $40$ |
| C | $£ 28$ but less than $£ 49$ Less than $£ 28$ | 2,017 367 | 27.2 5.0 | 35.0 6.4 | 40 |
| Total |  | 5,765 | 77.8 | 100 | 100 |
| Households without an earner: |  |  |  |  |  |
| E1 | £28 or more | 212 | $2 \cdot 9$ |  |  |
| E2 . . | Less than £28 | 445 | 6.0 |  |  |
| Pensioner households (b) | n.a. | 984 | 13.3 |  |  |
| Total |  | 7,406 | 100 |  |  |

(a) Or of the principal earner if the income of the head of the household was below $£ 28$ (the upper limit for group D).
(b) Households are classified as pensioner households only if they contain one or more persons over the national insurance retirement age and if at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary pensions, or allowances paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions; provided these conditions are met, a household is classified as a pensioner household even if a member of the household receives some earned income. Because of this restricted definition 42 per cent of pensioners in the households surveyed were not in households classified as pensioner households.

54 Apart from the annual revisions to the income ranges to allow for prospective inflation and changes in gross earnings during the following twelve months, and the varying degree of success in meeting the target percentages, changes were also made to the target percentages themselves in 1972 while a further change in 1974 restricted their coverage to earning households. Furthermore, a more restrictive definition of pensioner households was introduced in 1972 in order to conform to the definition used in the Family Expenditure Survey. Because of all these changes the Survey results for the various income groups make strict time-series analysis throughout 1970 to 1975 impracticable, and only scant reference will be made below to broad changes over that period.

## MAIN RESULTS

55 Table 21 shows that in households containing at least one earner, estimated average expenditure on food for consumption in the home in 1975 ranged from $£ 3.65$ per person per week in income group C to $£ 4.05$ in group A1. Average expenditure per head recorded for the lowest income group (D) was greater than that in group C for the first time since 1968 because there are relatively fewer young children in the former group than in the latter and this difference in family composition was more pronounced in 1975 than in earlier years. It will be seen from Table 27 that in households of like composition the downward trend continued in general into the lowest income group. For pensioner households and the two categories of household with no earner the averages for food expenditure were within a range from $£ 4 \cdot 00$ to $£ 4 \cdot 28$, and were greater
than for earning households at comparable income levels because the pensioners and the non-earning groups, in contrast to those with earners, consist predominantly of wholly-adult households. Obviously, gross income of the head of the household is by no means the sole determining factor of the level of average expenditure per head on food for consumption in the home, and other factors, including family size and composition, disposable family income, occupational activity, education, meals out, and commitments outside the food budget all play their part. Moreover, other things remaining equal, the wealthiest are not always the highest spenders nor the least wealthy the least. Apart from income group D , average expenditure on canned convenience foods is inversely correlated with income, but expenditure on each of the other broad categories of food shown in Table 21 (i) varies directly with income. The gradation is most pronounced for frozen convenience foods and least apparent for the residual category of "other" convenience foods. However, the latter category can be sub-divided into two components, one consisting of most convenience meat products, fried fish, fish products, cooked chips and other potato products, for all of which expenditure varies inversely with income, and the other, consisting of other vegetable products, cereal convenience foods, beverages, soup and ice-cream for which expenditure varies directly with income. The value of garden and allotment produce and other 'free' supplies also varies directly with income and shows a particularly marked gradation, being over twice as great per head in group A1 as in group D.

56 The various indices in Table 21 (ii) which compare the relative levels of food expenditure, prices and quantity with the national average levels show that much of the difference in average expenditure between the various income groups containing earners is due to differences in the average food prices paid by the various groups. Indeed, the two "quantity" indices in the Table (ie the index of purchases and the index of value of consumption deflated by the index of food prices) show that overall average purchases and consumption per head are smaller by 2.9 and 4.3 per cent respectively in the highest income group than in the lowest. These differences, however, are not quite as great as the difference between the average per caput energy requirement to be met from the household supply of the two groups ( $5 \cdot 2$ per cent less in A1 than in D), and (as is seen in Table 33) they are appreciably less than the difference in the energy value of the food consumed ${ }^{1}$ when expressed as a percentage of the requirement ( 8 per cent less in Al than in D). One of the reasons for this is to be seen in the "price of energy" index, ${ }^{2}$ which shows that group A1 incurred a cost per calorie which was 24 per cent higher than that incurred by group D, partly because of the higher level of food prices paid by group Al, but mainly because that group has a dietary pattern which is less dependent on low-cost high-energy foods. Although strict comparisons cannot be made over the period from 1970 to 1975 because of the changes made in the income groupings used in the Survey (paragraph 54), the series are sufficiently compatible to indicate that in 1974 and 1975 there was a narrowing of income group differences in food expenditure and particularly some levelling down of expenditure in group Al and some levelling up of that in group D . This does not appear to have been a consequence of food subsidies. (See also paragraph 59 below.) The levelling down by group AI

[^12]partly took the form of a reduced level of food purchases (ie quantities) and partly of a shift in dietary pattern away from some expensive low-energy foods; it did not take the form of a shift down market in the level of food prices paid by the group. In contrast, group D paid lower prices relative to the national average than formerly and at the same time spent more on food, obtaining a greater quantity and also some shift in dietary pattern away from cheap highenergy foods.

57 Pensioner households and those in the lowest non-earning income group increased their levels of food expenditure in 1974 relatively more than the national average, and maintained that new relative position in 1975. Relative to the national average, neither group moved down market with respect to food prices in 1975, and the two groups not only increased their relative levels of food purchases but also their relative average cost per calorie.

58 Details of average consumption of the main foods in 1975 by households in each income group are given in Table 22, and details of average expenditure are shown in Table 23. It should be noted that the levels of consumption of bcef by pensioner households and other households (principally in income groups $\mathbf{D}$, E1 and E2) containing pensioners or Social Security beneficiaries of pension age were enhanced in the first quarter of 1975 by the operation of the Social Beef Scheme which allowed such persons to buy beef at reduced prices; consumption of some competing meats was also affected indirectly. Further details were included in the Annual Report for 1974. ${ }^{1}$

59 Table 23 also shows the average expenditure by each income group on subsidised foods and that such expenditure accounts for a smaller proportion of the food budget of higher-income families than of that of the lower-income families and the pensioners. In absolute terms expenditure on the subsidised foods was appreciably greater in the non-earning groups and in pensioner households (both of which contain relatively few children) than in families with an earner, presumably because most of the foods subsidised feature more strongly in the consumption pattern of adults than in that of children.

## 4 Household composition differences

## CLASSIFICATION USED

60 Households participating in the National Food Survey are now classified into eleven main categories according to the number of adults and the number of children under 18 years of age. Four of these categories are childless households containing respectively one, two, three, or four or more adults; these four categories taken together included 55 per cent of the households but 36 per cent of the persons in the sample in 1975. Households containing children are grouped into (a) those where there is also one adult ( 2 per cent of the overall sample of households but 3 per cent of the persons in the sample), (b) those with two adults, further sub-divided according to whether they have one child (11 per cent of households; 11 per cent of persons), two children ( 15 per cent; 20 per cent), three children ( 6 per cent; 10 per cent) or four or more children ( 3 per cent; 5 per cent), and (c) those with three or more adults, sub-divided into those with one or two children ( 7 per cent; 11 per cent) and those with three or

[^13]more children ( 2 per cent; 4 per cent). Further details of the samples of households in each of these groups in 1975 are given in Tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix A.

61 The classification described above has evolved over several years in response to a variety of suggestions and needs, and piecemeal changes in it have resulted in a number of breaks in series which in effect preclude time-series analysis over the period from 1970 to 1975 and the presentation of averages for that period. The first of these occurred in 1972 when the basis of enumeration of persons was changed, the whole classification was completely recast, and all persons of 16 years of age (instead of 21 as formerly) or over were classified as adult so as to enable comparisons to be made with information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey. At the same time the classification was extended to include a sub-classification according to the age of the housewife. In 1973 the delimitation between "adults" and "children" was changed to the eighteenth birthday to secure conformity with the revised legal age of majority. The sub-classification according to age of housewife was discontinued in 1974 in response to a number of requests for simplification, and in 1975 the group of households containing two adults and one child was separated in the classification from bouseholds containing two adults and two children. Suggestions for further changes in the near future are not being solicited.

## MALN RESULTS

62 Average weekly per caput expenditure on food for consumption in the zome in 1975 is shown for each type of household in Table 24(i). In whollyadult households the averages varied inversely with household size and ranged from $£ 4.68$ in one-person households to $£ 3.88$ per head in those containing four or more adults. The rate of fall-off in per caput expenditure increased with mereasing household size; this is to some extent a reflection of economies of iale. In two-adult households there was an even greater fall-off in per caput expenditure with increasing numbers of children in the household. The averages here ranged from $£ 4.57$ per head in childless households to $£ 2.85$ per head in those with four or more children, the economies of scale in housekeeping being augmented by the fact that the larger the size of the family the greater the proportion of food requirements attributable to children rather than adults. However, the rate of fall-off in expenditure with increasing numbers of children diminished with increasing household size, because the average age of the children increases with size of family and so does net family income, though not net family income per head.

63 The pattern of relationships between average food expenditure per head and household size described in the previous paragraph for wholly-adult households and for households with two adults and various numbers of children also holds for average expenditure on seasonal foods, on convenience foods and on the group of all other foods, with only two exceptions. One exception is that for convenience foods as a whole, and for each of the three main categories icanned, frozen and all other) of convenience foods, average expenditure per head was greater in two-adult families with one child than in two-adult childless households. The other exception is that childless single-adult households spent less than was spent per head by childless two-adult households on frozen foods and on the group of foods other than seasonal or convenience foods.

64 Various indices are given in Table 24(ii) which, in addition to comparing levels of food expenditure by each type of household with the national average, make similar comparisons in respect of food prices and overall food quantities. These indices also are in conformity with the broad generalisations noted above, in that they vary inversely with household size, that the inverse relationship is less strongly apparent between wholly-adult households of different size than between families of two adults with various numbers of children, and that the rate at which the indices fall off increases with increasing household size in the case of wholly-adult households but decreases with increasing household size in the case of two-adult families with children. Again, there were only two exceptions in 1975, namely that single-adult households incurred a lower cost per calorie than two-adult childless households, and that the average level of food prices paid by families of two adults and three children was slightly lower (though not significantly so) than that recorded for families with four or more children.

65 The indices in Table 24(ii) above show that (in contrast to those shown in Table 21(ii) for households with earners at different income levels) differences in food prices paid by households of different size account for very little of the differences in per caput food expenditure. In other words, the differences in expenditure between families of different composition are largely due to differences in overall volume or quantities purchased. The differences in the "price of energy" indices (cost per calorie) arise mainly from differences in dietary patterns between the various groups. These differences in dietary pattern are illustrated in Tables 25 and 26, which show averages of per caput consumption and expenditure respectively for each of the main foods or groups of foods. At this degree of disaggregation in the food classification the effects of consumer choice between subsititutable foods both within and between the broad food groups become apparent. In consequence there are a number of revealing departures from the broad pattern of inverse relationships between household size and average consumption per head described in paragraph 64. Thus, single adults living alone obtain less meat, poultry, bacon, fish, potatoes, fresh vegetables, processed vegetables (especially frozen vegetables) and margarine than are obtained per person in childless two-adult households, but appreciably more tea, coffee, milk, sugar, preserves, butter, cheese, biscuits, cakes, oatmeal, breakfast cereals and fresh fruit; however, they have more meals out (including midday meals) and entertain more visitors (not necessarily to main meals). Relatively more of the single adults are female pensioners, and fewer own refrigerators or freezers. In families with two adult members, per caput consumption of cheese, butter, preserves, meat, poultry, fresh fish, fresh vegetables. fresh fruit, cakes, tea and coffee fell off more rapidly with increasing numbers of children in the family than that of milk, eggs, frozen fish, sugar, and frozen vegetables, while per caput consumption of breakfast cereals actually increased with increasing familysize, and that of bread, margarine, potatoes, other processed vegetables and biscuits increased when there were more than two children in the family.

66 It will be seen from Table 26 that although average expenditure per head on subsidised foods broadly conformed to the general pattern described in paragraph 64, decreasing with increasing size of family, its share in the household
food budget increased with increasing numbers of children in the family, but not with increasing numbers of adults except in the very largest wholly-adult bouseholds.

## hotsehold composition differences within income groups

67 In order to illustrate the effect which the size and composition of the family has upon food consumption and expenditure patterns at different income levels. and vice versa, the Survey data have been analysed according to family composition within each broad income group. Pensioner households have been excluded from this analysis because they rarely contain children, and non-earning touseholds in income group E1 have been excluded because they are distributed over a wide income range and do not occur with sufficient frequency in the samples from those family groups which include children. The samples of households in income groups A1 and A2 are also too small for separate analysis according to family composition and have therefore been combined, as have those for income groups D and E2. Similarly, all wholly-adult households have been placed in a single category regardless of household size, and so have all households with children if they also contain three or more adults. The analysis is therefore confined to 28 sub-groups of households as shown in Table 27. Details of the composition of the samples included in those groups in 1975 are given in Table 8 of Appendix A. Estimates of average weekly food expenditure per head and per household in 27 of the 28 sub-groups are given in Table 27 the sample contained only one one-parent family in the highest income group, and details of its expenditure cannot be divulged). With the income and family size groupings adopted in the table, the average food expenditure per head in two-adult fanilies with children falls off less rapidly with diminishing income than the corresponding averages for each income group fall off with increasing numbers of children in the family. However, the rate at which average expenditure per head decreases with decreasing income is greater the more children there are in the family, and the rate at which it decreases with increasing size of family is greater the lower the income.
68 Details of the food consumption patterns of each of the 27 sub-groups are given in Table 28, together with estimates of their average expenditure on subsidised foods. Broadly, the relative importance of subsidised foods in the household food budget appears to vary directly with the number of children in the family but inversely with income.

# Chapter 4 <br> NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD 

1 Introduction

69 The nutritional value of the food itemised in Chapters 2 and 3 is estimated by means of appropriate conversion factors. These factors are revised every year; the changes are normally small, but in 1974 major revisions were made in those for meat as a result of the first comprehensive analyses of meat and meat products to be undertaken for many years. The factors automatically allow for the inedible material which is present in many foods as they are purchased, such as meat bones and the outer leaves and skins of vegetables, and for the losses of thiamin and vitamin C which are likely to occur during cooking. As in previous years the results are presented in three main ways for each category of household: (a) as average intakes per person; (b) as proportions of the intakes recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security ${ }^{1}$ after making allowances for the age, sex and occupational activity of each member of the household, for meals eaten outside the home, and for an assumed wastage of 10 per cent of the edible portion of all foods; ${ }^{2}$ and (c) as nutrients per $1,000 \mathrm{kcal}{ }^{3}$ The methodology and advantages of each presentation are discussed in detail in the Annual Report for $1972 .{ }^{4}$

70 When allowance is made for meals which are eaten outside the home, each meal of the day is assigned a standard value according to its relative importance in the diet. These weightings were revised in 1975 to take account of the increased importance of the evening meal and decreased importance of lunch, as follows:

(a) These weights are interchangeable, whichever meal is the larger; if only one evening meal is taken the two weights are combined.

[^14]On average, these changes resulted in an increase of 3 per cent in the estimate of nutrient requirements to be met from meals taken at home. Thus, all other things being equal, the same energy value and nutrient intake would have appeared to meet some 3 per cent less of the average household's requirement in 1975 than in previous years. The consequences for each sub-group of the population were not calculated, but are likely to be of similar magnitude.

## 2 National averages

71 The nutritional value of the average household diet in each year from 1970 to 1975 is summarised in Table 29. The energy content declined continuously throughout the period, from $2,560 \mathrm{kcal}$ to $2,290 \mathrm{kcal}$ per person per day, reflecting decreases in the amounts of food bought (paragraph 18). This decrease was parly the consequence of fewer meals being eaten at home, ${ }^{1}$ but there may also have been a decline in the wastage of food, for instead of an 11 per cent excess of energy over requirements as recorded in 1970 there was a 4 per cent shortfall in 1975. This shortfall was, however, more than made good by the energy content of foods which are not and never have been recorded in the Survey, such as alcoholic drink and sweets (Appendix C), and by soft drinks which are shown for the first time in Table 45.

72 There was as much or more of almost every nutrient in the diet in 1975 as in 1974. but slightly less than in 1970 (Table 29(i)). The decline in iron was exceptional in that it arose after 1974 from the revision of the conversion factors used for meat. Coupled with the greater reductions in fat and carbohydrate respecially from sugar), this meant that the nutritional quality of the dietmeasured either as nutrients per $1,000 \mathrm{kcal}$ or as the proportion of protein-in zeneral rose steadily throughout the six years.

73 The relative contributions made by different foods to the nutritional value of the household diet are shown in Table 30. The contributions made by the major groups of foods to the energy intake changed between 1970 and 1975. Greater contributions are now made by milk, cream and cheese together ifrom 13.2 per cent in 1970 to $15 \cdot 2$ per cent in 1975), and visible fats (from 14.6 to $15 \cdot 1$ per cent), while smaller contributions are made by meat (from 16.5 to 16.0 per cent, largely because of the change in nutrient conversion factors) and sugar and preserves (from 11.5 to $9 \cdot 1$ per cent). The contribution made by cereal products, particularly bread, declined during the first three years but has since recovered; a similar dip occurred in the contribution made by butter, especially in 1972, with the opposite trend being shown by margarine.

74 There were smaller changes in the sources of protein, although milk, cheese and carcase meat have tended to become relatively more important, and fish, vegetables and bread less so. Vegetables continued to provide alittle over half of our vitamin C, although the contribution from potatoes declined from 28.2 per cent in 1970 to 22.8 per cent in 1975. The contribution from brassicas also fell in 1975 when they were in short supply, but vegetable products made up much of the decline. Fruit continued to provide about one-third of the vitamin C in the average diet.

[^15]
## 3 Geographical differences

75 The nutritional value of the diets recorded in 1975 for Wales, Scotland and seven standard regions of England are shown in Table 31, but, because of the limited number of constituencies selected in some of these regions (Appendix A, Table 1), geographical differences are better seen from Table 32 which provides averages for the whole period from 1970 to 1975.

76 Over these six years, as previously, ${ }^{1}$ the regional differences in nutrient intake were much less than the regional differences in consumption of particular foods (Table 18) since foods of similar nutritional value (such as butter, margarine and other fats, or the various meats and meat products) tend to displace each other. In Scotland, however, consumption of all fruit and vegetables except potatoes remained lower than elsewhere, and vitamin $C$ intakes were 13 per cent below the average for Great Britain, while the opposite was true in London where vitamin $\mathbf{C}$ intakes were 13 per cent above the average. The vitamin $\mathbf{D}$ content of the diet was also variable, with intakes about 10 per cent higher than average in northern England where margarine consumption was especially high. In contrast, total protein consumption varied little, although the proportion from vegetable sources (especially flour and other cereal products) was higher in Scotland and the north of England. There was very little difference in nutrient intake associated with the degree of urbanisation, except in London.

## 4 Income group differences

77 Table 33 shows the nutrient content of the diets obtained by households in different income groups in 1975. Comparison with earlier years is difficult, not only because of the changes which have taken place in Survey methodology (see, for example, paragraphs 69 and 70 as well as footnote I on page 17 (see earlier remarks)) but also because the proportions of households which fall within each income group vary from year to year (paragraphs 53 and 54). Only the major changes are therefore summarised below.

78 The energy content of household diets in the different income groups in the years immediately prior to 1970 was rarely below $2,450 \mathrm{kcal}$ orabove $2,650 \mathrm{kcal}$ per person per day, except in pensioner households which frequently stock up on storable foods during the Survey week. Since 1970, however, the overall amount of food obtained has fallen steadily in all income groups (except group D, which since 1974 has been restricted to those in which the head of the household has a low earned income, and whose energy intake rose in 1975); in 1975 the diet provided between $2,080 \mathrm{kcal}$ and $2,420 \mathrm{kcal}$ per person per day except in pensioner households. In relation to recommended intakes, ${ }^{2}$ the fall recorded was from between 106 and 113 per cent in 1970 to between 92 and 103 per cent in 1975. It is also noteworthy that the higher income groups which had the highest intakes both absolutely and in relation to need in 1970, now have the lowest intakes of most nutrients other than vitamin C . This is only in small part attributable to the greater proportion of meals eaten out by higherincome families; the taking up of any "slack" (including any reduction of food

[^16]wastage partly brought about by better storage facilities such as a deep-freezer) is likely to have been a reaction to the proportionately large reduction in their real disposable incomes during these years.

## 5 Household composition differences

79 Table 34 shows how the nutritional value of diets varied between households according to the numbers of adults and children present. The 11 categories into which the households were divided in 1975 were the same as in 1974 except that families with 1 and with 2 children have been separated as they were in 1970 and 1971. Other changes have been made in the classification since 1971, however, (see paragraph 61) and, together with other changes in Survey methodology, this means that time-trends cannot be determined with certainty. Similar restrictions apply to the simultaneous classification according to household composition and income group shown for 1975 in Table 35.

80 Because of the differing nutritional needs of children and adults (Appendix A, Table 11), family composition differences in diet are best evaluated in terms of the extent to which the recommended intakes of nutrients are met. Nutrient intakes were generally highest in relation to need in households with up to 3 adults but no children, especially in single-adult households which contained a large number of pensioners (Appendix A, Table 7) some of whom may have stocked up with food during the Survey week. In contrast, intakes were generally lowest in the two categories of family which contained six or more persons. The intake of every nutrient except energy, iron and vitamin D remained above the recommended intakes in 1975, and most of these recommendations contain a substantial margin of safety. Furthermore, energy intakes were supplemented by foods such as sweets and alcoholic drinks which are not recorded in the Survey, and vitamin D requirements are normally met in this country from the action of sunlight on the skin rather than from the diet. The decline in energy and iron intakes in large families since the early 1970s to below the recommended intakes has been considered by the Department of Health and Social Security. There are problems in setting recommended intakes for energy and nutrients and there is evidence from surveys that the present recommendation for energy may be set too high. The Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy advised that there was no cause for alarm and continues to scrutinise the quarterly results of the National Food Survey as these become available.

81 Table 35 shows that, as in previous years, the composition of the family is a much greater determinant of nutrient intake than is the income of the head of the household. Thus, households without children obtained from $2,480 \mathrm{kcal}$ to $2,660 \mathrm{kcal}$ per person per day regardless of income, while those with 2 adults and 4 or more children obtained from $1,940 \mathrm{kcal}$ to $2,150 \mathrm{kcal}$. These differences were reduced, but still apparent, when expressed as proportions of the recommended intakes. The limited number of households in some of the groups, however, precludes a detailed analysis.

## 6 Cost of nutrients

82 Since 1973, the nutritional value for money provided by a variety of staple foods has been calculated by dividing the nutrient content of each food by the average price paid for it by housewives throughout the year. Table 36 shows
that, in 1975, one penny bought (on average) 41 kcal and 1.3 grams of proteinabout 30 per cent less than in 1973. Milk, cheese, liver, potatoes, peas and beans, and cereal products remained good value for money (Table 37), although the relative position of the vegetables (especially potatoes) declined with the price increases which occurred in 1975. In contrast, the relative position of eggs improved.

## Chapter 5

## SPECIAL ANALYSES

## | Food consumption, expenditure and mutrition in households owning a deep-freezer or a refrigerator, 1972-1975

83 A question about possession of a deep-freezer suitable for long-term storage of food was introduced into the National Food Survey at the beginning of 1970 , but as only 3 per cent of households at that time owned such an appliance no detailed tabulations of their food purchases were compiled until 1972 when ownership had expanded to include 8 per cent of the households in the sample for that year. By the end of 1975 ownership had extended further and was still growing, covering 23 per cent of the sample for the whole year but 26 per cent in the fourth quarter. A comparison of the incidence of ownership in 1972 and 1975 by households in different areas and of different composition and income is given in Table 10 of Appendix A. In 1975 freezer ownership continued to be more common in the southern part of the country than in the north, in rural than in urban areas, in higher than in lower income groups and in large rather than in small families, but relative differences in the incidence of ownership between the various groups had narrowed.

84 The annual rate of growth in ownership of deep-freezers between 1972 and 1975 is reminiscent of that for refrigerators at a comparable stage of expansion some sixteen or so years earlier. Thus, ownership of refrigerators expanded from 8 per cent of households in $1956^{1}$ to 33 per cent by 1962 (the first year in which the incidence of ownership was measured by the Survey), and by 1975 it had risen to 88 per cent. Indeed, in each of the household classifications distinguished in Table 10 of Appendix A, ownership of a refrigerator had by 1975 become the rule rather than the exception, even among pensioners and the least affluent, and in the smallest households and the cooler parts of the country.

85 Practically all (98 per cent) of the households which own a deep-freezer also own a refrigerator, and as possession of the former has a much greater influence than that of the latter on food purchasing behaviour, the analyses which are presented in Tables 38-41 distinguish between three groups of households, namely:

1. Households owning a deep-freezer (irrespective of whether or not they also possessed a refrigerator);
2. Households owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer:
3. All other households (ie households owning neither a deep-freezer nor a refrigerator).

86 It is axiomatic that ownership of a deep-freezer encourages bulk-buying of foods to store in it. Such bulk-buying results in greater week-to-week variation in purchases made by freezer-owning households. Moreover, because households

[^17]participating in the National Food Survey each only take part for a single week, this week-to-week variation is carried through and forms a hidden component of the apparent variation between households. As such it contributes to an appreciably greater sampling variation in the averages for freezer-owning households than in those for households owning a refrigerator but no deepfreezer, a difference which is at present further enhanced by there being fewer of the former households than of the latter. The estimates of percentage standard errors which are given in Table 13 of Appendix A indicate that for most food groups the sampling variation is about twice as great for freezer-owning households as it is for those owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer, while for meat and fish the difference is appreciably greater.

87 Summary particulars of average food expenditure in each year from 1972 to 1975 by the three categories of household are given in Table 38, together with indices which express levels of food expenditure, purchases and prices in each of the groups as percentages of the averages for all households in the sample. Details of the average number of persons (and of earners) in each category of household are also shown, as those characteristics are more important determinants of the overall level of food consumption and expenditure than is possession of a refrigerator or a deep-freezer.

88 Throughout the four years the average size of freezer-owning households was greater than that of those owning simply a refrigerator, and the latter households were of greater average size than the group comprising all other households. However, as ownership of both kinds of appliance expanded over the period and widened to include more and more of the smaller households, the average size of household included in each category diminished; it did so even for the category of households owning neither appliance, since the shift from this category to the other two categories was principally a movement of the larger households from the group. These changes in composition of the three groups had greater effect on their average household size than had the general decline in household size of the sample as a whole from 3.06 persons in 1972 to 2.97 in 1975. The average number of earners per household also decreased over the period, except for the freezer-owning group, where the influx of new owners consisted of households of smaller average size but with more earners.

89 As a result of these and other changes in composition, between 1972 and 1975 the average food expenditure and the overall level of food purchases per head for each category of household moved closer to the national average; that is, there was some regression of the group averages towards the overall mean, although between-household variation appears to have increased both in the freezer-owning group and in the refrigerator-owning group. No similar convergence towards the mean was shown for the overall level of food prices paid by freezer-owning households, or for the average cost which they incurred per calorie of food purchased; indeed for both these variables their averages over the period moved slightly further below the general average. Freezer owners continued to spend more than other households on frozen convenience foods, but less on canned goods and other convenience foods. They also continued to have on average about twice as much garden, allotment and other selfsupplied "free" produce. When these "free" supplies are taken into account, the per caput value of food obtained for consumption in the home by the three

Original from
groups of households in 1975 was remarkably uniform, averaging $£ 3.81$ in freezer-owning households. $£ 3.89$ in households with a refrigerator but no deep-freezer, and $£ 3.90$ in all other households.

90 This overall uniformity, however, conceals some quite marked differences in dietary pattern between the three categories of household. These are illustrated in Tables 39 and 40 , which respectively show average consumption and expenditure by the three kinds of household on each of the main food groups and on some specific items in each year from 1972 to 1975. For some items the differences shown appear to be associated with possession or non-possession of a freezer or a refrigerator, while other differences appear to be more clearly associated with differences in income and family composition. Among the former was the overwhelmingly greater use of most frozen convenience foods by households owning a deep-freezer than by those owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer, and the smaller difference in the usage of such foods between the latter group and the group of households not in possession of either appliance; this sequence in the magnitude of the differences, though not the ranking, was, however, reversed for the ubiquitous frozen peas and frozen beans. Other items for which per caput consumption in freezer-owning households exceeded that in refrigerator households by a margin greater than that by which consumption in the latter exceeded that in all other households included beef, lamb, pork, fresh green vegetables, cooking oils, wholemeal bread, coffee and cream. On the other hand, for liquid milk, butter, processed fish, processed fruit, fresh vegetables other than greens, and breakfast cereals, the amount by which consumption by freezer-owners exceeded that by refrigerator-owners was less than that by which consumption by the latter exceeded that by all other households. For all these items the level of consumption is perhaps more affected by income and family composition than by possession of one or other appliance. This is also the case for several other commodities, for which consumption by freezer-owners is less than that by refrigerator-owners, in most cases by a smaller amount than consumption by the latter is less than that in all other households; such commodities include condensed milk, processed cheese, fried fish, cooking fat, sugar, preserves, potatoes, white bread, cakes, oat products, some miscellaneous cereal products and tea.

91 The average nutritional value of the food in each of the three categories of household in the years 1972 to 1975 is shown in Table 41. Households owning neither a freezer nor a refrigerator obtained significantly more energy, protein, carbohydrate, iron, thiamin and nicotinic acid-nutrients of importance in bread-and vitamin D than did the families owning one or both of these appliances. In contrast, freezer-owning families obtained the most vitamin $\mathbf{C}$. These differences were still apparent when expressed in relation to recommended intakes and, as in previous years, are largely explainable in terms of the income and family composition characteristics of the households rather than the ownership of either appliance per se.

## 2 Consumption of milk by different categories of person

92 Since 1971, households participating in the National Food Survey have been asked to keep a special record of the quantities of milk drunk or consumed in beverages by each member of the family separately, and also of the quantity
used for cooking purposes and the quantity served to visitors. This supplementary information (as distinct from the normal Survey records of quantities obtained for the family as a whole) was aimed primarily at keeping under review the levels of milk consumption by those classes of person whose entitlement to cheap welfare milk or to free school milk was terminated by the Welfare Food Order 1971² or the Education (Milk) Act, 1971. For this purpose, three broad categories of household were distinguished, namely:
Group I-households containing one or more children aged 0-4 years and/or an expectant mother, but no child aged 7-9 years. This group includes all households which would have been entitled to welfare milk under the regulations applicable before April 1971, but it excludes (as far as practicable) households containing a child which would have been eligible for free school milk under the old regulations but not under the new regulations.
Group II-households containing one or more children aged 7-9 years, but no expectant mother and no child aged $0-4$ years. Broadly this group comprises households which were affected by the change in September 1971 in the arrangements for school milk but not by that for welfare milk.

Group III - households containing at least one child aged 0-4 years and/or an expectant mother, and at least one child aged 7-9 years. Broadly, this group comprises households affected by the changes in arrangements for both welfare milk and free school milk.

The three broad categories of household were further sub-divided into families in the higher income groups (income groups A and B-see paragraphs 53 and 54) and those in the lower income groups (groups C, D and E2). A further sub-division distinguished between families with only one or two children and those with three or more.

93 Table 42 shows average weekly quantities of milk drunk in 1975 by various categories of person in each of the three broad household groups and their (alternative) sub-divisions according to income or size of family. Averages over the whole period from 1972 to 1975 are also shown in the table, and in this case the samples are sufficiently large to warrant a cross-classification by size of family within each of the two income bands. None of the results for 1975 are significantly different from the averages for 1972-1975. Children aged 0-4 years in those lower income families in 1975 affected by the changes in the administrative arrangements for both welfare and school milk obtained on average significantly less milk in the home than was obtained by children of the same age in similar but higher income families, and averaged over 1972-1975 children of 7-9 years of age in large families affected by the changed arrangements for school milk (or for both school milk and welfare milk) obtained significantly less milk at home than those of the same age in small families of similar income, while those in low income families obtained less than those of higher income families of the same size; otherwise, for children of 0-4 years or 7-9 years there were no significant differences in average consumption between those from the lower income groups and those from the higher income groups, or those from large families and those from small families. In households
which were affected by the change in welfare milk arrangements the major differences between the larger and the smaller families related not to the children in the family but to the adults. When the household was affected by the change in entitlement to school milk, or in both schemes, the distinction was less clear. There were too few pregnant women in the samples for any conclusions to be drawn regarding their levels of milk consumption.

94 No nutritional interpretation can be placed on these data because nutritional status depends on the diet as a whole rather than on any single component.

## 3 Meals eaten outside the home, 1975

95 The Survey records of meals obtained away from home by members of private households and not provided from the household food supply were again analysed in 1975 to show the average number of such meals and the average number taken at midday. The results are given in Table 43, and again show an overall increase compared with a year earlier. They also again show a proportionately smaller increase for midday meals out than for other meals out. Comparison of the results for the various sub-divisions of the population with those for previous years should be made only with circumspection, in view of sampling variation (particularly in the geographical analyses) and the changes in definition of some of the groups.

96 Table 43 also shows the average "net balance" for persons in the Survey and for visitors. The net balance for a group of persons is, in effect, a measure of the proportion of their meals which were provided from the household food supply when each type of meal is given a weighting in proportion to its importance. The relative weightings were changed in 1975 and details of the changes are given in paragraph 70. A person eating all his meals at home is given a net balance of 1.00 , but, when he eats meals away from home, deductions according to the scale in paragraph 70 are made from his net balance; conversely, but using the same process of weighting, a net balance is built up in respect of meals served to visitors. The average net balance of 0.88 given in the table for all persons in the sample thus means that 88 per cent of the week's meals, thus weighted, were provided from the household food supply and the remaining 12 per cent were obtained outside the home; similarly, the average net balance of 0.04 for visitors means that meals served to visitors were, on this scale, equivalent to 4 per cent of a whole week's meals for all members of the household. Because of the change made in 1975 to the relative weightings of meals, the estimates of net balance are not comparable with those for earlier years, and there was also an earlier break in series in 1972, details of which are given in footnote 1 on page 17 (see earlier remarks). Using what information is available about the effects of these changes, an attempt has been made to estimate what average net balance per head plus visitors' net balance would have been throughout 1970 to 1975 if it had been calculated on the same basis as in 1975; the resulting series is:

| 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.931 | 0.933 | 0.929 | 0.926 | 0.921 | 0.923 |

97 Because of the interest which is taken in the provision of midday meals to children at school the Survey records have been further analysed to show the number and kind of midday meals eaten outside the home by children of 5-14 years of age. These meals have been classified as school dinners in day schools, packed lunches prepared from the household food supply, and other midday meals eaten outside the home. Meals eaten when the child was away from home (eg on holiday or at boarding school) are excluded, except in a very few cases where the absence was of such short duration that the child qualified as a member of the household for purposes of the Survey because it spent at least four nights at home during the week and ate at least one meal a day from the household food supply on at least four days. The results are shown in Table 44 as the average number of each type of midday meal per school child per week throughout the year (inclusive of such portion of the school holiday periods as was spent at home). Overall, the average number of school meals recorded was greater in 1975 than in any of the three previous years and there was also an increase in the number of packed meals taken to school from home. The series from 1972 to 1975 is as follows:-

|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Midday meals not from the household supply: |  |  |  |  |
| School meals | 2.52 | 2.54 | 2.42 | $2 \cdot 80$ |
| Other meals out . | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 13$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.10 |
| Midday meals from the household supply: |  |  |  |  |
| Packed meals | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.37 |
| Meals at home | 3.99 | 3.99 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 3.73 |
| Total no. of midday meals per child aged 5-14 per week | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |

Changes recorded between 1972 and 1975 for children in the various categories of household shown in Table 44 should be regarded with circumspection for reasons given in paragraph 95.

## 4 Household purchases of soft drinks, 1975

98 Throughout 1975 the National Food Survey has for the first time attempted, on an experimental basis, to obtain information about soft drinks purchased for the household supply. The average quantities recorded, the average expenditure thereon, and the average price paid are presented in Table 45 in respect of concentrated, unconcentrated and low-calorie soft drinks respectively. Totals (expressed in unconcentrated form, assuming 1 fl oz of concentrate $=5 \mathrm{floz}$ unconcentrated) are also shown, together with the additional contribution they made to the energy value of the household food supply. These data are excluded from all other tables and estimates presented in this Report in order to preserve continuity of coverage with earlier data.

99 Expenditure on soft drinks forming part of the household supply averaged 8.7 p per person per week in 1975, and provided 0.9 pt of unconcentrated beverage which contributed 17 kcal per person per day to energy intake. Per caput consumption in families with children, including single-parent families, far exceeded that in wholly-adult households, and in the highest income group it was almost twice as great as in the lowest.

## PART III

## Main tables

Tables of average consumption, expenditure or prices relating to all households in the National Food Survey sample

Table 8
Average expenditure on groups of foods as percentages of expenditure on all foods, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975


Table 9
Indices of expenditure on main food groups, 1970-1975

$$
(1970(a)=100)
$$


(a) The estimates for 1970 and 1971 have been adjusted to conform with the revised definition of a person adopted by the Survey in 1972.
(b) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded and for which average prices therefore could not be calculated.

Table 10
Indices of prices for main food groups, 1970-1975
$(1970=100)$

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food codes } \\ (1975) \end{gathered}$ | Indices of prices |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Liquid milk | 4. 5 | 117.3 | 121.5 | 125.4 | 1130 | 147.1 |
| Other milk and cream | 9-17 | 118.6 | 134.3 | 149.9 | 162.7 | 198.5 |
| Milk and cream | 4-17 | 117.4 | 123-1 | 128.7 | 119.8 | 154.3 |
| Cheese | 22, 23 | 120.6 | 156.3 | 162.8 | 180.7 | 211.0 |
| Beef and real | 31 | 113.0 | 126.7 | 164.8 | 170.9 | 185.5 |
| Mution and lamb | 36 | 109.7 | 126.0 | 162.8 | 185.7 | 201.0 |
| Pork. . | 41 | 105.0 | 116.9 | 148.5 | 156.4 | 195.0 |
| Carcase meat | 31-41 | $110 \cdot 7$ | 124.6 | 161.2 | 171.8 | 191.0 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked | ${ }^{55}$ | 105.6 | 120.1 | 162.1 | 191.3 | 226.3 |
| Poultry, uncooked Other meat and meat products | 46-51-77 | 110.6 | 107.7 | 137.0 | 155.1 | 187.9 |
| Other meat and meat products | $\begin{gathered} 46-51,58-71, \\ 78-94 \end{gathered}$ | 109.4 | 117.8 | 141.7 | 167.9 | 185.9 |
| All meat . | 31-94 | 109.6 | $120 \cdot 3$ | 152.7 | 171.7 | 193.6 |
| Fish, fresh and processed | 100-117 | 113.9 | 131.0 | 163.9 | $200 \cdot 7$ | 219.7 |
| Fish, convenience | 118-127 | 111.4 | 120.9 | 140.7 | 185.1 | 202.4 |
| Fish | 100-127 | 112.6 | 125.5 | 151.3 | 192.2 | 210.4 |
| Eggs | 129 | 110.2 | 97.3 | $144 \cdot 3$ | 171.4 | 171.8 |
| Butter | 135 | 135.4 | $146 \cdot 6$ | 120.8 | 126.1 | 160.7 |
| Margarine . | 138 | 1156 | 117.7 | 121.9 | 164.0 | 206.7 |
| Other fats | 139-148 | 111.9 | 115.0 | 124.6 | 189.1 | 227.3 |
| Fats | 135-148 | 126.9 | 134.0 | 121.8 | 145.3 | 182.1 |
| Sugar | 150 | 108.1 | 123.1 | 126.6 | 163.5 | $346 \cdot 9$ |
| Preserves | 151-154 | 105.8 | 114.9 | 137.8 | 167.1 | 223.9 |
| Potatoes (raw) | 156-161 | 88.0 | 96.7 | 113.5 | 136.1 | 242.5 |
| Freah green vegetables. | 162-171 | $102 \cdot 0$ | 112.5 | 127.5 | 161.2 | 196.4 |
| Other fresh vegetables. | 172-183 | 109.4 | 119.5 | 138.5 | 158.2 151.8 | 191.7 |
| Other vegetables Vegetables | $184-208$ $156-208$ | 109.6 102.6 | 113.7 110.6 | $123 \cdot 1$ 125.2 | 151.8 150.8 | 186.9 203.0 |
| Fresh fruit Other fruit | 210-231 | 114.2 103.2 | 128.7 106.8 | 148.7 121.8 | 164.3 157.4 | 2018.5 178.2 |
| Fruit | 210-248 | $110 \cdot 2$ | 120.4 | 138.2 | 161.7 | 192.5 |
| Bread | 251-263 | 108.4 | 116.9 | 125.8 | 161.0 | 182.7 |
| Cereais other than bread | 264-301 | $110 \cdot 7$ | 121.0 | 128.3 | 164.9 | 206.0 |
| Cereals | 251-301 | 109.7 | 119.2 | 127.2 | $163 \cdot 3$ | 196.1 |
| Beverages | 304-313 | 107.7 | 107.1 | 112.5 | 123.9 | 141.0 |
| Miscellaneous foods (a) | 315-334 | 107.0 | 110.4 | 114.8 | 133.9 | 175.4 |
| ALL FOODS (a) | 4-334 | 110.7 | 119.3 | 136.7 | 157.7 | $190 \cdot 3$ |

(a) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded and for whikh average prices therefore could not be calculated.

Table 11
Indices of real value of purchases of main food groups, 1970-1975

$$
(1970(a)=100)
$$

|  | Food codes (1975) | Indices of real value of purchases |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1971 (a) | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Liquid milk . | 4,5 | $104 \cdot 1$ | $103 \cdot 7$ | 107.0 | $106 \cdot 1$ | 107.2 |
| Other milk and cream | 9-17 | 97.1 | 100.1 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 95-0 |
| Milk and cream | 4-17 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 105.1 | 104.0 | 104.8 |
| Cheese | 22, 23 | 101.6 | 99.9 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 107.0 |
| Beef and veal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31 | 102.0 | 90.0 | 82.3 | 96.1 | 108.3 |
| Mutton and lamb | 36 | 104.3 | 96.9 | 86.9 | 79.0 | 82.9 |
| Pork. Carcase meat . | 41 $31-41$ | 107.3 103.5 | 111.0 95.4 | 108.4 87.9 | 114.9 94.4 | 97.5 99.4 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked | 55 | 96.8 | 90.1 | 84.8 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 76.6 |
| Poultry, uncooked | 73-77 | 97.3 | 114.6 | 124.2 | 104.8 | 116.9 |
| Other meat and meat products | $\begin{gathered} 46-51,58-71, \\ 78-94 \end{gathered}$ | 93.8 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 91.3 | 94.6 |
| All meat . | 31-94 | 99.0 | 96.4 | 92.7 | 92.2 | 95.8 |
| Fish, fresh and processed | $100-117$ $118-127$ | 97.8 94.7 | 90.0 102.4 | 88.6 90.4 | 78.9 80.8 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Fish, }}{\text { Fish }}$ convenience | $118-127$ $100-127$ | 94.7 96.1 | 102.4 96.5 | 90.4 89.5 | 80.8 79.9 | 884.1 |
| Eggs | 129 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 94.1 | 90.3 | 90.7 |
| Butter | 135 | 92.8 | 81.3 | 89.0 | 95.2 | 95.9 |
| Margarine . | 138 | 109.8 | 125.8 | 107.7 | $92 \cdot 8$ | $92 \cdot 1$ |
| Other fats | 139-148 | 94.8 | 93.7 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 96.3 | 96.3 |
| Fats | 135-148 | 96.3 | 91.5 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 95.2 |
| Sugar | 150 | 93.2 | 90-2 | $82 \cdot 3$ | 78.9 | 67.5 |
| Preserves | 151-154 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 101.7 | 93-1 | 91.4 | 97-1 |
| Potatoes (raw) | 156-161 | 94.5 | 89.7 | 89.2 | 86.9 | 83.2 |
| Fresh green vegetables | 162-171 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 99.1 | 91.4 | 85.0 |
| Other fresh vegetables | 172-183 | 104.8 | 98.7 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 97.6 | 98.5 |
| Other vegetables . Vegetables | 184-208 $156-208$ | 95.5 98.6 | 105.6 99.1 | $109 \cdot 4$ 100.4 | 108.3 97.4 | 115.5 97.4 |
| Fresh fruit | 210-231 | 106.7 | $95 \cdot 3$ | 95.6 | 94.7 | 93.5 |
| Other fruit | 233-248 | 107.9 | 109.1 | 116.8 | 99.5 | 107.7 |
| Fruit | 210-248 | 107.1 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 96.4 | 98.5 |
| Bread | 251-263 | 94.3 | 92.7 | 90.0 | 88.5 | 89.7 |
| Cereals other than bread | 2644301 | 98.5 | 96.6 | 99.4 | 95.3 | 93.2 |
| Cereals | 251-301 | 96.7 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 92.4 | 91.8 |
| Beverages | 304-313 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 91.8 | 96.4 | 93.9 |
| Miscellaneous foods (b) | 315-334 | 95.3 | 101.5 | 111.5 | 110.6 | 1049 |
| ALL FOODS (b) | 4-334 | 99.0 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 96.5 | 94.4 | 95.4 |

(a) The estimates for 1970 and 1971 have been adjusted to conform with the revised definition of a person adopted by the Survey in 1972.
(b) Excluding a few miscellaneous items for which the expenditure but not the quantity was recorded and for which average prices therefore could not be calculated.

|  | Consumption (b) |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of households purchasing each type of food during Survey week |  |  |  |  |  | Average price paid (c) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| MILK AND CREAM: <br> Liquid milk Full price Welfare School | 3.76 0.68 0.12 | 4.39 0.20 0.08 | 4.52 0.05 0.05 | 4.67 0.03 0.05 | 4.65 0.03 0.06 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.68 \\ & 0.02 \\ & 0.06 \end{aligned}$ | 95 22 n.a. | $\begin{gathered} 97 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ \begin{array}{c} 9 . . a . \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{gathered}$ | 97 <br> nn.a. <br> n.a. | 4.86 <br> 2.57 <br> n.a. | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 39 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.49 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.64 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | 5.08 n.a. n.a. n. | 6.61 n.a. n.a. n. |
| Total liguid milk | 4.56 | 4.67 | 4.62 | 4.75 | 4.74 | 4.76 | n.a. | n.a. | 97 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 4.51 | 5.39 | 5.49 | 5.64 | 5.08 | 6.61 |
| Condensed millk Dried milk | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 3.93 | 4.38 | 5.18 | 5.33 | 6.18 | 8.05 |
| National Branded | 0.01 0.10 | 0.01 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.01 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2.46 3.97 | 3.13 4.63 | ${ }_{5}^{4.26}$ | 2.91 | 3.04 | 2.93 |
| Instavt milk : $\quad: \quad$ : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 0.06 | 0.07 |  | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | $3)$ |  |  | 3.92 3.91 | 6.26 4.13 | 7.17 5.30 | 9.65 6.50 |
|  | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.04 0.01 | 0.05 0.01 | -0.04, | 13 | 15. | 11 2 | 14 3 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14. | 6.40 | 8.45 | 19.59 | 20.04 | 22.07 22.31 | ${ }_{27}^{28.16}$ |
| Cream : $\quad: \quad: \quad 3$ | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 30.44 | 34.97 | 38.57 | 39.34 | 44.07 | 56.98 |
| Total milk and cream | 5.00 | 5.08 | 5.05 | 5.17 | $5 \cdot 13$ | 5.12 | n.a. | n.a. | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.20 0.34 | 3.20 0.37 | 3.23 0.30 | 3.41 0.34 | 3.47 0.27 | 3.51 0.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 71 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 20.10 27.55 | $24 \cdot 61$ 30.02 | 31.90 38.30 | 33.21 40.06 | 36.83 44.46 | 42.93 52.88 |
| Total cheese | 3.53 | 3.57 | 3.53 | 3.75 | 3.74 | 3.79 | n.a. | n.a. | 76 | 77 | 75 | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS: <br> Carcase meat <br> Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork | 7.68 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.17 }\end{aligned}$ 2.79 | 7.83 5.32 2.99 | 6.90 $\begin{aligned} & 4.96 \\ & 3.10\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 6.31 4.44 3.00 | 7.41 4.11 4.20 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.32 \\ & 4.25 \\ & 2.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 51 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 51 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 47 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 44 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 40 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 40 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.83 \\ & 24.72 \\ & 28.98 \end{aligned}$ | $38 \cdot 21$ 27.12 $30 \cdot 44$ | 42.86 31.14 33.89 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 80 \\ & 40.27 \\ & 43.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.81 \\ & 45.90 \\ & 45.32 \end{aligned}$ | 62.75 49.67 56.50 |
| Total carcase meat | 15.63 | 16.15 | 14.96 | 13.75 | 14.72 | $15 \cdot 30$ | n.a. | n.a. | 88 | 85 | 84 | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other meat and meat products Liver Offals, other than liver Bacon and ham, uncooked | 0.80 0.50 5.24 | 0.79 0.48 5.04 | 0.81 0.43 4.68 | 0.74 0.43 4.41 | 0.68 0.37 4.18 | 0.76 0.40 3.99 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 17 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 16 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 15 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 23 13 74 | 20 12 73 | 21 10 69 | 27.85 20.16 27.56 | 29.98 20.80 29.10 | $30 \cdot 46$ 23.28 $33 \cdot 10$ | 38.31 29.64 44.72 | 47.23 31.80 52.72 | 50.22 35.09 62.37 |
| canned <br> Cooked poultry, including canned Corned meat Other cooked meat, not purchased | 0.93 0.22 0.70 | 0.91 0.21 0.38 0. | 0.96 0.23 0.45 | 0.93 0.23 0.54 0.58 | 0.93 0.19 0.38 0 | 1.00 0.18 0.56 | 41 4 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 4 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 40 4 17 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 4 15 | 39 4 20 | 50.40 30.57 32.76 | 54.34 33.04 41.89 | 55.41 36.60 48.22 | 67.20 40.73 53.27 | 78.93 55.21 74.15 | 86.87 67.97 70.99 |
| in cans ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 38.45 | 39.56 | 44.14 | 52.40 | 62.94 | 71.07 |
| products | 1.95 | 1.82 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 1.72 | 1.65 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 20.03 | 21.68 | 23.23 | 27.80 | 33.60 | $35 \cdot 99$ |
| Broiler chicken, uncooked, including frozen | $3 \cdot 45$ | 3.22 | $3 \cdot 66$ | 3.94 | 3.59 | 3.76 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 17.80 | 19.51 | 18.89 | 24.33 | 27.29 | 33.17 |




|  | Consumption (b) |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of houscholds purchasing each type of food during Survey week |  |  |  |  |  | Average price paid (c) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| vegetables- (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tomatoes, canned or bottled Canned peas | 0.81 3.15 | 0.84 2.80 | 0.98 <br> 2.95 | 0.91 2.76 | 0.94 2.76 | 0.98 2.76 | ${ }_{41}^{16}$ | 15 <br> 38 | 17 38 | ${ }_{35}^{16}$ | 16 35 | 17 34 | 7.91 5.97 | 7.86 6.70 | 7.70 7.06 | 9.85 7.27 | 14.73 9.15 | $15 \cdot 90$ 11.73 |
| Canned beans | 3.80 | 3.54 | 3.72 | 3.78 | 3.58 | 3.83 | 49 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 6.30 | 7.05 | 7.77 | 7.80 | 11-31 | 13 -08 |
| Canned vegetables, other than pulses, | 1.14 | 1.04 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 88.11 | 9.13 | 9.42 | 10.39 | 11.92 | ${ }_{23} 15.28$ |
| Dried pulses, other than air-dried . | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 10 4 | 10 3 | 10 | ${ }_{5}^{8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{8}$ | +10-90 | ${ }_{7}^{11.14}$ | 11.84 66.39 | 13.34 | ${ }_{78.05}^{21.46}$ | ${ }_{117.52}^{23.33}$ |
| Air-dried vegetables | - 0.04 | 0.02 n.a. | - 0.04 | (0.13 | 0.04 0.13 0 | 0.04 0.11 | n. ${ }^{4}$ | n. ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | 3 | ${ }_{2}$ | 2 | n.a. |  | 14.23 | 15.45 | 18.04 | 29.48 |
| Chips, excluding frozen | ${ }^{1.33}$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | 1.21 | 1.02 | 1.08 | ${ }_{0}^{1.06}$ | 25 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 11.34 | 13.71 | 15.55 | 16.93 33.42 | - 18.31 | 25.38 |
| Instant potato. Canned potato |  |  | -0.09 | 0.11 0.29 | 0.10 0.22 | 0.09 0.24 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |  | 31.24 9.10 | $33 \cdot 42$ 9.60 | - 11.56 | (56.10 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Canned potato } \\ \text { Crisps and other potato products, not }\end{array}\right\}$ | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.22 |  |  |  | ) 29 | 28 |  |  |  |  | 25.11 | 27.78 |  |  |  |  |
| frozen. |  |  | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.52 |  | , | 24 | 25 | 26 | $26)$ |  |  | 38.32 | 36.75 | 42.44 | 63.04 35.49 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Other regetable products }}$ Frozen peas | 0.13 1.00 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 1.10\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}0.18 \\ 1.20\end{array}$ | 0.24 1.34 | 0.25 1.29 | 0.27 1.49 | 23 | 23 | $20^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 | 28 | 14.01 | 15.57 | 14.45 | ${ }_{14.39}^{22.56}$ | ${ }_{16.39}^{28.22}$ | 20.03 |
| Frozen beans : | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.50 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 18.85 | 19.27 | 17.82 | 18.70 | 20.76 | 23.96 |
| Frozen chips and other frozen convenience potato products |  |  | 0.28 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.65 |  |  | 4 | 5 | 5 | $6)$ |  |  | 12.29 | 11.37 | 12.38 | 15.82 |
| All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products, not specified elsewhere | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.62 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9) | 16.17 | 16.11 | 18.18 | 19.31 | 22-45 | 25.30 |
| Total processed vegetables | 13.25 | 12-47 | 13.70 | 14.30 | 13.91 | 14.72 | n.a. | n.a. | п.a. | 84 | 83 | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vegetables | 90.91 | 88.39 | 87-21 | 86.64 | 86.20 | 83.98 | n.a. | n.a. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pruir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh |  |  |  |  |  | 3.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other citrus fruit | 1.30 | 1.86 | 1-47 | 1.73 | 1.37 | 1.49 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 7.81 | 8.96 | 9.74 | 10.15 | 11.28 | 13.34 |
| Appies. | 7.20 | 7.68 | 6.57 | 6.66 | 7.08 | 6.77 | 53 | 55 | 52 | 53 | 53 |  | 7.07 | 8.07 | 9.22 | 11.34 | 11.25 | 14.31 |
| Pears : | 0.94 | 0.89 | 0.76 | ${ }^{0.66}$ | 0.76 | 0.73 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ${ }_{6}^{6.88}$ | 8.16 | ${ }^{9} 9.36$ | 11.56 | 11.85 | 14.88 |
| Stone fruit | 0.67 | 0.62 | 0.55 | 0.50 | ${ }_{0}^{0.61}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.33\end{aligned}$ | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 11.75 | 12.32 | 17.00 | +18.12 | 21.12 | 24.18 |
| Grapes | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.29 | - 0.58 | -0.33 | 0.59 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12.12 | 16.46 | 16.00 | 18.65 | 22.13 | 27.50 |
| Son fruit, other than grapes | 0.87 | 3.07 | 2.88 | 2.95 | 2.86 | 2.87 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 7.43 | 8.01 | 8.96 | 10.06 | 12.17 | 14.61 |
| Rhubarb | 0.45 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0-52 | 0.51 | 2 | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | (d) | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 | 6.15 | 6.48 | 7.05 | 8.15 | 8.81 | 10.75 |
| Other fresh fruit | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.38 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.44 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7.34 | 7.66 | 8.54 | 9.80 | 12.85 | 16.39 |
| Total fresh fruit . | 18.84 | 19.75 | 17.54 | 17.90 | 17.79 | 17.51 | n.a. | п.a. | 74 | 75 | 74 | 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


TABLE 12 (cont'd)

|  | Consumption (b) |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of households purchasing each type of food during Survey week |  |  |  |  |  | Average price paid (c) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea | 2.55 | 2.35 | 2.24 | 2.16 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 79 | 73 | 70 | 65 | 64 | 60 | 32.41 | 34.37 | 34.48 | 35.53 | 38.97 | 43.98 |
| Coffiee, bean and ground | 0.09 | 0.10 0.43 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 48.78 | 52.01 | 52.23 | 59.92 | 67.61 | +76.44 |
| Coffice, instant. | 0.41 | 0.43 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.47 0.05 | 0.51 0.05 | 0.50 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 94.14 | 104.99 34.46 | 100.91 37.48 | 111.33 36.85 | 121.20 41.97 | 135.82 59.31 |
| Coffee, essences | 0.06 0.20 | 0.06 0.16 | 0.06 0.16 | 0.05 0.15 | 0.05 0.17 | 0.04 0.14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 4 | 32.10 23.12 | 34.46 24.47 | 37.48 23.42 | 36.85 <br> 23.26 | 41.97 28.78 | 59.31 39.66 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocoiate | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 29.55 | 30.91 | 33.73 | 32.69 | 36.54 | 42.60 |
| Total beverages | 3.55 | 3.31 | 3.24 | 3.09 | $3 \cdot 22$ | 3.11 | n.a. | n.a. | 79 | 76 | 74 | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| miscellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned or bottled | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.42 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 13.20 | 13.64 | 14.15 | 15.95 | 18.09 | 26.03 |
| Soups, canned . - | 3.48 | 3.04 | 3.23 | 3.58 | 3.46 | 2.98 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 29 | $7 \cdot 12$ | 7769 | $8 \cdot 14$ | 8.79 | 10.35 | 14.06 |
| Soups, dehydrated and powdered . | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 13$ | 0.13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 42.91 | 47.90 | 45.98 | 50.11 | 57.05 | 70.96 |
| Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffec) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  | 8 | 9 | n.a. | 76.71 | 89.60 | 53.50 21.57 |  | 37.a. |
| Spreads and dressings . . . | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 18.32 | 20.26 | 20.91 | 21.57 | 26.04 | 37.66 |
| Pickics and sauces | 1.53 0.15 | 1.49 0.16 | 1.57 | 1.57 <br> 0.16 |  | 1.71 0.15 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 18.82 78 78.14 | 13.84 | 14.49 | 15.52 | 18.18 88.66 | 23.75 106.27 |
| Meat and yeast extracts .- | 0.15 0.44 | 0.16 0.47 | 0.15 0.38 | 0.16 0.42 | 0.17 0.41 | 0.15 0.37 | 18 | 17 16 | 16 15 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 14 | 78.14 11.87 | 79.31 13.62 | 81.94 18.04 | 79.52 18.55 | 88.66 23.48 | 106.27 33.70 |
| Table jelly, squares and crystals | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 11.87 | 13.62 | 18.04 | 18.55 | 23.48 | 33.70 |
| Ice-cream (served as part of a meal). mousse | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.98 | 1.41 | 1.24 | 1.53 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 14.74 | $15 \cdot 40$ | 15.77 | 14.62 | 16.50 | 20.03 |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified elsewhere | n.a. |  |  | 0.01 | 0.01 |  |  | n.a. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41.94 | 33.26 | 42.34 | 47.54 |
| Salt ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $\quad$. | 0.98 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 1.08 | 0.74 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | ii | 8 | 2.91 | 3.08 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 3.37 | 4.42 | 5.45 |
| Novel protein foods . . |  | - | 0.01 |  | 0.01 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 71.30 | 58.81 | 58.79 | 117.20 |
| Artificial sweeteners (expenditure only recorded) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous (expenditure only recorded) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^18]Table 13
Household consumption of individual foods (a): quarterly and annual national averages, 1975
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)


Table 13 (cont'd)
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)

|  |  | Consumption |  |  |  |  | Purchases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan/ March | April/ June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July/ } \\ & \text { Sept } \end{aligned}$ | Oct/ <br> Dec | Yearly average | Yearly a verage |
| egas | (00) | $4 \cdot 12$ | $4 \cdot 16$ | $4 \cdot 13$ | $4 \cdot 14$ | $4 \cdot 14$ | 3.97 |
| fats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter . |  | 5.63 | 5.80 | 5.53 | 5.56 | 5.63 | 5.63 |
| Margarine |  | 2.63 | 2.47 | 2.40 | 2.90 | $2 \cdot 60$ | $2 \cdot 60$ |
| Lard and compound cooking fat | (fl oz) | 1.92 0.62 | 1.95 0.59 | 1.81 0.67 | 2.20 0.66 | 1.97 0.64 | 1.97 0.64 |
| All other fats . . |  | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.24 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| Total fats | . - | 11.13 | 11.05 | 10.65 | 11.72 | 11.14 | 11.13 |
| sugar and preserves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar jellies and fruit curds |  | 10.08 1.33 | 10.09 1.22 | 12.23 1.18 | 12.75 1.06 | 11.29 1.20 | 11.29 |
| Jams, jellies and fruit curds Marmalade |  | 1.33 0.92 | 1.22 0.72 | 1.18 0.84 | 1.06 0.76 | 1.20 0.81 | 1.17 0.81 |
| Syrup, treacle |  | 0.35 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Honey . |  | 0.23 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 20$ | $0 \cdot 17$ | 0.17 |
| Total sugar and preserves |  | 12.91 | 12.33 | 14.60 | 15.05 | 13.72 | 13.69 |
| vegetables: <br> Old potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-August not prepacked |  | 40.31 | 23.69 | 0.18 | - | 16.05 | 15.04 |
| prepacked. |  | 8.27 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 0.04 | 一 | 3.90 | 3.90 |
| New potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-August not prepacked |  | 0.48 | 10.49 | 19.45 | - | 7.61 | 6.86 |
| prepacked. |  | - | 0.41 | $2 \cdot 19$ | - | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September-December not prepacked |  | - | $\cdots$ | 11.74 | 41.39 | 13.28 | 12.21 |
| prepacked. . |  | - | - | 2.44 | 7.22 | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| Total fresh potatoes |  | 49.07 | 41.87 | 36.04 | 48.61 | 43.90 | 41.08 |
| Cabbage, fresh |  | 4.45 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 4.43 | 4.26 | 4.62 | $3 \cdot 67$ |
| Brussels sprouts, fresh |  | $3 \cdot 10$ | 0.05 | 0.14 | 2.85 | 1.54 | 1.20 |
| Caulifowers, fresh |  | $2 \cdot 30$ | 2.59 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 2.43 | 2.37 | $2 \cdot 12$ |
| Leafy salads, fresh |  | 0.65 | 1.85 | 2.25 | 0.74 | 1.37 | 1.09 |
| Peas, fresh |  | 0.12 | 0.09 | 1.16 | 0.13 | 0.38 | 0.13 |
| Beans, fresh . vesith |  | 0.32 | 0.31 | 2.84 | 0.76 | 1.06 | 0.29 |
| Other fresh green vegetables |  | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 0.09 |
| Toral fresh green vegetables |  | 11.30 | 10.65 | 13.12 | 11.24 | 11.58 | 8.57 |
| Carrots, fresh |  | 3.31 | 1.76 | 2.19 | 3.58 | 2.71 | 2.45 |
| Turnips and swedes, fresh |  | 2.00 | 0.77 | 0.51 | 1.65 | 1.23 | 1.04 |
| Other root vegetables, fresh |  | 0.87 | 0.31 | 0.71 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 0.49 |
| Onions, shallots, leeks, fresh |  | 3.48 0.41 | 2.62 | 2.55 1.34 | 3.03 0.48 | 2.92 | 2.59 0.77 |
| Cucumbers, fresh |  | 0.41 | 1.12 | 1.34 | 0.48 | 0.84 | 0.77 |
| Mushrooms, fresh |  | 0.50 2.15 | 0.47 3.87 | 0.47 6.08 | 0.45 3.36 | 0.47 3.87 | 0.46 3.24 |
| Miscellancous fresh vegetables |  | 0.87 | 0.60 | 1.58 | 1.15 | 1.05 | 0.84 |
| Total other fresh vegetables |  | 13.59 | 11.50 | 15.44 | 14.59 | 13.78 | 11.87 |
| Tomatoes, canned or bottled |  | $1 \cdot 11$ | 1.06 | $0 \cdot 81$ | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Canned peas . |  | $2 \cdot 69$ | 3.00 | $2 \cdot 64$ | $2 \cdot 69$ | 2.76 | 2.76 |
| Canned beans ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | 3.48 | 3.90 | 3.63 | $4 \cdot 32$ | 3.83 | 3.83 |
| Canned vegetables, other than pulses, potatoes or tomatocs |  | 1.24 | 1.68 | 1.15 | 1.02 | 1.27 | 1.27 |
| Dried pulses, other than air-dried : |  | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.35 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| Air-dried vegetables . . . . . |  | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Vegetable juicesChips, excluding frozen : $\quad . \quad$ (floz) |  | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 11$ |
|  |  | 1.11 | $1 \cdot 21$ | 1.05 | 0.88 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Instant potato . |  | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Canned potato. |  | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| Crisps and other potato products not frozen |  | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| Other vegetable products |  | 0.23 | $0 \cdot 31$ | $0 \cdot 30$ | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Frozen beans : |  | 1.51 0.54 | 1.70 0.67 | 1.41 0.47 | 1.34 0.31 | 1.49 0.50 | 1.49 0.50 |
| Frozen chips and other frozen convenience |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.40 | 0.76 | 1.04 | 0.41 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products, not specified elsewhere |  | 0.46 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| Total processed vegetables |  | 14.01 | 16.39 | 14.53 | 13.95 | 14.72 | 14.72 |
| Total vegetables |  | 87.97 | 80.41 | 79.13 | 88.39 | 83.98 | 76.24 |

Table 13 (cont'd)
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)

|  | Consumption |  |  |  |  | Purchases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan/ March | April/ June | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Julyl } \\ & \text { Sept } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Oct} / \\ & \mathrm{Dec} \end{aligned}$ | Yearly average | Yearly average |
| Frime ${ }_{\text {Fresh }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oranges | 5.07 | 3.88 | 2.66 | 2.09 | 3.43 | 3.43 |
| Other citrus fruit | 1.90 | 1.81 | 0.79 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| Apples . . | 6.54 | $6 \cdot 13$ | 6.44 | 7.97 | 6.77 | 6.04 |
| Pears | 0.70 | 0.59 | 0.77 | 0.84 | 0.73 | 0.69 |
| Stone fruit | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.17 | 1.13 | 0.03 | 0.36 | 0.33 |
| Grapes. | 0.16 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.44 | 0.60 | 0.33 | 033 |
| Soft fruit, other than grapes | 0.09 | 0.30 3.10 | 1.89 3.13 | 0.09 | 0.59 2.87 | 0.29 2.87 |
| Rananas | 2.68 0.43 | $3 \cdot 10$ 1.10 | 3.13 0.47 | 2.57 0.04 | 2.87 0.51 | 2.87 0.16 |
| Other fresh fruit | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 17$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| Total fresh fruir | 17.71 | 17.37 | 18.84 | 16.11 | 17.51 | 16.06 |
| Canned peaches, pears and pineapples Other canned or bottled fruit | 1.35 | 1.85 | 1.95 | 1.82 | 1.74 | 1.74 |
|  | 1.93 | 2.03 | 2.19 | 1.87 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Dried fruit and dried fruit products | 0.81 | 0.61 | 0.84 | 1.69 | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| Frozen fruit and frozen fruit products | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Nuts and nut products . . - (f oz) | 0.21 1.05 | 0.22 1.51 | 0.21 1.63 | 0.48 1.11 | 0.28 1.33 | 0.28 1.33 |
| Fruit juices . . . . (fi oz) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal other fruit and fruit products | 5.40 | $6 \cdot 36$ | 6.95 | 7.02 | 6.43 | 6.40 |
| Total fruis | $23 \cdot 11$ | 23.73 | 25.79 | 23.13 | 23.94 | 22.46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White bread, large loaves, unsliced White bread, large loaves, sliced. | 5.93 17.38 | 6.03 18.19 | 5.68 18.77 | 6.33 18.21 | 5.99 18.14 | 5.99 18.12 |
| White bread, small loaves, unsliced | 17.38 2.34 | 18.19 2.38 | 12.27 | 2.28 | +2.32 | 2.32 |
| Whute bread, small loaves, sliced. | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.22 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 1.23 |
| Brown bread | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.78 | 2.51 | 2.61 | $2 \cdot 61$ |
| Whokwheat and wholemeal bread | 0.53 | 0.80 | 0.64 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| Other bread . . . | 2.61 | 2.72 | 2.82 | 2.61 | 2.69 | 2.69 |
| Toral bread | 32.72 | 33.98 | 34.19 | 33.79 | 33.67 | 33.65 |
| Flour | 5.75 | 4.380.98 | 5.120.90 | 5.371.25 | 5.161.12 | $5 \cdot 16$1.12 |
| Buns, scones and teacakes | 1.36 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caike and pastries | 3.12 | 3.210.34 | 2.98 | 3.150.17 | $3 \cdot 12$0.25 | 3.120.25 |
| Crispbread | 0.26 |  | 0.21 4.49 |  |  |  |
| Biscuits, other than chocolate biscuits | 4.100.95 | 0.90 | 4.49 0.91 | 4.571.02 | 4.40 0.95 | 0.25 4.40 |
| Chocolate biscuits . . |  |  | 0.37 |  | 0.50 | 0.95 0.50 |
| Oatmeal and oat products | 0.60 | 0.37 | 3.311.43 | 0.67 | 3.05 | 3.051.56 |
| Canned milk puddings | 2.93 | 3.08 1.48 |  | 1.730.37 | 1.560.25 |  |
| Other puddings . | 0.30 | 0.20 | 1.43 0.13 |  |  | 1.560.250.56 |
|  | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.56 |  |
| Cereal-based invalid foods (including | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | 0.020.06 | 0.08 | 0.010.08 | 0.010.080.24 |
| Infant cereal foods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frozen convenience cereal foods Cereal convenience foods, including canned. oot specified elsewhere | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.24 |  |
|  | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 1.95 | 1.950.32 |
| Other cereal foods . . . . | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.41 | $0 \cdot 32$ |  |
| Total cereals | 56.72 | 56.42 | 57.23 | 58.31 | 57.18 | 57.16 |
| mentages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.220.10 | $2 \cdot 13$ | 2.120.12 | 2.240.09 | 2.180.11 | $0 \cdot 11$ |
| Coffee, bean and ground |  | 0.11 |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee, instant . . | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.480.03 | 0.510.05 | 0.500.04 | 0.500.04 |
| Coffer, essences . . (fiox) |  | 0.04 |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate | 0.180.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.13 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.09 \\ & 0.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.16 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ | 0.140.16 |
| Branded food drinks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total beverages | $3 \cdot 26$ | 3.01 | 2.95 | $3 \cdot 23$ | $3 \cdot 11$ | $3 \cdot 11$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned or bottledSoups, cannedSoups, dehydrated and powdered | 0.40 3.80 | 0.46 2.44 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 2.35 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 3.31 \\ & 0.14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.42 \\ & 2.98 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.42 \\ & 2.98 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 0.15 | 0.11 |  |  |  |  |
| Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffer) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spreads and dressings Pickles and sauces Meat and yeast extracts Table jelly, squares and crystals laceream (served as part of a meal), mousse <br> (f oz) | 0.16 | 0.461.82 | 0.401.58 | 0.201.84 | 0.31 | 0.311.69 |
|  | 1.600.190.30 |  |  |  | 1.71 |  |
|  |  | 0.130.39 | 1.110.40 | 0.8170.37 | 0.150.37 | 0.150.37 |
|  | 0.30 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.98 | 1.83 | $2 \cdot 32$ | 1.00 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified ebewhere <br> Saht <br> Novel protein foods | 0.67 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.01 \\ & 0.66 \end{aligned}$ | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.74 | 0.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |

(a) See Appendix A, Table 12 for further details of the classification of foods.

Table 14
Household expenditure on individual foods (a): quarterly and annual national averages, 1975
(pence per person per week)

|  | Expenditure |  |  |  |  | Percentage of all households purchasing each type of food during Survey week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan/ March | April/ June | July/ Sept | $\mathrm{Ocl} /$ <br> Dec | Yearly average |  |
| milk and cream: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liquid milk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ful price | 25.78 | 28.94 0.01 | 31.01 | 36.04 | 30.44 | 97 |
| School | 0.002 | 0.02 |  | 0.04 | 0.02 | п.a. $\boldsymbol{n . a .}$ |
| Total liquid milk | 25-80 | 28.96 | 31.02 | 36.08 | $30 \cdot 47$ | 97 |
| Condensed milk | 0.86 | 1.04 | 1.47 | 1.32 | $1 \cdot 17$ | 19 |
| National | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |  |
| Branded | 0.45 | 0.41 | 0.56 | 0.50 | 0.48 | i |
| Instant milk | $0 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 35$ | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.42 | 3 |
| Yoghurt | 0.94 | 1.41 | 1.53 | 0.87 | $1 \cdot 19$ | 14 |
|  | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 4 |
| Cream | $1 \cdot 50$ | 1.72 | 1.95 | 1.59 | 1.69 | 21 |
| Total milk and cram | 30.24 | 34.26 | 37.30 | 41.18 | 35.75 | 97 |
|  | 9.13 | 9.49 |  |  |  |  |
| Processed | 0.80 | 0.96 | 9.64 0.95 | 9.49 1.04 | 9.44 0.94 | 70 15 |
| Total cheese | 9.93 | 10.45 | 10.59 | 10.53 | 10.38 | 74 |
| meat and meat products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carcase meat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef and veal Mutton and lamb | 32.98 12.09 | 29.36 13.17 | 32.34 14.27 | 35.37 | 32.51 | 68 |
| Pork . | 8.99 | 18.89 | 14.27 9.27 | 12.93 11.28 | 13.12 9.61 | 40 |
| Total carcase meat | 54.05 | 51.42 | 55.89 | 59.58 | 55.24 | 83 |
| Other meat and meat products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liver Offals, other than liver | 2.46 1.07 | 2.24 0.95 | 2.05 0.60 | 2.67 0.83 | 2.36 | 21 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked | 14.43 | 15.19 | 2.65 15.54 | 0.83 17.16 | 0.86 15.58 | 10 |
| Bacon and ham, cooked, including canned . | 4.86 | 5.35 | 6.26 | 5.27 | 15.58 5.44 | 69 |
| Cooked poultry, including canned |  |  | 626 | 5.27 | 5.44 | 39 |
|  | 0.78 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 4 |
| Corned meat | 1.98 | $2 \cdot 38$ | 2.85 | $2 \cdot 67$ | 2.47 | 20 |
| Other cooked meat, not purchased in cans. | $2 \cdot 18$ | 3.05 | 3.05 | $2 \cdot 28$ | $2 \cdot 64$ | 26 |
| Other canned meat and canned meat products | 3.55 |  |  |  |  | 28 |
|  | 3.55 | 3.59 | 3.82 | 3.89 | 3.71 | 28 |
| Broiler chicken, uncooked, including frozen | 6.09 | 8.39 | $8 \cdot 19$ | 8.48 | 7.79 | 24 |
| Other poultry, uncooked, including frozen | 3.74 | 2.99 | 3.57 | $4 \cdot 54$ | 3.71 |  |
| Rabbit and other meat . | $0 \cdot 21$ | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.23 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 6 |
| Sausages, uncooked, beef | $3 \cdot 64$ | 3.75 | $3 \cdot 88$ | 4.53 | 3.95 | 33 |
|  | $2 \cdot 60$ | 2.91 | 2.86 | 3.49 | 2.97 | 26 |
| Meat pies and sausage rolls, ready-to-eat . | 1.74 | 2.05 | 1.76 | 1.69 | 1.81 | 18 |
| Frozen convenience meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| or frozen convenience meat products | 2.33 | $2 \cdot 34$ | 2.79 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 2.52 | 15 |
| Other meat products. . | 5.67 | $5 \cdot 82$ | $6 \cdot 27$ | 6.26 | 6.01 | 44 |
| Total other meat and meat products | 57.31 | 61.76 | 64.33 | 67.45 | 62.71 | 96 |
| Total meat and meat products | 111.36 | 113.18 | 120.22 | 127.03 | 117.95 | 96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White, filleted, fresh White, unfilled, fresh | 2.21 | 2.05 | 2.07 1.72 | 2.83 1.55 | 2.30 1.88 | 13 |
| White, uncooked, frozenHerrings, filleted, fresh | 1.12 | 1.63 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.34 | 7 |
|  | 0.01 |  | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 |  |
| Herrings, unfilleted, fresh . | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.08 | i |
| Fat, fresh, other than herrings | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 2 |
| White, processed . | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.99 | 0.76 | 5 |
| Fat, processed, filleted | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 3 |
| Fat, processed, unfilleted | 0.18 | 0.13 | $0 \cdot 19$ | $0 \cdot 30$ | 0.20 | 2 |
| Shellfish | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 2 |
| Cooked fish. | $2 \cdot 30$ | 2.51 | 290 | 2.86 | 2.64 | 17 |
| Canned salmon - | 1.47 | 2.02 | 1.97 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 10 |
| Other canned or bottled fish | 1.01 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 1.34 | 1.01 | $1 \cdot 12$ | 13 |
| Fish products, not frozen. | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.55 | 0.59 | $0 \cdot 60$ | 9 |
| Frozen convenience fish products | 1.92 | 2.09 | 1.98 | 1.92 | 1.98 | 16 |
| Toral fish . T. | 15.25 | 15.87 | 15.81 | 15.95 | 15.72 | 69 |

Table 14 (cont'd)
(pence per person per week)


Table 14 (cont'd)
(pence per person per week)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Expenditure} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Percentage of all houscholds purchasing each type of food during Survey week} \\
\hline \& Jan/ March \& April/ June \& July! Sept \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Oct/ } \\
\& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Yearly average \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
vegetables: (conr'd) \\
Frozen chips and other frozen convenience potato products \\
All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products not specificd elsewhere
\end{tabular} \& 0.38
0.70 \& 0.67
1.16 \& 1.00
1.25 \& 0.54
0.81 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.65 \\
\& 0.98
\end{aligned}
\] \& 6
9 \\
\hline Total processed vegetables . \& 15.53 \& 18.34 \& 17.85 \& 17.56 \& 17.32 \& 83 \\
\hline Total vegetables . . \& 39.44 \& 53.34 \& 52.47 \& 51.29 \& 49.14 \& 95 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FRUIT: \\
Fresh \\
Oranges \\
Other citrus fruit \\
Apples \\
Pears \\
Stone fruit \\
Grapes \\
Soft fruit, other than grapes \\
Bananas \\
Rhubarb \\
Other fresh fruit
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.21 \\
1.41 \\
5.08 \\
0.56 \\
0.17 \\
0.28 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2.83
1.30
6.00
0.56
0.35
0.30
0.40
2.487
0.19
0.40 \& 2.15
0.79
5.35
0.76
1.49
0.64
1.63
2 \& 1.70
1.50
5.09
0.70
0.07
0.73
0.01
0.01
2.34
0.01
0.42 \& 2.47
1.25
5.38
0.65
0.52
0.49
0.51
0.62
0.62 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
31 \\
17 \\
53 \\
9 \\
5 \\
6 \\
6 \\
3 \\
35 \\
2 \\
3
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total fresh fruil \& 13.25 \& 15.19 \& 16.77 \& 12.57 \& 14.45 \& 73 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Canned peaches, pears and pineapples \\
Other canned or bottled fruit . \\
Dried fruit and dried fruit producets \\
Frozen fruit and frozen fruit products \\
Nuts and nut products Fruit juices
\end{tabular} \& 1.54
2.23
1.47
0.11
0.63
0.98 \& 2.06
2.43
1.13
0.30
0.61
1.41 \& 2.20
2.68
1.44
0.25
0.60
1.48 \& 2.12
2.38
2.75
0.11
1.47
1.20 \& 1.98
2.43
1.70
0.19
0.83
1.27 \& 23
26
15
1
9
12 \\
\hline Total other fruit and frult products \& 6.95 \& 7.93 \& 8.65 \& 10.03 \& 8.39 \& 55 \\
\hline Total frult . \& \(20 \cdot 20\) \& \(23 \cdot 12\) \& 25.42 \& 22.60 \& 22.84 \& 83 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CEREALS: \\
White bread, large loaves, unsliced \\
White bread, large loaves, sliced \\
White bread, small loaves, unsliced \\
White bread, small loaves, sliced \\
Brown bread \\
Wholewheat and wholemeal bread. \\
Other bread
\end{tabular} \& 3.28
9.14
1.72
1.02
1.83
0.34
3.35 \& 3.57
10.21
1.86
1.05
1.94
0.57
3.76 \& 3.71
10.57
1.81
1.02
2.14
0.52
3.75 \& 3.81
10.19
1.84
0.88
1.96
0.59
3.76 \& 3.59
10.03
1.81
0.99
1.97
0.51
3.66 \& 28
55
23
14
28
7
37 \\
\hline Toral bread \& \(20 \cdot 70\) \& 22.96 \& 23.53 \& 23.03 \& 22.56 \& 97 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Flour \\
Buns, scones and teacakes \\
Cakes and pastries \\
Crispbread \\
Biscuits, other than chocolate biscuits \\
Chocolate biscuits \\
Oatmeal and oat products \\
Breakfast cereals \\
Canned milk puddings \\
Other puddings \\
Rice \\
Cereal-based invalid foods \\
(including "slimming" foods). \\
Infant cereal foods \\
Frozen convenience cereal foods . \\
Cereal convenience foods, including canned, not specified else where \\
Other cereal foods
\end{tabular} \& 2.32
2.14
7.16
0.45
6.79
2.98
0.59
4.43
1.06
0.51
0.62

0.04
0.24
0.40 \& 1.81
1.65
7.96
0.62
7.53
2.96
0.37
4.98
1.06
0.35
0.60

0.05
0.05
0.25 \& 2.15
1.55
7.41
0.39
7.69
3.69
0.40
5.56
1.06
0.27
0.68

0.08
0.20
0.76 \& 2.16
2.07
8.41
0.34
8.36
8.36
3.30
0.65
4.81
1.31
0.77
0.67

0.01
0.26
0.55 \& 2.11
1.85
7.74
0.45
7.59
3.08
0.50
4.95
1.12
0.48
0.64

0.05
0.24
0.61 \& 28
25
51
9
66
29
7
42
18
6
7 <br>
\hline Total cercals . . . \& 53.48 \& 57.39 \& 58.24 \& 60.31 \& 57.37 \& 98 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 14 (cont'd)
(pence per person per week)

|  | Expenditure |  |  |  |  | Percentage of all households purchasing each type of food during Survey week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan/ March | April/ June | July/ Sept | $\mathrm{OCl}$ Dec | Yearly average |  |
| Hevenges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea | 5.76 | 5.85 | 5.90 | 6.48 | 6.00 | 60 |
| Coffice, bean and ground | 0.46 | 0.53 3.96 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 0.49 | 3 |
| Coffee, instant | 4.34 | 3.96 | 4.04 | 4.41 | $4 \cdot 19$ | 26 |
| Coffer, essences | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 1 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate | 0.40 | 0.32 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 0.44 | 0.35 | 4 |
| Branded food drinks : | 0.45 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.53 | 0.41 | 3 |
| Total bererages | 11.54 | 11.12 | 11.19 | 12.42 | 11.57 | 70 |
| vascellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned or bottled | 0.58 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 3 |
| Soups, canned. | $3 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 15$ | $2 \cdot 16$ | 3.04 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 29 |
| Soups, dehydrated and powdered | 0.62 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 8 |
| Accelerated frceze-dried foods (excluding coffee) |  |  |  | - | - |  |
| Spreads and dressings . | 0.37 | 1.09 | 0.96 | 0.47 | 0.72 | 9 |
| Pickles and sauces | $2 \cdot 18$ 1.16 | 2.60 0.89 | 2.50 0.80 | 2.80 1.23 | 2.52 | 28 |
| Meat and yeast extracts <br> Table jelly, squares and | $1 \cdot 16$ | 0.89 | 0.80 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 14 |
| crystals . | 0.57 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 0.77 | 14 |
| loc-cream (served as part of a meal), mousse | $1 \cdot 15$ | $2 \cdot 34$ | 2.94 | 1.22 | 1.91 | 15 |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified elsewhere | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |  |  |
| Salt . | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 8 |
| Artificial sweeteners (expenditure only) | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous (expenditure ooly) | 1.85 | 1.66 | 1.77 | 2.28 | 1.89 | 29 |
| Novel protein foods . | ... | 0.01 |  | 0.01 | 0.01 |  |
| Total miscellaneous | 11.91 | $13 \cdot 12$ | 13.58 | 13.59 | 13.05 | 73 |
| Total expenditure | £3. 46 | £3.75 | £3.88 | £4.01 | £3.77 | 100 |

(a) See Appendix A, Table 12 for further details of the classification of foods.
(b) There foods were not available during certain months; the proportion of bouseholds purchasing such foods to each quarter is given in Table 16 below.

Table 15
Household food prices (a): quarterly and annual national averages, individual foods (b), 1975


Table 15 (cont'd)


Table 15 (cont'd)

|  | Average prices paid in 1975 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan/ <br> March | April/ <br> June | July/ Sept | Oct/ <br> Dec | Yearly average |
| cereals: (cont'd) <br> Cereal convenience foods, including canned, not specified elsewhere Other cereal foods | 22.22 20.68 | 26.18 22.54 | 25.57 20.89 | 24.30 21.41 | 24.53 21.33 |
| beverages: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.53 73.79 | 43.87 | 44.62 | 46.27 75.50 | 43.98 76.44 |
| Coffee, bean and ground | 73.79 134.81 | 77.12 135.02 | 78.78 134.98 | 75.50 138.73 | 76.44 135.82 |
| Coffee, essences' | $\begin{array}{r}51.73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64.04 | 62.87 | 62.54 | 59.31 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate | 35.25 | 40.02 | 43.17 | 42.85 | 39.66 |
| Branded food drinks. . | 37.53 | $42 \cdot 37$ | 47.04 | 45.97 | $42 \cdot 60$ |
| mascellaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned or bottled | 22.87 | 26.97 | 27.11 | 27.33 | 26.03 |
| Soups, canned . . | 13.19 | $14 \cdot 13$ | 14.71 | 14.67 | 14.06 |
| Soups, dehydrated and powdered | 64.52 | 67.57 | 78.96 | 75.63 | 70.96 |
| Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffec) | ${ }_{36.61}^{\text {n.a }}$ | 77.8. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spreads and dressings | 36.61 22.02 | 37.55 23.06 | 37.96 25.60 | 38.25 24.46 | 37.66 23.75 |
| Meat and yeast extracts | 97.27 | 106.29 | 113.05 | 121.99 | 106.27 |
| Table jelly, squares and crystals | 30.74 | 33.45 | 35.09 | 35.10 | 33.70 |
| Ice-cream (served as part of a meal), mousse. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18.77 | 20.64 | 20.31 | 19.55 | 20.03 |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salsewhere . . | 45.09 5.05 | 44.24 5.43 | 57.67 5.30 | 50.40 6.02 | 47.54 5.45 |
| Novel protein foods | 122.67 | $113 \cdot 14$ | 120.00 | 117.71 | 117.20 |

(a) Pence per lb , except per pint of milk, yoghurt, cream, vegetable and salad oils, vegetable juices, fruit juices. coffee essences; per equivalent pint of condensed, dried and instant milk; per one-tenth gallon of ice-cream; per egg
(b) See Appendix A, Table 12 for further details of the classification of foods.

Table 16
Percentages of all households purchasing seasonal types of food during Survey week, 1975

|  | Jan/ March | April/ June | July/ <br> Sept | Oct/ Dec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FISH: |  |  |  |  |
| White, fresh, filleted | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| White, fresh, unfilleted. | 13 | 11 | 10 |  |
| Herrings, fresh, filleted . . |  |  |  | . |
| Herrings, fresh, unfilleted . |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fat, fresh, other than herrings | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| White, processed | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Fat, processed, filleted | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Fat, processed, unfilleted | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Shell . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| EGGS | 80 | 81 | 78 | 80 |
| VEGETABLES: Old potatoes |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| January-August, not prepacked | 44 | 36 | $1(a)$ | - |
| January-August, prepacked | 17 | 15 | ...(a) | - |
| New potatoes |  |  |  |  |
| January-August, not prepacked | 3 | 40 | 68(a) | 二 |
| Potatoes A |  |  |  |  |
| September-December, not prepacked September-December, prepacked. | - | - | 63(b) | 57 |
|  | - | - | 16(b) | 16 |
| Cabbages, fresh | 34 | 42 | 29 | 29 |
| Brussels sprouts, fresh | 26 |  | 2 | 29 |
| Cauliflowers, fresh | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| Leafy salads, fresh | 30 | 48 | 39 | 21 |
| Peas, fresh . . | - |  | 4 | - |
| Beans, fresh . |  | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| Other fresh green vegetables | 2 | 2 | , | 1 |
| Carrots, fresh | 40 | 26 | 24 | 38 |
| Turnips and swedes, fresh | 18 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Other root vegetables, fresh | 12 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| Onions, shallots, leeks, fresh | 38 | 40 | 36 | 37 |
| Cucumbers, fresh . | 15 | 32 | 28 | 13 |
| Mushrooms, fresh | 20 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Tomatoes, fresh | 44 | 67 | 64 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous fresh vegetables | 12 | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| FRUTT: |  |  |  |  |
| Oranges, fresh . | 40 | 35 | 27 | 21 |
| Other citrus fruit, fresh . | 21 | 18 | 10 | 19 |
| Apples, fresh . | 53 | 56 | 48 | 54 |
| Pears, fresh . . | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| Stone fruit, fresh | 1 | 3 | 16 |  |
| Grapes, fresh | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| Soft fruit, fresh, other than grapes Bananas, fresh | 3 | 3 38 | 11 38 | 31 |
| Rhubarb, fresh | 4 | 4 | 1 |  |
| Other fresh fruit | ... | 1 | 9 | 3 |

(a) Percentage of households purchasing during Survey week, July-August.
(b) Percentage of households purchasing during Survey week, September.

Tables relating to geographical differences in average consumption, expenditure or prices



Table 18
Geographical variations (a) in household consumption of the main food groups, 1970-1975
(Expressed as percentage deviations from the national average)


Table 18 (cont'd)
(Expressed as percentage deviations from the national average)


Table 18 (cont'd)
(Expressed as percentage deviations from the national average)

| More than 5 per cent above the national average for the six-year period 1970-1975 |  | Between 95 and 105 per cent of the national average for the six-year period 1970-1975 | More than 5 per cent below the national average for the six-year period 1970-1975 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOUTH WEST |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh green |  | Liquid milk | "Other" meat | $-6$ |
| vegetables | +23 | Beef and veal | Bread | $-7$ |
| Pork | +19 | Eggs | Mutton and lamb | - 7 |
| Flour | +19 | Cooking fat | Bacon and ham, |  |
| Coffee | +13 | "Other" fats | uncooked | -11 |
| "Other" fruit | +11 | Sugar | Margarine | -14 |
| Butter | +9 | Preserves | Fish | -14 |
| Cakes and biscuits | +9 | Potatoes |  |  |
| Cheese | +9 | "Other" fresh vegetables |  |  |
| Poultry, uncooked | +9 | Processed vegetables (including frozen) |  |  |
|  |  | Fresh fruit |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" cereals |  |  |
|  |  | Tea |  |  |
| SOUTH EAST/ EAST ANGLIA |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh green |  | Liquid milk | Cakes and biscuits | - 6 |
| vegetables | $+21$ | Beef and veal | "Other" meat | -8 |
| "Other" fats | +19 | Fish | Cooking fat | -11 |
| Fresh fruit | +19 | Eggs | Bacon and ham, |  |
| Mutton and lamb | +19 | Butter | uncooked | -11 |
| "Other" fruit | +17 | Sugar | Bread | -12 |
| Pork | $+17$ | Preserves | Potatoes | -12 |
| Poultry, uncooked | $+17$ | Processed vegetables | Margarine | -21 |
| Coffee | $+11$ | (including frozen) |  |  |
| Cheese | $+9$ | Flour |  |  |
| "Other" fresh |  | "Other' cereals |  |  |
| vegetables | $+8$ | Tea |  |  |
| TYPE OF AREA |  |  |  |  |
| LONDON CONURBATION |  |  |  |  |
| Mutton and lamb | $+47$ | Liquid milk | Preserves |  |
| "Other" fats | +39 | Eggs | "Other" meat | - 7 |
| Poultry, uncooked | +30 | Potatoes | Cakes and biscuits | -8 |
| Fresh fruit | +30 | Processed vegetables | Bacon and ham, |  |
| Pork | $+25$ | "(including frozen) | uncooked | -10 |
| Fresh green |  | "Other" cercals | Sugar | -10 |
| vegetables | +19 | Tea | Bread | -10 |
| "Other" fruit | +19 |  | Flour | -15 |
| "Other" fresh |  |  | Cooking fat | -19 |
| vegetables | +12 |  | Margarine | -33 |
| Coffee | +11 |  |  |  |
| Beef and veal | +9 |  |  |  |
| Cheese | +8 |  |  |  |
| Butter | +7 |  |  |  |
| Fish | + 7 |  |  |  |
| PROVINCIAL CONURBATIONS |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarine | +13 | Liquid milk | Pork | $-9$ |
| Bread | +12 | Beef and veal | Cheese | -11 |
| "Other" meat | +8 | Mutton and lamb | "Other" fats | -11 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked |  | Poultry, uncooked | Coffee | -11 |
|  |  | Eggs | Fresh fruit | -12 |
| Potatoes | + 7 | Butter | "Other" fruit | -17 |
| Tea | $+7$ | Cooking fat | Flour | -17 |
| Fish | + 6 | Sugar | Fresh green vegetabl | -21 |
| Processed vegetables (including frozen) |  | Preserves |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" fresh vegetables Cakes and biscuits "Other" cereals |  |  |

Table 18 (cont'd)
(Expressed as percentage deviations from the national average)

| More than 5 per $c$ above the national av for the six-year per 1970-1975 | cent erage iod | Between 95 and 105 per cent of the national average for the six-year period 1970-1975 | ```More than 5 per cent below the national average for the six-year period 1970-1975``` |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| URBAN AREAS <br> (LARGER TOWNS) |  |  |  |  |
| Processed vegetables (including frozen) +8 <br> Cakes and biscuits +6 |  | Liquid milk | Pork | - 6 |
|  |  | Cheese | Coffee | - 6 |
|  |  | Beef and veal | Fresh fruit | - 6 |
| Cakes and biscuits +6 |  | Bacon and ham, uncooked | Mutton and lamb | $-8$ |
|  |  | Poultry, uncooked |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" meat |  |  |
|  |  | Eggs |  |  |
|  |  | Butter |  |  |
|  |  | Margarine |  |  |
|  |  | Cooking fat |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" fats |  |  |
|  |  | Sugar |  |  |
|  |  | Preserves |  |  |
|  |  | Potatoes |  |  |
|  |  | Fresh green vegetables "Other" fresh vegetable |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" fruit |  |  |
|  |  | Bread |  |  |
|  |  | Flour |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" cereals Tea |  |  |
| URBAN AREAS (SMALLER TOWNS) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Liquid milk }}$ | "Ooultry, uncooked | -6 -7 |
|  |  | Beef and veal | Bacon and ham, |  |
|  |  | "Pork | uncooked | $-7$ |
|  |  | "Other" meat |  |  |
|  |  | Fish Eggs |  |  |
|  |  | Butter |  |  |
|  |  | Margarine |  |  |
|  |  | Cooking fat |  |  |
|  |  | Sugar |  |  |
|  |  | Preserves |  |  |
|  |  | Potatoes |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" fresh vegetables |  |  |
|  |  | Processed vegetables (including frozen) |  |  |
|  |  | Fresh fruit |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" fruit |  |  |
|  |  | Bread |  |  |
|  |  | Flour |  |  |
|  |  | Cakes and biscuits |  |  |
|  |  | "Other" cereals |  |  |
|  |  | Tea Coffee |  |  |
| RURAL AREAS |  |  |  |  |
| Flour | +24 | Liquid milk | Potatoes | - 6 |
| Margarine | +14 | Beef and veal | Poultry, uncooked | $-7$ |
| Fresh green |  | Pork | "Other" meat | $-8$ |
| vegetables | $+12$ | Eggs | Fish | -8 |
| Coffee | $+10$ | Butter | Mutton and lamb | -10 |
| Cheese | $+10$ | "Other" fresh vegetables | "Other" fats | -10 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked | +9 | Fresh fruit <br> Bread | Processed vegetables (including frozen) | -13 |
| Preserves | +9 | Cakes and biscuits |  |  |
| Sugar | +8 | "Other" cereals |  |  |
| "Other" fruit | $+7$ | Tea |  |  |
| Cooking fat | + 6 |  |  |  |

(a) The percentage deviations are affected by sampling fluctuations, but many of the diyergencies frol the national average are well established.

Table 19 (cont'd)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { house- } \\ \text { holds } \end{gathered}$ | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Type of area |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wales | Scotland | North | Yorkshire \& Humberside | North West | East <br> Mid- <br> lands | West Midlands | South West | South East(b)/ East Anglia | Conurbations |  | Other urban areas |  | Rural areas |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | London | Provincial | Larger towns | Smaller towns |  |
| MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS: (COM'd ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corned meat | 0.56 0.59 | 0.80 0.48 | 0.83 0.99 | 0.78 0.78 | 0.45 0.67 | 0.48 0.62 | 0.55 0.52 | 0.58 0.60 | 0.49 0.53 | 0.46 0.44 | 0.49 0.47 | 0.68 0.75 | 0.61 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.43 0.49 |
| Other canned meat and canned meat products | 1.65 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 1.53 | 2.58 | $2 \cdot 12$ | 1.98 | 1.78 | 1.58 | 1.82 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 1.04 | 2.13 | 1.81 | 1.54 | 1.48 |
| \#roiler chicken, uncooked, tnclading frozen. | 3.76 | 3.51 | 2.75 | $3 \cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | 3.88 | 2.83 | 3.93 | $4 \cdot 13$ | $4 \cdot 39$ | 4.96 | 3.59 | 3.59 | $3 \cdot 49$ | 3.64 |
| Other poultry, uncookod, including frozen , | 1.79 | $2 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 15$ | 1.17 | 1.92 | 1.80 | 1.06 | 1.51 | 2-14 | 2.18 | 2.86 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.74 | 1.69 |
| Rabbil and other ment . . | $0-09$ |  | 0.01 | 0.16 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 13$ | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.10 |
| Sausages, uncooked, pork | 1.77 | 1.55 | 0.78 | 1.22 | 2.00 | 1.39 | 1.97 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 1.49 | 1.98 | 2.03 | 1.53 | 1.72 | 1.79 | 1.84 |
| Sausages, uncooked, boef | 1.45 | 1.29 | 3.68 | 2.32 | 1.31 | 1.08 | 0.72 | 0.68 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.91 | 1.26 | 1.51 | 1.43 |
| Meat ples and sausage rolls, ready-to-eat | 0.75 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.98 | 1.38 | 0.43 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 0.94 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.52 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| Frozen convenience meats or trozen con- veniesce mitat prodacts, | 0.89 | 1.22 | 0.50 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 1.03 | 1.21 | 0.99 | 0.77 | 0.90 | 0.76 |
| Other meat products : | $2 \cdot 21$ | $2 \cdot 11$ | 4.14 | 3.64 | 1.75 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 1.44 | 1.65 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 2.06 | 2.99 | 2.05 | 2.11 | 1.92 |
| Total other meat and meat products | 21.82 | 22.31 | 22.22 | 24.43 | 22.69 | 21.99 | 19.36 | 22.10 | 21-25 | 21.42 | $23 \cdot 16$ | 23.91 | 21.09 | 20.99 | 20.81 |
| Total meat and meat products | 37-12 | 38.39 | 35.33 | 38.97 | 38.39 | 40.08 | 31.21 | 38.57 | 35-26 | 37.15 | 41.88 | 40.68 | 34.64 | 34.53 | 36.39 |
| Hush: White, silleted, frech |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whits, unfilleted, freah | 0.62 | 0.24 | 0.79 | 1.50 | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.78 | 0.59 | 0.63 0.59 | 0.49 |
| Whits, uncooked, frozen | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 0.20 | $0 \cdot 27$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.34 |
| Herrings, filleted, tresh. | 0.01 | - | 0.02 | 0 | 0.01 | - | 03 | 001 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 |  |  |
| Herrings, unfilleted, fresh | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | - |  | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Fat, fresh, other than herrings | $0 \cdot 13$ | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.28 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.19 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.14 | 0.13 |
| White, processed , | 0.22 | 0.27 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 0.23 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.41 | $0 \cdot 17$ | 0.22 | 0.17 | $0 \cdot 17$ |
| Fat, processed, filleted, | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.11 | 0.10 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.07 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.07 |
| Fat, processed, unfilleted | 0.09 0.09 | 0.05 0.02 | 0.05 0.03 | 0.12 0.10 | 0.06 0.06 | 0.12 0.11 | 0.05 0.08 | 0.05 0.04 | 0.06 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.18 0.22 | 0.08 0.05 | 0.07 0.08 | 0.07 0.05 | 0.07 0.06 |
| Cooked ish ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.30 | 1.25 | 1.44 | 0.54 | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.90 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.52 |
| Canned salmon | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.21 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.44 | $0 \cdot 20$ | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.24 |
| Other canned or bottled fish | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.41 |
| Fish products, not frozen | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.10 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.28 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 13$ |
| Frozen coovenience tish products | 0.67 | 0.67 | $0 \cdot 42$ | 0.73 | 0.79 | $0 \cdot 61$ | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 0.69 |
| Total fish | 4.46 | 3.97 | 3.99 | 5.50 | $5 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 20$ | 3.94 | $4 \cdot 43$ | 3.70 | $4 \cdot 58$ | 4.93 | 5.02 | $4 \cdot 36$ | $4 \cdot 27$ | 3.98 |
| EOGS (Eggs purchased) | 4.14 3.97 | 3.51 3.46 | 4.41 4.27 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.89 \\ 4.66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.24 \\ & 4.06 \end{aligned}$ | 3.81 3.76 | 4.11 3.56 | 3.91 3.75 | 4.11 3.77 | 4.18 4.07 | 4.18 4.18 | $4 \cdot 33$ 4.30 | 4.01 3.95 | 4.00 3.93 | 4.20 3.65 |

Main tables
Table 19 (cont'd)
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)

|  |  | All housoholds | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Type of area |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wales | Scotland | North | Yorkahire a berside Hum- | North West | East Midlands | West Midlands | South West | South <br> East(b)/ <br> East | Conurbations |  | Other urban areas |  | Rural areas |
|  |  | London |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Provincial | Larger towns | Smalier towns |  |
| FATS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Matter |  | 5.63 2.60 | 6.36 2.50 | 5.14 2.72 | 5.42 3.50 | 5.21 3.18 | 5.60 2.84 | 5.15 2.87 | 5.79 2.83 | 6.26 2.77 | 5.78 1.95 | 5.92 1.54 | 5.53 2.83 | 5.51 2.69 | 5.66 2.74 | 5.67 2.76 |
| Lard and compound cooking fat |  | 1.97 | 2.45 | 1.20 | 2.06 | 2.92 | 1.49 | $2 \cdot 32$ | 2.25 | 2.02 | 1.84 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.06 |
| Vegetable and salad oils . | (f oz) | 0.64 | 0.72 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.19 | 0.76 | $0 \cdot 44$ | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.78 | 1.00 | 0.66 | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.46 |
| All other fats. . |  | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.36 | 0.57 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0-47 | 0.32 | 0.27 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.34 |
| Total fats |  | 11.14 | 12.17 | 10.00 | 12.06 | 11.75 | 10.93 | 11.00 | 11.78 | 12.03 | 10.67 | 10.49 | $11 \cdot 17$ | 11.13 | 11.36 | 11.30 |
| SUGAR AND PRESERVES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar - jellies and iruit ciurds |  | 11.29 1.20 | 12.77 0.98 | 10.72 1.57 | 12.12 1.44 |  | 11.01 1.19 | 10.93 1.27 | 11.98 1.18 | 11.60 1.10 |  |  |  |  | 10.93 1.05 |  |
| Jams, jellies and fruit curds | - | 1.20 0.81 | 12.78 0.82 | 1.57 0.71 | 1.44 1.21 | 12.38 0.84 | 1.19 0.81 | 10.27 0.74 | 1.18 0.63 | 1.10 0.96 | 1.04 0.83 | 0.92 0.72 | 1.27 0.85 | 1.27 0.78 | 10.05 0.89 | 1.32 0.82 |
| Marmalade. |  | 0.25 | 0.27 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 0.26 | 0.48 | 0.16 | $0 \cdot 20$ | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Honey ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | 0.17 | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.12 | 0.21 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.19 |
| Total sugar and preserves | . | 13.72 | 14.90 | 13.42 | 15.35 | 15.36 | 13.38 | 13.29 | 14.18 | 14.11 | 12.92 | 12.14 | 14.27 | 14.01 | 13.30 | 14.09 |
| vegetables:Old potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-August |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| not prepacked prepacked |  | 16.05 3.90 | 17.25 8.45 | 14.41 4.64 | 18.96 3.45 | 14.93 3.99 | 19.02 2.85 | 16.06 3.39 | 15.36 3.38 | 13.45 5.47 | 15.88 3.48 | 16.42 3.98 | 16.95 4.77 | 15.64 4.04 | 14.72 3.97 | 16.69 2.94 |
| New potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-August not prepacked |  | 7.61 | 8.78 | 8.24 | 8.62 | 7.74 | 7.63 | 7.07 | 7.09 | 6.85 | 7.34 | 8.46 | 8.20 | $8 \cdot 14$ | 6.59 |  |
| prcpacked. |  | 0.65 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 1.58 | $0 \cdot 27$ | 0.14 | 0.15 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 1.09 | 1.76 | 0.52 | 0.84 | 1.01 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 0.92 | 0.46 |
| Potatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seplember-December not prepacked |  | 13.28 | 19.93 | 12.31 | 15.31 | 16.28 | 14.50 | 12.35 | 9.93 | 11.93 | $12 \cdot 62$ | 14.29 | 13.21 | 14.11 | $12 \cdot 13$ | 12.64 |
| prepacked . |  | 2.42 | 1.56 | 4.53 | 1.86 | 2.30 | 1.46 | 2.43 | 2.71 | 2.75 | 2.50 | 1.84 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 1.70 | 3.09 | $2 \cdot 38$ |
| Total fresh potatoes |  | 43.90 | 56.15 | 45.71 | 48.46 | +5.39 | 45.61 | 41.43 | 39.55 | 42.22 | 42.34 | 45.82 | 47.52 | 43.92 | 41.43 | 41.76 |
| Cabbages, fresh |  | 4.62 | 3.51 | 2.92 | 4.57 | 4.50 | 3.17 | 4.14 | $4 \cdot 62$ | 5.60 | 5.71 | 6.39 | 3.99 | $4 \cdot 44$ | $4 \cdot 30$ | 4.57 |
| Brussels sprouts, fresh . |  | 1.54 | 1.15 | 0.78 | 1.34 | 1.97 | 1.26 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 1.96 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.45 | $1 \cdot 24$ | 1.43 | 1.69 | 1.83 |
| Caulifower, fresh . |  | 2.37 | 2.89 | 1.32 | 2.44 | 3.00 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3.02 | 2.41 | 2.55 | 2.34 | 2.03 | 2.25 | $2 \cdot 49$ | 2.34 | 2.57 |
| Leafy salads, fresh |  | 1.37 | 1.26 | 0.73 | 1.04 | 1.36 | 1.53 | 1.43 | 1.36 | 1.49 | 1.56 | 1.68 | 1.23 | 1.32 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| Peas, fresh . |  | 0.38 | 0.37 0.95 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.70 | 0.33 | $0 \cdot 64$ | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.20 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.41 | 0.56 |
| Beans, fresh ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 1.06 0.25 | 0.95 | 0.15 0.03 | 0.49 0.07 | 0.54 | 0.44 0.09 | 0.96 | 1.13 0.19 | 2.23 0.32 | 1.57 0.49 | 0.75 0.32 | 0.33 0.10 | 1.06 | 1.16 | 1.76 0.38 |
| Other fresh green vegetables |  | 0.25 | - | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.38 |
| Total fresh green vegetables |  | 11.58 | 10.13 | 5.96 | 10.10 | 12.26 | 9.12 | 12.50 | 11.97 | 14.24 | 13.63 | 12.96 | 9.34 | 11.29 | 11.47 | 13.05 |

Table 19 （cont＇d）
（oz per person per week，except where otherwise stated）

|  |  | №̛N89～영 तー⿱一兀口 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \dot{m} \end{aligned}$ | Noys कता |  <br>  | $\frac{\infty}{6}$ | $\xrightarrow{\circ}$ | $\frac{18}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DembN } \\ & \text { mion } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 硅 |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{w} \\ & \dot{m} \end{aligned}$ | åon | Mベosg immminn <br>  | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \underset{y}{2} \end{aligned}$ | \% | mingin <br> ベーம் ○ |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  | $\underset{6}{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \mathbf{S} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\dot{\infty}}{\stackrel{N}{\dot{\prime}}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yqun } \\ & \text { mios } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  ベ－omóomí | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{6}}{\stackrel{6}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { achm } \\ & \text { omin } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | a | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  <br> m゙ーóó |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{s}}}{2}$ | $\infty 88$ ठलm |  <br>  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \dot{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | テース~も |
|  |  |  <br>  | $7$ | 毋NM <br> ठ்்ற |  <br> －óóóóó－í | $\begin{array}{ll} \stackrel{\infty}{6} \\ \dot{6} \delta \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{y}}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  ウートㅇ́ |
|  | 宕 | タッがすがッスヘ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{y}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { जुत्र } \\ & \text { कल } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{N}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | ずさへの咅 $\dot{n}-\alpha 00$ |
|  |  | 냬ำスがが <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | ping $\dot{\sim}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m } \\ & \stackrel{y}{n} \end{aligned}$ | oे | ఇంగ్రన్ ற்ーrió |
|  | 馬定雪 | 8がずすだに लंóniómi－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qnす } \\ & \text { - } \\ & -\dot{\top} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  <br> －óóóóóó－ | $\frac{0}{6} \frac{n}{6}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}{\dot{\omega}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | 位すす लेकणす |
|  | 砍范 |  moठmóomis | $\begin{aligned} & \tilde{y} \\ & \underset{y}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 8 BM ócim |  <br> －잉ㅇㅇㅇㅇ́ㅇ | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & \text { a } \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\sim}{i n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \stackrel{8}{\infty} \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W̄ON } \\ & \text { mén } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{C} \\ & \stackrel{\text { Cl}}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  | $8$ | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ | \％ | Fक्ताinn त－nio－ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \text { 긍 } \end{aligned}$ | N二ロッジらず तंmónóomb | $\frac{\mathrm{n}}{\mathrm{~s}}$ | 우웅 |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\hat{6}}$ | $\stackrel{m}{n}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 亏\％}}{\substack{1}}$ | 문앙 べウら் |
|  | 它云 |  <br>  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\ddot{~}}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}}$ | àm |  <br>  | 莈 | $\stackrel{7}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{m}{n}$ | minnn |
|  | $\frac{y}{4}$ |  स－ono omo | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  | $\begin{array}{ll} n & t \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | a <br> $\stackrel{1}{2}$ <br>  | 28 | तुgingm moncio |
| 幺苟皆 |  | EMRN్すが <br>  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\dot{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nom } \\ & \text { onc } \\ & \text { ond } \end{aligned}$ |  -000-0000-0 | $\begin{array}{ll} n \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{N}{N}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{2}$ | 79下年年 लーツठ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |


| Table 19 (cont'd) <br> (oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { house- } \\ \text { holds } \end{gathered}$ | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Type of area |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wales | Scot- | North | Yorkshire \& Hum-berside | $\underset{\substack{\text { North } \\ \text { West }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$ | EastMidlands | West Midlands | Westh | South East(b)/ Anglia | Conurbations |  | Other urban areas |  | ${ }_{\text {Rural }}^{\text {Rureas }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | London | Provincial | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Larger } \\ & \text { towns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Smaller } \\ & \text { towns } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| FRUTT: (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grapes <br> Soft fruit, other than "grapes |  | 0.33 0.59 | 0.22 0.24 | 0.22 0.39 | ${ }_{0}^{0.22}$ | 0.21 0.55 | 0.25 0.47 | 0.13 0.54 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.34 \\ & 0.48\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.34} 0$ | 0.48 0.77 | 0.56 0.45 | -0.26 | 0.33 0.56 | 0.31 0.52 | 0.26 0.95 |
| Bananas, other man grapes |  | 2.87 | 2.68 | 2.87 | 2.65 | 2.31 | 2.89 | 2.53 | 2.59 | 2.79 | 3.26 | 3.45 | 2.61 | ${ }_{2}$ | 2.90 | $2 \cdot 79$ |
| Rhubarb |  | 0.51 | 0.22 0.34 | 0.58 <br> 0.51 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.28 \\ & 0.29\end{aligned}$ | 0.46 0.26 | 0.54 0.46 | 0.53 0.21 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.39\end{aligned}$ | 0.59 0.20 | 0.58 0.58 | 0.26 0.93 0.0 | 0.41 0.35 | 0.47 0.40 | 0.60 0.34 | 0.72 0.34 |
| Total fresh fruit <br> Canned peaches, pears and pineapples |  | $17 \cdot 51$ | 14.06 | 14.85 | 14.84 | 13.34 | J7.92 | 15:24 | 17.59 | 20.55 | 20.00 | 21.43 | IS.86 | $17 \cdot 14$ | 16.84 | 17.52 |
|  |  | 1.74 | 1.79 1.93 | ${ }_{1}^{1.93}$ | 1.44 | 1.62 | 1.71 | ${ }_{1}^{1.51}$ | 1.68 <br> 2.33 | 1.96 | 1.74 | $\stackrel{1.67}{1.18}$ | 1.52 1.80 | 1.93 | 1.80 | 1.67 |
| Other canned or bottled fruit ${ }^{\text {O }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {Pried fruit and dried fruit products }}$ |  | 2.01 0.99 | 1.93 0.72 | 1.61 <br> 0.83 | 1.77 0.90 | 1.72 | 2.12 0.86 | 1.87 0.87 | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.33 \\ & 1.19\end{aligned}$ | 2.10 | ${ }^{2.12} 1.02$ | 2.18 0.77 | 1.80 0.76 | 1.97 0.95 | 2.12 1.24 | $\xrightarrow{2.02} 1.16$ |
| Frozen fruit and frozen fruit products |  | 0.09 | 009 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.04 | $0-08$ | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.08 |
| Nuts and nut products | ( 6 oz ) | ${ }_{\substack{0.28 \\ 1.33}}$ | 0.27 0.69 | 0.15 1.20 | - | 0.27 0.92 | 0.24 1.50 | 0.22 0.74 | 0.35 1.32 | 0.33 1.32 | 0.34 1.67 | -0.38 <br> 2.03 | 0.21 1.20 | $\underset{\substack{0.25 \\ 1.14}}{ }$ | 0.31 1.27 | 0.29 1.30 |
| Total other fruit and fruit products |  | 6.43 | 5.49 | 5.79 | 5.42 | 5.42 | 6.49 | 5.39 | 6.91 | 7.42 | 7.02 | 7.21 | 5.54 | $6 \cdot 32$ | 6.84 | 6.53 |
| Total fruit |  | 23.94 | 19.55 | 20.64 | 20.26 | 18.76 | 24.41 | 20.63 | 24.50 | 27.97 | 27.02 | 28.64 | 21.40 | $23 \cdot 46$ | 23.68 | 24.04 |
| Cereals: <br> White bread, large loaves, unsliced White bread, large loaves, sliced White bread, small loaves, unsliced White bread, small loaves, sliced Brown bread Wholewheat and wholemeal bread Other bread |  | 5.99 | 7.42 | 1.88 | 4.03 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 5.58 | $6 \cdot 35$ | 5.36 | 6.63 | 7.84 | 9.05 | 4.19 | $5 \cdot 43$ | 5.60 |  |
|  |  | 18.14 | 22.07 | 26.75 | 18.57 | 18.31 | 15.09 | $20 \cdot 28$ | 22.03 | 15.38 | 14.70 | 13.72 | 20.17 | 19.24 | 17.92 | 17.87 |
|  | : | 2.32 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~F} 58$ | 0.63 | 3.74 | 3.34 | 3.89 | 2.22 | 2.43 | 1.76 | 1.99 | 1.97 | ${ }_{3} 2.55$ | 2.20 | ${ }_{2} \cdot 13$ | 1.80 |
|  |  | 1.23 | 0.69 2.50 | 1.10 | 2.21 | 2.80 | 1.68 <br> 3.83 | 0.78 | ${ }^{1} .05$ | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.99 | 2.02 | 1.18 | ${ }^{1.03}$ | 0.92 |
|  |  | 2.61 0.69 | 2.50 0.82 | 1.88 <br> 0.35 | 3.44 0.24 | 2.52 <br> 0.34 | 3.83 0.75 | 2.10 | 2.35 0.73 | ${ }_{\substack{2.23 \\ 1.13}}^{2}$ | 2.49 0.89 | 3.11 0.87 | 2.94 0.49 | ${ }^{2.46}$ | 2.27 0.69 | 2.46 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  | 0.45 1.87 | 0.73 2.33 | 1.13 <br> 2.51 <br> 15 |  | 0.87 2.64 |  |  |  |  |
| Total bread |  | 33.67 | 37.08 | 38.58 | 36.54 | 34.43 | 32.68 | 34.05 | 36.28 | 30.38 | 31.00 | 32.35 | 36.52 | 33.76 | 32.45 | 32.86 |
| Flour <br> Buns, scones and teacakes <br> Cakes and pasifies <br> Crispbread <br> Biscuits, other than chocolate biscuits <br> Chocolate biscuits <br> Oatmeal and oat products <br> Breakfast cereals <br> Canned milk puddings <br> Other puddings <br> Rice . |  | 5.161.123.120.254.400.950.503.501.560.560.250.56 | 4.071.072.620.254.861.010.183.361.910.180.56 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.09 \\ & 1.19 \\ & 3.00 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 5.00 \\ & 1.70 \\ & 1.13 \\ & 2.35 \\ & 1.72 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ | 9.271.703.590.284.271.200.473.202.310.210.73 | 6.252.143.130.254.341.120.323.161.940.370.21 | 4.532.213.110.313.811.040.343.331.540.430.430.48 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.42 \\ & 0.68 \\ & 2.68 \\ & 0.19 \\ & 3.89 \\ & 0.88 \\ & 0.36 \\ & 2.94 \\ & 1.52 \\ & 0.27 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ | 5.050.613.020.250.120.750.783.151.760.240.57 | 7.400.683.600.255.590.770.393.321.660.170.59 | 4.510.752.970.244.270.690.382.971.110.190.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.49 \\ & 0.74 \\ & 3.05 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 4.17 \\ & 0.69 \\ & 0.38 \\ & 2.66 \\ & 0.98 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 1.27 \end{aligned}$ | 5.262.133.350.264.201.160.452.741.810.270.520.52 | 4.741.103.300.244.700.930.653.191.780.260.37 | 5.500.833.100.244.350.920.433.091.550.270.49 | 32.83 <br> 0.76 <br> 0.75 <br> 0.73 <br> 4.23 <br> 0.95 <br> 0.45 <br> 3.32 <br> 1.41 <br> 0.24 <br> 0.46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975
Table 19 (cont'd)

|  | $\underset{\text { house- }}{\text { All }}$holds | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Type of area |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wales | $\underset{\substack{\text { Scot- } \\ \text { land }}}{\text { St }}$ | North | Yorkshire \& $\underset{\text { berside }}{\text { Hum- }}$ | NorthWest | East lands | $\begin{aligned} & \text { West } \\ & \text { Mid- } \\ & \text { lands } \end{aligned}$ | SouthWest | South <br> Eas:(b)/ <br> Englia <br> Angla | Conurbations |  | Other urban areas |  | Ruralareas |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | London | Provincial | $\begin{gathered} \text { Larger } \\ \text { Lowns } \end{gathered}$ | Smaller |  |
| Cereats: (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal-based invalid foods (including "slim- | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infant cereal foods : $\quad$ ming fods ${ }^{\text {a }}$, : | ${ }_{0}^{0.01}$ | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.02 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.01 | $0 \cdot 06$ | 0.01 0.06 | 0.01 0.07 | 0.02 0.10 | 0.01 0.09 | 0.01 0.08 | 0.01 0.07 | 0.01 0.08 |
| Frozen convenience cereal foods | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.26 |
| Cereal convenience toods, including ca, | 1.95 | 1.63 | 2.25 | 2.11 | 1.73 | 1.63 | 1.69 | 2.05 | 1.86 | 2.09 |  |  | 1.87 | 2.00 |  |
| Other cereal foods . | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.24 |
| Total cereals | 57.18 | 60.56 | 61.72 | 66.20 | 59.79 | 56.00 | 56.24 | 59.14 | 57.23 | 52.74 | 53.34 | 61.16 | 57.54 | 55.95 | 56.42 |
| beverages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea . . . . | 2.18 | 2.49 | 1.84 | 2.65 |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 30$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee, bean and ground | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.14 0.59 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.37 0.51 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
|  | 0.50 0.04 | 0.29 0.02 | 0.42 0.02 | 0.55 0.01 | 0.50 0.03 | 0.59 0.01 | 0.49 0.05 | 0.53 0.07 | 0.55 0.11 0 | 0.47 0.05 | 0.49 0.02 | 0.51 0.01 0.1 | 0.48 0.06 | 0.51 0.06 | 0.48 0.05 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate : . ${ }^{\text {coz }}$ ) | 0.14 | 0.17 0 | 0.11 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.23 0.18 | 0.17 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.15 |
| Branded food drinks. | 0.16 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.06 | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 20$ | 0.17 | 0.13 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Total beverages | $3 \cdot 11$ | $3 \cdot 12$ | 2.49 | 3.50 | 3.12 | 2.99 | 2.86 | 3.28 | 3.54 | 3.16 | 3.24 | 3.28 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 3.02 | 2.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soups, dehydrated and powdered. | 2.13 0.13 | 2.32 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 2.10 0.10 | 2.18 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 2.44 0.11 | 2.72 0.10 | 3.10 0.10 | 2.13 | 2.16 0.16 | 0.12 |
| Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffee) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.29 |  |  |  |  | 0.23 |  |  |  |
| Pickles and sauces : $\quad$ : $\quad . \quad$. | ${ }_{1} .71$ | 1.92 | 1.80 | 1.95 | 1.50 | 0.27 1.26 | 0.61 1.69 | 0.34 1.86 | 0.26 1.84 | 0.31 1.77 | ${ }_{1}^{0.29}$ | 0.23 1.77 | 0.36 1.68 | 0.74 1.77 | 1.32 |
| Meat and yeast extracts | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.10 | $0 \cdot 13$ | 0.18 | $0 \cdot 22$ | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.14 |
| Table jelly, squares and crystals | 0.37 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| Ice-cream (served as part of a meal), mousse | 1.53 | 1.55 | 1.23 | 0.86 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1.55 | 1.27 | 1.47 | 1.43 | 1.86 | $2 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 29$ | 1.66 | 1.39 | $1 \cdot 29$ |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified elsewhere | 0.74 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.55 | 0.68 | 0.01 0.51 | 0.66 | 0.01 0.78 | 0.01 0.91 | 0.01 0.96 | 0.69 | 0.71 | 0.01 0.67 | 0.73 |
| Novel protein foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | ... | ... |

[^19]

## Table 20 (cont'd)

(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)

Main tables
91

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Google
Main tables
Table 20 （cont＇d）

|  | 馬苞 |  ヘ்へ்்்் | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{\hat{N}}}{ }$ | Mon№ngin ண்்்்்்்்் | $\underset{\sim}{\text { N }}$ |  <br>  | 웅으́ㅇ́ㅇ | NָN | \％ $\vdots$ G $\sim$ | $\stackrel{9}{\text { ® }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 눆NㅇNㅇ へ்்்்்் | $1 \begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\dot{\sim}}$ | 8にmonnin <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & \dot{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{n}-\mathrm{m} \text { - }-\mathrm{O} \mathrm{~N}-00$ |  | -ion | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | － |
|  |  | ๙ォN～N～ べへ்óó | $\underset{0}{\omega}$ | $\stackrel{\ominus}{\ddot{\sim}}$ |  |  |  <br>  | no뭉 | añ | $\begin{aligned} & \wedge \\ & \hat{n} \end{aligned}$ | No |
|  |  | no - | $\stackrel{\check{n}}{\stackrel{y}{n}}$ | $\stackrel{\ominus}{i}$ | now ofyNy <br>  |  |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OH } \\ & -\mathbf{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\infty}{6}$ | ＋${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | （1） |  | $\underset{i}{i}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{i}{n}}$ |  <br> ウற்ற்～்்்் | $\frac{8}{m}$ | －゚ロ～～ <br>  | 우웅 |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{\circ}{i}}$ | N゙へ |
|  |  | ジッニが～～～ ベべー்்ー | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\alpha} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  <br> ஸ்ற்்்்்்் | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  nóm $\dot{\text { vión－ó }}$ | 둥웅 |  | $\stackrel{7}{6}$ | N゙N |
|  | 号 | NMOMONT ベへー்்் | $\frac{a}{i}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{N}}}{\substack{2}}$ |  <br>  | oion | ষ্ণ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | す®ỡ№ <br>  | 茙 | $\stackrel{\AA}{\dot{\sim}}$ |  <br>  | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | ర్ర్ <br>  | ๙ํㅜㅇㅎ | 춥 | $\frac{\underset{1}{6}}{}$ | ㄷ．0 |
|  |  |  －～்்்்́́ | $\underset{i}{n}$ | $\begin{gathered} \tilde{n} \\ \stackrel{n}{n} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & 0 \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ |  rón | nộ̣o | ボ ボ | $\overline{6}$ | n¢ |
|  |  | がすNㅜ욱 －तं்்்் | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\dot{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | すべNテサデ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ヘNo <br>  | 웅웅 | $\frac{8 n}{-0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |
|  |  | ががすが －～́ㅇㅇ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \bar{\infty} \\ & i \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\stackrel{\text { ì }}{\text { N }}$ |  <br>  |  |  <br>  | 꿍영 | $8 \pm$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | ¢ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 든 } \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{\dot{n}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{\sim} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{i}}$ | 士ด్ర O Wmope － | niog | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\dot{O}}}$ | セั | ＋ |
|  | 它呙 | のに～ペッに <br> へ்்்்்் | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \dot{\sim} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{N} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \dot{\sim} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | noํㅡ́ㅇ | $\underset{\sim}{i} \underset{\sim}{n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{n} \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\frac{3}{3}$ |  | $1 \stackrel{\grave{0}}{\dot{0}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline \infty \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | ONN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GH } \\ & -0 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{7}{6}$ | －${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| = |  |  <br>  | ${ }_{6}^{9}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\text { N }}$ |  ம்ஷ்்～்்்் |  | フNㅜㅇ <br>  | ழ. | $\begin{gathered} \text { ©N } \\ -\mathbf{O} \end{gathered}$ | $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ | 꿍 ヘ̀O |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total bread |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 20 (cont da)

|  | All households | Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Type of area |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wales | Scotland | North | Yorkshire \& Humberside | North West | East Midlands | West Midlands | South West | South East $(b)$ <br> Anglia East | Conurbations |  | Other urban areas |  | Rural areas |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | London | Provincial | Larger towns | Smaller towns |  |
| bfyeraces: (cont ${ }^{\text {d }}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee, instant . . . . (9 oz) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| Coffee, essences : . . floz | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| Cocoa, and drinking chocolate . . . | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.20 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| Branded food drinks . . | $0 \cdot 19$ | 0.13 | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.16 | $0 \cdot 19$ | $0 \cdot 22$ | 0.20 |
| Total beverages | 3.25 | $3 \cdot 13$ | 2.67 | $3 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 36$ | $3 \cdot 34$ | $3 \cdot 37$ | 3.41 | 3.44 | 3.33 | $3 \cdot 37$ | $3 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 23$ | 3.26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned or bottled | 0.66 3.30 | 0.55 2.50 | 0.61 6.63 | 0.58 4.28 |  |  |  | 0.60 2.71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soups, canned Soups, dehydrated and powdered . | 3.60 0.12 | 2.50 0.10 | 6.63 0.14 | 0.58 0.09 | 3.30 0.12 | 3.85 0.13 | 2.79 0.14 | 2.71 0.11 | 2.28 0.12 | 2.51 0.12 | 2.48 0.11 | 4.10 0.12 | 3.39 0.12 | 3.40 0.14 | 2.93 0.11 |
| Soups, dehydrated and powdered Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffee) | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.12 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Spreads and dressings . . . . . | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.21 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| Pickles and sauces | 1.57 | 1.81 | 1.65 | 1.75 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.66 | 1.81 | 1.54 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.42 |
| Meat and yeast extracts | $0 \cdot 16$ | $1 \cdot 12$ | 0. 10 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.22 | $0 \cdot 13$ | 0.15 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 15$ |
| Table jelly, squares and crystals. | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.42 |
| ice-cream (served as part of a meal), mousse | $1 \cdot 15$ | $1 \cdot 32$ | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.75 | 0.89 | 1.04 | 1.02 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 1.54 | 1.58 | 0.87 | 1.15 | 1.09 | $1 \cdot 17$ |
| All frozen convenience foods, not specified elsewhere | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 |  | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |  |
| Salt . $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$. | 0.92 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 0.80 | 0.76 | $0 \cdot 78$ | 0.93 | 0.94 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1.00 | 1.04 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 0.95 |
| Novel protein fuods . . . |  | - | 0.02 | - | 0.01 | ... | - |  |  | ... | ... | 0.01 |  | ... | ... |

[^20]Tables relating to income group differences in average consumption, expenditure or prices

Table 21
Household expenditure on seasonal, convenience and other foods according to income group, together with comparative indices of food prices and the real value of food purchased, 1975

|  | Income group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { house- } \\ \text { holds } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Households with one or more earners |  |  |  |  |  | Households with no earner |  | OAP |  |
|  | Gross weekly income of head of household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £110 and over | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £82 and } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { f110 } \end{aligned}$ | 182 <br> and <br> over | $f 49$ and under $£ 82$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 23 \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ £ 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { f28 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £28 } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { £28 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | At | A2 | All A | B | C | D | EI | E2 |  |  |
| (1) Expenditure and value of garden and allotment moduce, etc Expenditure on: Seasonal foods | $£$ | $\ldots$ | $¢$ | $\underset{\text { (per person per week) }}{\mathbf{£}} \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{£}}$ |  |  | $\pm$ | $£$ | $£$ | $\pm$ |
|  | 0.82 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.65 |
| Convenience foods Canned Frozen Other convenience foods | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.27 |
|  | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.11 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 10$ |
|  | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.55 | $0 \cdot 60$ | 0.52 | 0.59 |
| Total conventence foods All other foods | 0.95 2.27 | 0.90 2.24 | 0.91 2.26 | 0.99 2.12 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.96 \\ & 2.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.94 \\ & 2.26 \end{aligned}$ | 0.88 2.51 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.96 \\ & 2.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.83 \\ & 2.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.96 \\ & 2.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total expenditure <br> Value of garden and allotment produce, etc | 4.05 | 3.85 | 3.92 | $3 \cdot 73$ | 3.65 | 3.83 | 4.28 | 400 | 4.02 | 3.77 |
|  | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0-09 | 0.10 | 0-06 | $0 \cdot 16$ | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.09 |
| Value of consumption. | 4.19 | 3.97 | 4-06 | $3 \cdot 82$ | 3.75 | $3 \cdot 88$ | $4 \cdot 44$ | $4 \cdot 11$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | 3.87 |
| (i) Comparative indices (a) of expenditure, prices and purchases (all foods) Expenditure <br> Value of consumption Prices Index of value of consumption deflated by index of food prices. Food purchases "Price of energy" | (all households $=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 107.4 | 102.0 | 104.0 | 99.0 | 96.8 | 101.4 | 1113.5 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 100 |
|  | 108.3 108.9 | 102.7 102.5 | 104.8 104.5 | 98.9 100.1 | 96.9 $98-7$ | 100.4 97.0 | 114.8 102.9 | $106-4$ $100-2$ | 106.4 99.6 | 100 100 |
|  | 108.9 99.3 | 102.5 100.1 | $104 \cdot 5$ $100-2$ | 100.1 98.7 | 98.7 98.3 | 97.0 103.6 | 102.9 | $100-2$ $106 \cdot 1$ | 99.6 1069 | 100 100 |
|  | 99.3 101.2 | $100 \cdot 1$ 99.8 | $100-2$ $100-3$ 111 | $98 \cdot 7$ 99.3 | 98.3 97.6 | 103.6 104.1 | 111.2 110.1 | $106 \cdot 1$ 104 | 106.9 | 100 100 |
|  | 119.3 | 108.0 | $111-4$ | 100.4 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 108.1 | 101.2 | 97.5 | 100 |

(a) See Glossary.
TABLE 22
Household food consumption according to income group：main food groups，annual averages， 1975

|  | = 育葆 |  |  |  | －8\％ |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | －${ }_{\text {¢in }}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{i}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\infty}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{+} \end{gathered}$ |  | inio | $\underset{\sim}{\text { in }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { D. } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { en } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 8 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | On쿵 | $\hat{\sim}$ | ¢ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | \$igio $\sin$ |  |  | $\stackrel{?}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | W | ¢i¢ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | Nop | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | Nợ |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  |  |  | \％¢ ¢ ¢ | 可 | مo |  | $\underset{\sim}{\tilde{N}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { pox }}{\substack{\infty}}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 5 \end{array}\right\|$ | nまた |  |  | － |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | べ¢ | 8ヘデす | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \underset{i}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Nom | $\stackrel{p}{n} \mid$ |  |  | －¢ | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\dagger}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | ¢ ¢ ¢ | onny | $\stackrel{n}{i}$ | Nờ | $\stackrel{n}{n}$ |  |  | $\overline{\min } \underset{\underline{n}}{\underline{n}}$ | $\stackrel{8}{i}$ |
|  |  |  | givi | － | B8 | Nanom | $\underset{\mathbf{n}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{i}}$ | స్ in | $\stackrel{\underset{i}{m}}{2}$ |  |  | Big | $\stackrel{\otimes}{0}$ |
|  |  |  | did | $\frac{1}{4}$ | ?8: | noñ | $\stackrel{\theta}{\operatorname{co}}$ | opop | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}$ |  |  | 品晏 | \％ |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{4}{\text { ® }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢゙® }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{i}$ | gix | $\div$ |  |  | $\dot{+}$ | ¢ |
|  |  |  | 은등ㅇㅇㅇ | ＜ | Nャ¢ |  | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | 寸荷 | $\stackrel{i}{i}$ |  |  | HiN | \％ |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | สู | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \underset{\sim}{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | ごす |  | nFEFG | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { i }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 気忥 傌言 <br>  <br> ． . . <br> ．．흐 ． |  |  | 䕎 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | S |  | \％ |



Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975

Table 23
Household food expenditure according to income group: main food groups, annual averages, 1975


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(pence per person per week)

(a) Liquid milk, natural cheese, butter, bread (except "other" bread), flour and tea.

Tables relating to household composition differences in average consumption, expenditure or prices
Tadle 24
Household expenditure on seasonal, convenience and other foods according to household composition, together with comparative indices of food prices and the real value of food purchased, 1975

|  | Households with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { All }]{\text { houso }}$ holds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No of adule | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 or more |  | 4 or moro |  |
| No of children | 0 | 1 or more | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 or more | 0 | 1 or 2 | 3 or more | 0 |  |
| (l) Expenditure and value of garden and allotment produce, etc <br> Expenditure on: <br> Seasonal foods | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | ¢ | £ | £ | £ | $\underset{\text { (per person per week) }}{\boldsymbol{£}} \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{f} \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | £ | £ | £ | f | £ |
|  | 0.89 | 0.61 | 0.82 | 0.65 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.78 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 0.69 | 0.65 |
| Convenience foods Canned | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| Frozen | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| Other convenience foods | 0.70 | $0 \cdot 67$ | $0 \cdot 62$ | 0.64 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.59 |
| Total convenience foods All other foods | 1.09 2.70 | 1.06 1.86 | 1.02 2.74 | 1.07 2.15 | 0.91 1.84 | 0.86 1.72 | 0.81 1.57 | 0.99 2.65 | 0.93 2.11 | 0.80 1.68 | 0.94 2.24 | 0.96 2.17 |
| Total expenditure Value of garden and allotment produce, etc | 4.68 0.06 | 3.54 0.05 | 4.57 0.13 | 3.87 0.08 | 3.29 0.09 | 3.08 0.08 | 2.85 0.08 | 4.42 0.12 | 3.66 0.09 | 2.98 0.08 | 3.88 0.15 | 3.77 0.09 |
| Value of consumption | 4.74 | 3.59 | 4.70 | 3.95 | 3.37 | $3 \cdot 16$ | 2.93 | 4.54 | 3.74 | 3.06 | 4.03 | 3.87 |
| (d) Compararive indices (a) of expendifure, prices and purchases (all foods) | (all houscholds $=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 123.9 | 93.8 92.7 | 121.2 | 102.6 | 87.1 | 81.7 | 75.4 | 117.2 | 96.9 | 78.8 | 102.8 | 100 |
| Value of consumption. | 122.6 102.3 | 92.7 100.6 | 121.6 102.1 | 102.2 100.8 | 87.2 99.1 | 81.7 96.2 | $75 \cdot 6$ 96.6 | 117.4 | 96.7 99.0 | 79.0 | 104.1 | 100 |
| Index of value of consumption deflated by index | $102 \cdot 3$ | 100.6 | 102.1 | 10.8 | 99.1 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 101.4 | 99.0 | 98.3 | $100 \cdot 1$ | 100 |
| of food prices . . . . . | 119.7 | 92.2 | 119.1 | 101.4 | 88.0 | 84.9 | 78.2 | 115.8 | 97.8 | 80.4 | 104.0 | 100 |
| Food purchases. | 121.1 | 93.1 | 118.6 | 101.7 | 87.8 | 84.8 | 78.1 | 114.9 | 98.1 | 80.8 | 103.2 | 100 |
| "Price of energy" | 105.2 | 93.9 | $107 \cdot 3$ | 101.2 | 96.9 | 91.8 | 86.1 | 105.4 | 98.0 | 87.2 | 102.2 | 100 |

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Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975

Table 26 (cont'd)
(pence per person per week)


Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975
Table 26 (cont'd)
(pence per person per week)

(a) Liquid milk, natural cheese, butter, bread (except "other" bread), flour and tea.
Main tables
Table 27
Total household food expenditure by certain household composition groups within income groups, 1975

|  | Income group |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { house- } \\ & \text { holds } \end{aligned}$ | Income group |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { house- }}{\text { All }}$ holds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Households with one or more earners |  |  | House holds with or withou |  | Households with one or more earners |  |  | Households with or without |  |
|  | Gross weekly income of head of household |  |  |  |  | Gross weekly income of head of household |  |  |  |  |
|  | £82 and over | $\begin{gathered} £ 49 \text { and } \\ \text { under } £ 82 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £28 and } \\ \text { under } £ 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less than } \\ & £ 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | £82 and over | £49 and under $£ 82$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £28 and } \\ \text { under } £ 49 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Less than } \\ £ 28 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | All A | B | C | D \& E2 |  | All A | B | C | D \& E2 |  |
|  | per head | per head | $\begin{gathered} \text { per } \\ \text { head } \end{gathered}$ | per head | per head |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { per } \\ \text { household } \end{gathered}$ | per household | household |
|  | £ | £ | ¢ | £ | £ | £ | ¢ | £ | £ | £ |
| ouseholds with: adults only | $5 \cdot 10$ |  | 4.51 | 4.29 | 4.57 | 11.62 | 10.45 | 9.98 | 7.03 | 9.65 |
| 1 adult, 1 or more children |  | (4.03) | 3.71 | 3.35 | 3.58 | * | (10.59) | 11.06 | 9.17 | 10.09 |
| 2 adults, 1 child | $4 \cdot 13$ | 3.92 | 3.68 | 3.75 | 3.86 | 12.39 | 11.75 | 11.05 | 11.26 | 11.58 |
| 2 adults, 2 children | 3.52 <br> 3.25 | 3.29 3.16 | 3.17 2.84 |  | 3.27 3.08 | 14.07 | 13.15 15.80 | 12.70 | 11.83 | 13.10 15.39 |
| 2 adults, 3 children 2 aduls, 4 or more children | 3.25 <br> 3.20 | 3.16 2.98 3 | 2.84 2.64 3 | (2.97) | 3.08 2.84 3 | $16 \cdot 27$ 20.14 | $15 \cdot 80$ 19.16 | 14.20 17.18 | (14.84) | 15.39 18.35 |
| 3 or more adults, 1 or more children. | $3 \cdot 84$ | $3 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | $3 \cdot 10$ | $3 \cdot 46$ | 19.67 | 17.87 | 17.81 | 16.35 | 17.98 |
| All households (a) | 3.92 | 3.73 | $3 \cdot 65$ | 3.86 | 3.77 | 13.97 | 12.81 | 12.06 | $8 \cdot 10$ | 11.21 |

(a) Including household types not shown in this table.
Figures in brackets are averages based on samples of fewer than 20 households; details of the number of households in each sub-group are shown in Table 8
of $\mathbf{A}$,
Table 28
Household consumption of main foods by certain household composition groups within income groups: annual averages, 1975
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)

|  |  | Food codes | Income group A |  |  |  |  |  | Income group B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Households (a) with | Houreholds with |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Adults only | 2 adulte and |  |  |  | 3 ormoreadutts,1 ormorechildren | Aduhts | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1 \text { adult. } \\ 1 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { children } \end{array}\right\|$ | 2 adults and |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { adulter, } \\ \text { 1or } \\ \text { moro } \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | $\frac{2}{\text { children }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | child |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { childrea } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 4 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { children } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| MILK AND CREAM: <br> Liquid milk <br> - full price <br> - welfare and school | $\therefore \quad .(\mathrm{pt})$ |  | 5.6 | 5.00 | 5.09 | 4.60 0.14 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.32 \\ & 0.18 \end{aligned}$ | 5.26 0.21 | 4.63 0.06 | 4.78 | 4.33 0.13 | 4.83 0.05 | 4.69 0.13 | 4.43 0.20 | 4.23 0.18 | 4.47 0.04 |
| Total liquid milk | . . . | 4-6 | 5.00 | 5.12 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 5.47 | 4.69 | 4.78 | 4.47 | 4.89 | 4.82 | 4.63 | 4.41 | 4.51 |
| Condensed milk Dried and other milk Cream |  | $\stackrel{9}{10-14} 17$ | 0.11 0.19 0.11 | 0.07 0.65 0.07 | 0.10 0.21 0.04 | 0.03 0.10 0.03 | 0.06 0.16 0.04 | 0.08 0.13 0.04 | 0.16 0.15 0.04 | 0.73 0.05 0.01 | 0.16 0.30 0.03 | 0.17 0.17 0.02 | 0.11 0.17 0.02 | 0.07 <br> 0.08 <br> 0.01 | 0.14 0.17 0.03 |
| Total milk and cream | (pt or eq pt) | 4-17 | 5.42 | 5.92 | 5.10 | 4.67 | 5.73 | 4.94 | 5.14 | 5.26 | 5.38 | 5.18 | 4.93 | 4.58 | 4.58 |
| CHRESE: <br> Natural Processed | $\therefore \quad \vdots$ | 23 | 5.59 0.31 | 4.14 <br> 0.37 | 3.42 <br> 0.36 | 7.53 0.21 | 3.90 <br> 0.48 | 4.19 0.18 | 4.86 <br> 0.33 | 2.55 0.83 | 3.34 0.29 | 2.98 0.23 | 2.78 0.19 | 2.66 0.17 | 3.25 0.30 |
| rotal Cheese | . . . | 22, 23 | 5.91 | 4.50 | 3.78 | 2.74 | 4.38 | 4.37 | 5.19 | 3.38 | 3.63 | 3.22 | 2.97 | 2.84 | 3.55 |
| meat: <br> Beef and vea Mutton and lamb Pork | $\therefore \quad \vdots$ | 31 36 41 | $\begin{array}{r}11.94 \\ 4.94 \\ 4.81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.24 <br> 3.36 <br> 1.80 <br> 12.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 11.46 \\ 4.46 \\ 1.54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10.03 \\ 1.92 \\ 3.84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.10 <br> 1.52 <br> 1.47 | 7.14 <br> 4.25 <br> 2.47 | 10.02 5.83 3.52 | 9.24 <br> 2.67 <br> 3.57 | 8.22 <br> 4.09 <br> 2.30 | 6.23 <br> 3.29 <br> 2.48 | 8.83 <br> 2.81 <br> 3.26 | 4.39 <br> 4.66 <br> 1.77 | 7.54 <br> 4.55 <br> 2.71 |
| Total carcase meat | . . . | 31-41 | 21.15 | 12.39 | 17.46 | 15.80 | 7.09 | 13.86 | 19.38 | 15.48 | 14.60 | 12.00 | 14.90 | 10.81 | 14.80 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked Poultry, uncooked | $\therefore \quad:$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 73-77 \\ 46-51 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.96 \\ & 9.05 \end{aligned}$ | 4.71 7.94 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.05 \\ & 4.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.15 \\ & 4.08 \end{aligned}$ | 2.71 3.75 | 3.42 7.42 | 5.81 6.96 | 4.00 6.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.83 \\ & 5.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.10 \\ & 5.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.68 \\ & 4.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.10 \\ & 411 \end{aligned}$ | 4.01 5.45 |
| Other meat . | - . . | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 58-71 \\ 78-94 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\}$ | 10.49 | 10.94 | 9.16 | 9.51 | 11.41 | 10.65 | 14.64 | 15.03 | 13.65 | 10.50 | 11.05 | 11.12 | 12.37 |
| Total meat | - . . | 31-94 | 46.64 | 35.99 | 34.58 | 32.53 | 24.96 | 35.37 | 16.80 | 40.62 | 37.50 | 30.69 | 32.73 | 29.16 | 36.62 |

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Table 28 (cont'd)
(oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated)


Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975
Table 28 (cont'd)


| TABLe 28 (cont'd) <br> (oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Food codes | Income group C |  |  |  |  |  |  | Income groups D \& E2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households with |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households (a) with |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adults only | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { adult, } \\ 1 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | 2 adults and |  |  |  | 3 or <br> more <br> adults, <br> 1 or <br> more <br> children | Adults only | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1 \text { adult, } \\ 1 \text { or } \\ \text { moree } \\ \text { children } \end{array}\right\|$ | 2 adults and |  |  | 3 or <br> more <br> adults, <br> 1 or <br> more <br> children |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | child | $\stackrel{2}{\text { children }}$ | $\stackrel{3}{\text { children }}$ | 4 or more children |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { t }}{\text { child }}$ | $\frac{2}{\text { children }}$ | $\stackrel{3}{\text { children }}$ |  |
| MLLK AND CREAM: <br> Liquid milk -full price -welfare and school |  |  |  |  |  | : (pt) | 4,6 | 4.96 $\ldots$ | 4.64 0.07 | 4.77 0.08 | 4.69 0.16 | 4.21 0.21 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.87 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 18 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $5 \cdot 00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.56 \\ & 0.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.89 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | 4.19 0.27 | 4.25 0.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.66 \\ & 0.02 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total liquid m | $l k$. | , | . | . | . | . | 4-6 | 4.96 | 4.71 | $4 \cdot 85$ | 4.85 | $4 \cdot 42$ | $4 \cdot 10$ | $4 \cdot 24$ | 5.00 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 5.03 | 4.45 | 4.53 | $3 \cdot 68$ |
| Condensed Dried and Cream | other milk | , | - | 8 | $\begin{array}{r} (\mathrm{eq} \mathrm{pt}) \\ (\mathrm{pt} \mathrm{or} \mathrm{eq} \mathrm{pt}) \\ (\mathrm{pt}) \end{array}$ |  | 10-14 17 | 0.18 0.13 0.04 | 0.17 0.18 0.04 | 0.13 0.40 0.02 | 0.11 0.19 0.02 | 0.13 0.15 0.01 | 0.17 0.26 | 0.13 0.15 0.02 | 0.15 0.14 0.03 | 0.23 0.11 0.02 | 0.17 0.13 0.01 | 0.23 0.53 0.01 | 0.07 0.08 $\ldots$ | 0.09 0.52 0.01 |
| Total milk and cream |  | . |  |  | (pt or eq pt) |  | $4-17$ | $5 \cdot 30$ | 5.09 | 5.39 | $5 \cdot 17$ | 4.71 | 4.53 | 4.54 | 5.33 | $5 \cdot 46$ | $5 \cdot 33$ | $5 \cdot 23$ | $4 \cdot 68$ | $4 \cdot 29$ |
| Cheses: <br> Natural Processed <br> Total cheese | , : | : | , | ; | - | : $\quad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.39 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.25 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.27 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.85 \\ & 0.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.17 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.86 \\ & 0.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.89 \\ & 0.31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.86 \\ & 0.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.24 \\ & 0.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.57 \\ & 0.14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.98 \\ & 0.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.36 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.14 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\checkmark$ | , | , | , | . | . | 22, 23 | 4.74 | $3 \cdot 60$ | 3.63 | $3 \cdot 11$ | 2.35 | 2.07 | $3 \cdot 20$ | 4-14 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 2.71 | $2 \cdot 32$ | $2 \cdot 49$ | 2.54 |
| meat: <br> Beef and veal Mutton and lamb Pork |  | $:$ | $?$ | : | $\vdots$ | $\vdots \vdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 36 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.63 \\ 5.31 \\ 4.88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.42 \\ & 3.81 \\ & 2.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 99 \\ & 3 \cdot 88 \\ & 2 \cdot 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.93 \\ & 3.19 \\ & 1.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.95 \\ & 2.81 \\ & 1.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.78 \\ & 2.74 \\ & 1.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 84 \\ & 2 \cdot 87 \\ & 2 \cdot 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 45 \\ 6.21 \\ 2.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.25 \\ & 2.93 \\ & 1.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.61 \\ & 3.67 \\ & 2.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 60 \\ & 2 \cdot 74 \\ & 2 \cdot 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.83 \\ 3.25 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.14 \\ & 5.30 \\ & 1.74 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total carcase meat |  | . | . | , | . | . . | 31-41 | 20.81 | 9.58 | 13.15 | 12.01 | 9.33 | 8.63 | 11.89 | 20.47 | 10.36 | 13.87 | 9.76 |  | 14.17 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked Poultry, uncooked |  |  | $\therefore$ | : | : | $\cdots \quad$. | $\left.\begin{array}{c}55 \\ 73-77 \\ 46-51 \\ 58-71 \\ 78-94\end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 75 \\ 6.43 \\ 15.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.31 \\ 6.51 \\ 11.69 \end{array}$ | 3.48 6.45 <br> $13 \cdot 58$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.03 \\ 5.04 \\ 11.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 51 \\ 3 \cdot 31 \\ 10 \cdot 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.22 \\ 3.65 \\ 10.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.30 \\ 4.77 \\ 12.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.47 \\ 5.98 \\ 12.79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.52 \\ 5.20 \\ 12.17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 77 \\ 4.50 \\ 14 \cdot 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 20 \\ 5 \cdot 23 \\ 12 \cdot 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 93 \\ 2 \cdot 37 \\ 12 \cdot 61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 51 \\ 2 \cdot 80 \\ 12 \cdot 97 \end{array}$ |
| Other mea | . . | , | - |  | * | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total mear | . . | - | $\cdots$ | $\checkmark$ | , | . | 31-94 | 48.25 | 32.09 | 36.67 | 31.64 | 26.07 | $24 \cdot 84$ | 32.69 | 43-71 | 30.26 | 36.5I | $30 \cdot 45$ | 43.19 | 33.45 |
| Frish: | d | FFSH: |  |  |  | ; | $\begin{aligned} & 100-105 \\ & 111-113 \\ & 114-117 \\ & 118-123 \\ & 110-127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.25 \\ & 0.53 \\ & 1.88 \\ & 1.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.83 \\ & 0.31 \\ & 1.12 \\ & 0.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.24 \\ & 0.42 \\ & 1.49 \\ & 0.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.29 \\ & 1.30 \\ & 1.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.69 \\ & 0.22 \\ & 1.04 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 0.40 \\ & 1.28 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.05 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 1.31 \\ & 1.14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.39 \\ & 0.67 \\ & 1.58 \\ & 0.81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 1.27 \\ & 1.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.43 \\ & 0.40 \\ & 1.90 \\ & 1.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.85 \\ & 0.76 \\ & 1.12 \\ & 0.73 \end{aligned}$ | 0.21 | 1.58 |
| Processed Prepared Frozen | and shell | $i$ | \% | $\cdots$ | $:$ | $\because \quad ;$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 . \overline{76} \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 2.07 \\ & 1.07 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total fish | - - | - | 1 | , | - | - | 100-127 | 5.67 | 3.08 | $4 \cdot 05$ | 3.58 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 3.67 | 5.45 | $4 \cdot 07$ | 482 | $3 \cdot 45$ | $2 \cdot 11$ | 5.08 |

Table 28 （cont＇d）

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 曾 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | \％ |  |  | Mm융 ற்்ヘís | $\stackrel{\infty}{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{4}{4} \text { ®̣ } \end{gathered}$ | ＋ | MNNNㅜN $\dot{\phi} \dot{\circ} \dot{=} \dot{\mathrm{j}}$ | ¢ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 品 | Nip $\dot{m} \dot{m}$ |  | $\bar{\infty}$ | ̣̣̂ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{7} \\ & \dot{\alpha} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \infty \\ & \text { 익 } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{4}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \text { y } \end{aligned}$ | ~总 | Ợ̛寸 | ำ゚ざ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \dot{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | Ton |  |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \dot{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nom } \\ \text { cim }}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |
|  |  |  | $-\frac{7}{6}$ | デヨ | べべさま ท்ヘ்் | $\stackrel{\circ}{\dot{\leftrightharpoons}}$ |  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\vdots}{\beth}$ | 옹웅 | $\stackrel{9}{i}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{m}} \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{m}}$ |  | $\dot{\alpha}$ | $\stackrel{88}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{a}{\dot{y}}$ | ఫ〒무ㅁㅜㅜ $\dot{\text { qiop }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R} \\ & \dot{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim} \\ & \dot{\operatorname{mb}} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{10}{ \pm}$ |
|  |  |  | 気家 | 侖寺 | ヘૂニボス ต்்่่ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{C}{2} \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\stackrel{y}{\dot{f}}$ | nnyono <br>  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 9 \\ \hline \mathbf{\infty} \end{array}$ | BịN | N01 |
| 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  |  | $\mid \underset{\sim}{n} \underset{\sim}{n}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { onio } \\ & \text { ón } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{*}$ |
|  |  |  | －号号 | nơ | ダごがす。 ற்்்่ | $\underset{\infty}{8}$ | $\stackrel{̣}{4} \stackrel{+}{\square}$ | $\underset{\underset{y}{\prime}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}}$ |  | $\underset{\infty}{\circ}$ | ¢iN | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
|  |  |  | m亮 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{m} \underset{~ M}{n} \end{aligned}\right.$ | Cọiono | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zे } \\ & \dot{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{2 n}$ | $\stackrel{ }{\underset{\sim}{y}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4} \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | re 亮 |  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{8}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\dot{\infty}} \underset{\sim}{\dot{\sim}}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ | ホNペ～～n <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Mọ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
|  |  |  | － | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \\ & \dot{m} \dot{m} \end{aligned}$ | 우Nㅜํ <br>  | $\stackrel{\otimes}{\stackrel{\circ}{4}}$ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\dot{j}}$ | gmoper <br>  | $\underset{\infty}{\mathbf{O}}$ | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{m}}}{\underset{\sim}{\circ}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | － | $\stackrel{\infty}{=}$ | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{M}}}{\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{~N}}}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}$ | かのnが <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\dagger} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\text { N }}$ |
|  |  |  | 旁宕 | ஸ̣ | 옦영 ஸ்்ْ่ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{7}{y} \\ & \underset{y}{2} \end{aligned}$ | ๗ั | ら |  | $\frac{10}{9}$ |  | ¢ |
|  |  | ？ |  | － | nomo |  | －$\stackrel{\text { \％}}{\square}$ |  |  | \％ |  | ¢ d d N |
|  |  |  |  | EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 気 |

Main tables
Table 28 (cont'd)

| (oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Food codes | Income group $\mathbf{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Income groups D \& E2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Adults only |  | Househoids with |  |  |  |  | Houscholds (a) with |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 adults and |  |  |  |  | Adults only | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { adult, } \\ 1 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | 2 adults and |  |  | 3 ormoreadults,1 ormorechildren |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{\text { child }}$ | $\underset{\text { children }}{ }{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{3}{\text { children }} \end{gathered}$ | 4 or more children |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{\text { child }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{\text { children }}$ | $\underset{\text { children }}{3}$ |  |
| Cereals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brown bread |  |  |  | 255 | 3.90 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 1.14 | $1 \cdot 30$ | 0.94 | 1.64 | 4.55 | 0.44 | 0.86 | 1.42 | 2.24 | 0.48 |
| White bread ${ }^{\text {When }}$ |  |  |  | 251-254 | 30.44 | 29.57 | 28.27 | 28.31 | 28.70 | 34.68 | 34.39 | 25.26 | 32.72 | 36.11 | 26.11 | 30-98 | 33.41 |
| Wholewheat and wholemeal bread |  |  |  | 256 263 | 0.87 3.65 | 0.45 2.41 | 0.62 2.72 | 0.20 2.00 | 0.47 1.47 | 0.22 1.15 | 0.13 2.55 | 1.33 4.07 | 1.82 | 2.17 | 2. 32 | 0.76 | 0.11 |
| Other bread. . . . |  |  | . | 263 |  | $2 \cdot 41$ | 2.72 | 2.00 | 1.47 |  | 2.55 | 4.07 | 1.82 | 2.17 | $2 \cdot 32$ | 0.76 | 2.33 |
| Total bread |  |  |  | 251-263 | 38.87 | 34.64 | 33.55 | 31.65 | 31.94 | 36.99 | 38.70 | 35.20 | 34.97 | 39.13 | 29.84 | 33.99 | 36.33 |
| Flour . |  |  | . | 264 | 7.10 | 4.10 | 5.87 | 4.32 | 3.30 | 2.52 | 4.01 | 7.78 | 1.15 | 6.32 | 3.24 | 5.12 | 3.03 |
| Cakes |  |  |  | 267, 270 | 5.19 | 6.15 | 4.36 | 3.76 | 2.63 | 2.28 | 4.09 | 6.12 | 4.26 | $3 \cdot 14$ | 4.04 | 3.35 | 2.87 |
| Biscuits and producis |  |  |  | 271-277 | 5.93 0.57 | 5.44 0.22 | 5.23 0.58 | 5.29 <br> 0.45 | 5.79 <br> 0.38 | 4.69 0.74 | 4.58 0.30 | 5.79 0.82 | 6.39 0.53 | 5.81 0.42 | 5.13 0.59 | 4.68 | 3.92 |
| Oatmeal and oat products Breakfast cereals. |  |  | : | 282 | 0.57 2.42 | 0.22 3.96 | 0.58 3.62 | 0.45 3.49 | 0.38 3.81 | 0.74 4.16 | 0.30 2.56 | 0.82 2.48 | 0.53 3.78 | 0.42 3.09 | 0.59 3.76 | 1.39 7.17 | 0.73 2.38 |
| Other cereals . |  |  | . | 285-301 | 5.44 | 4.88 | 6.33 | $5 \cdot 36$ | 4.64 | 4.93 | $4 \cdot 20$ | $5 \cdot 10$ | 7.63 | 5.32 | 5.55 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 3.68 |
| Total cereals | . | . | . | 251-301 | 65.53 | 59.20 | 59.55 | 54.34 | 52.48 | 56.32 | 58.44 | 63.30 | 58.72 | 63.24 | 52.14 | 59.07 | 52.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collce - . . |  | . | . | 307-309 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.55 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.81 | 0.68 | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.20 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate |  | . |  | 312 | 0.12 | , | 0.17 | 0.13 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.04 | - | $0 \cdot 21$ |  |
| Branded food drinks . . | . | . | . | 313 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.49 | 0.04 | 0.56 |  |  | 0.12 |
| Total beverages | . | . | . | 304-313 | 4.08 | 2.90 | $2 \cdot 85$ | $2 \cdot 36$ | 2.29 | 1.87 | 2.57 | 4.77 | 2.97 | $4 \cdot 26$ | 2.03 | 1.89 | 1.95 |
| EXPENDITURE-All foods . | . | . | . |  | 14.51 | £3.71 | £3.68 | £3.17 | £2.84 | £2.64 | ¢3.24 | 44.29 | £3.35 | £3.75 | £2.96 | £2.97 | £3-10 |
| Expenditure on subsidised foods (b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pence per person per week . |  |  |  |  | 87 | 73 | 74 | 67 | 62 | 62 | 71 | 88 | 69 | 82 | 61 | 63 | 60 |
| As a percentage of total expenditure | - | - |  |  | $19 \cdot 3$ | 19.7 | $20 \cdot 2$ | 21.1 | 21.8 | 23.5 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 19.4 |

[^22]Tables of the average nutritional value of household food


Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975

Main tables
125 an arbitrary deduction of 10 per cent is made from the consumption figures given in Section ( $i$ ) of the table to allow for wastage.

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975

Main tables
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Table 30 （cont＇d）

| $\underset{\sim}{6}$ |  | 方或능 | 윤onimb | $\stackrel{\sim}{9}$ |  | m | mam＂0 | － | $1 \stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$ | ¢ | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 昌 |  | N | ！： | \％ | alomenny | $\stackrel{m}{*}$ | 1 O | \％ | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ |
| $\frac{\text { 䂞 }}{\frac{y}{y}}$ |  | 4. | \％¢\％すmo | n |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | mio | 人 | 9 | 8 |
|  |  | 昌 | ल－ल⿱亠凶禸 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | $\rightarrow--$ ；－4b | $\bigcirc$ |  | ते | mun | $N$ | 9 | \％ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { 号易 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 気萉菏志 |  | $\stackrel{6}{\underset{y}{4}}$ | ¢̋óojon－o | $\stackrel{\infty}{*}$ |  <br>  | Y | 10 | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{\text { ci }}{ }$ | 8 |
|  |  | $\infty$ | －！！：${ }^{\infty}$ | $\cdots$ | －${ }^{m}$ ！${ }^{\infty}$ | 2 | NNㅝㅇํN | $\stackrel{\infty}{7}$ | 1 N | ¢ | $n$ | へ |
|  |  | 乌े | 11111\％ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | 1111112 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | amャna゙ | $\stackrel{y}{\mathrm{y}}$ | $1 \stackrel{7}{6}$ | \％ | － | 8 |
|  |  | $\pm$ | 11111 m | m | 1111115 | $\cdots$ |  | $\underline{9}$ | $1 \vdots$ | ！ | \％ | ¢ |
|  |  | 苟苞家県 | 111112 | $\stackrel{m}{2}$ | 1111110 | n | Som-m~I | $\hat{\infty}$ | 13 | 亏 | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | © |
|  |  | $\infty$ | 11111 m | $n$ | $1\|1\| 1 \mid 0$ | O | mósolym | $\stackrel{\square}{n}$ | 1 ！ | ； | $0$ | － |
|  |  |  | 11｜11会 | $\hat{O}$ | 111111\％ | \% | amelom－ ல்ல்ージン | on | $1 \stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\cdots$ | ò | ¢ |
|  |  | $\infty$ | 111115 | $\bar{\delta}$ | $1\|\|\|\mid 10$ | $\stackrel{r}{\circ}$ | mex－min óóón் | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | 10 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ | \％ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{4}$ |
| 营 |  | 氝范哥 | 111112 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | $11 \mid 11100$ | $n$ |  | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | 1 ¢ | 3 | $\pm$ | 8 |
|  |  | $\infty$ | 111112 | $\stackrel{n}{\sim}$ | 1111110 | $n$ |  | $\mathfrak{q}$ | $1 \stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| E$\frac{5}{6}$0 |  |  | ¢ ¢0゙すごN | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | 京河打漢 | ó |  <br>  | $\stackrel{6}{\mathrm{i}}$ | 1 m | \％ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 8 |
|  |  | $\infty$ | \＃－ठठ心 | $\underset{6}{9}$ | 它污污它 | $\hat{S}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nलन } \\ & \text { anc } \end{aligned}$ | $7$ | 18 | N | को | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  |  |  | N SO－N | $\stackrel{n}{x}$ | O \％ | $\stackrel{n}{n}$ | いいNイかm <br>  | 울 | 1\％ | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 8 |
|  |  | $\bar{\Sigma}$ | 싱 ： ó óó่ | $\stackrel{R}{\dot{o}}$ | $\vec{\circ}$ | O | ベッヅำす －óóo | $\stackrel{8}{i}$ | IO | خ⿳亠丷厂犬 | $\frac{10}{0}$ | ふ |
|  |  | － | $\pm$ लN－8 | 8 | m－o－n－m | $\vdash^{\circ}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | \% | 10 | $a$ | 交 | 合 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  | － |  | n |

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Household Food Consumption and Expenditure： 1975
Table 30 （cont＇d）
（per person per day）

|  |  |  | ற่ำ०ำ－ | n |  | 2 | ¢0 | \％ | 9 | ¢i¢ | \％ | 引 | 111111116 | $\overline{0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 迶 | 95\%u | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1\|\|\mid$ 身1 1 ¢ | O | M\% | क $\%$ | 守 |  | $\stackrel{7}{\square}$ | ！ | 111111115 | ！ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 星 } \\ & \text { 首 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{y}{2}$ |  | ల | ¢ | N | 웅 | べが守 | 离 | $\vdots$ |  | $\dot{\sim}$ |
|  |  | ＊ |  | 俞 | nलy $\left\|\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { \％} \\ \hline\end{array}\right\|^{\text {mn }}\right.$ | 令 | $\cdots$ | $m$ | F | तेक्र ${ }^{m}$ | \％ | $\vdots$ | $10 \times \mathrm{nnnoog} 1 \mathrm{~m}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\sim}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 으․ } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 戓苞宁哥 | móos | $\cdots$ | $11 \mid 1511$ | ¢ | 11 | 1 | 1 | サुल | $\infty$ | $\stackrel{-}{\circ}$ |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 00 | V－＞0 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{2}$ | ｜｜｜｜さ｜ | $\pm$ | 11 | 1 | 1 | 只河1 | $\infty$ | N |  | \％ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & \frac{5}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 家苞し高 | Mo우웅 | $\dot{\text { q }}$ | nmı｜ | $\stackrel{7}{\circ}$ | m！ | 0 | $\cdots$ | Nomm | $\underset{\sim}{c}$ | $\vdots$ | ｜1｜｜｜｜｜ | ミ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{20}$ | $\bar{y}^{n}=寸$ | $\infty$ | nल1｜年｜－n | 8 | N： | m | च | すiom | ते | $\vdots$ | 1111111 | $\vdots$ |
| $\cup$品星 |  |  | ¢0， | \％${ }^{2}$ | ｜｜｜lol｜co | － | 11 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | $\overrightarrow{4}$ | かmumすN00m <br>  | 3 |
|  |  | 昌 | चすべ | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ | $111 \mid \mathrm{ml}$｜ 1 | $\%$ | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ |  <br>  | ？ |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{n}}$ | －寸サーロッが ब̈mañincio | $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~m}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\dot{m}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{m}$ | $\overrightarrow{0}$ ！ 1 | $\overline{3}$ | ！ |  | 3 |
|  |  | 曾 | ザo゙ocio | \％ |  | 人 | ¢̧＇ | 9 | $\Sigma$ | ！！！ | $\vdots$ | ！ |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | omo | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Nagmatsom か்ンள்ல்～் | $\underset{\sim}{\text { ® }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{an} \\ & \dot{\theta}=\mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | \％ | 안 | ¢ | $\mathfrak{\gamma}$ | ！ |  | 2 |
|  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{j} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | すがャッがの <br>  | べ | Mo | $\frac{\mathrm{y}}{\mathrm{in}}$ | ì | ¢0\％ | $\dot{\sim}$ | $\mathrm{O}$ | ハイッーバサーサ <br>  | － |
|  |  |  |  | $\tilde{\sim}_{4}$ |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{j}}$ | 풍 | m | $\vec{\circ}$ | 111 | 1 | ： |  | ？ |
|  |  | 皆 | m $\vdots!\vdots$ | \％ | anずutina | \％ | ¢0． | 0 | $\vdots$ | ｜｜｜ | 1 | ； |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{2} \\ & \text { 爱 } \\ & \frac{8}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  | 为苞它哥 | बivivív | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  | j | ずo | $\geq$ | $\stackrel{9}{i}$ | 111 | 1 | $t$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  | E® | 8-ఫすt | N |  <br>  | $\underset{0}{*}$ | 우 | O | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | 111 | 1 | \％ |  | $\frac{5}{6}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 들 } \\ & \frac{H}{E} \widehat{O} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Nonth | $0$ | minancia | $\dot{n}$ | －00 | $\infty$ | ［ | 111 | 1 | 1 | NOM－：$\infty$ サN No仓்ப்－ல்ல் | $\stackrel{N}{2}$ |
|  |  | 最 | $\frac{6}{6} \text { : }$ | $\infty$ | 흐すすすす。 कोंठंठ | $\frac{10}{6}$ | © | ì | ¢ | 111 | 1 | 1 |  | ¢ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 454 TVIOL | （ ${ }_{\sim}^{*}$ |  | $510 / \rho_{1010} L$ | saniosand pur jexins |  | 圱 |

Main tables

(b) Cooking losses have been taken into account. Intake figures for thiamin allow for a loss of 50 per cent from beef and for smaller losses from other foods (equivalent on average to about
20 per cent loss overall); those for vitamin C from fresh green vegetables and other vegetables allow for losses or 75 and 50 per cent respectively.

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975
Table 31
Geographical variations in nutritional value of household food, 1975

Main tables
Table 31 (cont'd)


Table 32

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  | NWN |  |
|  | 号 ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |
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Main tables
Table 32 (cont'd)


[^23]Table 33
Nutritional value of household food in different income groups, 1975

Main tables
Table 33 (cont'd)

Table 34

Table 34 (cont'd)

Table 35
Nutritional value of food in households of different composition within income groups, 1975

Main tables
Table 35 (cont'd)

|  |  | Income group | Households with |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Adults only | 1 adult, 1 or more children | 2 adults and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 child |  | 2 children | 3 children | 4 or more children |  |
| Fatty acids: (cont'd) monounsaturated | (g) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { C } \\ \mathrm{C} \& \mathrm{E} 2 \end{gathered}$ | 46.8 47.0 47.5 44.8 | $*$ $(39.6)$ 39.1 35.1 | 39.1 40.5 40.5 40.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 7 \\ & 34 \cdot 7 \\ & 36 \cdot 1 \\ & 34 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 4 \\ & 35 \cdot 3 \\ & 32 \cdot 3 \\ & (35 \cdot 2) \end{aligned}$ | $36 \cdot 5$ $33 \cdot 4$ 29.2 | 38.8 38.7 36.0 35.8 |
| polyunsaturated |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ { }^{\mathbf{B}}{ }^{\text {C }} \\ \mathrm{D} \text { E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 12.1 11.7 11.7 10.8 | $*$ $(10 \cdot 1)$ 11.6 8.8 | 10.1 10.4 11.4 9.9 | 9.6 8.7 9.7 9.0 | 8.6 8.6 8.3 (8.4) | 10.2 8.9 8.0 7 | 11.2 10.1 9.3 9.8 |
| Carbohydrate |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{A} \\ \text { B } \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{D} \\ \text { E } 2 \end{gathered}$ | 269 290 312 302 | $*$ (34) 281 276 | 249 273 282 308 | 227 250 258 254 | 235 253 258 (264) | 264 262 264 | 251 275 273 258 |
| Calcium | (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { C \& E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 1,100 1,100 1,120 1,090 | \% $\begin{gathered}1,050 \\ 1,000 \\ 980\end{gathered}$ | 1,090 1,030 1,040 1,050 | 990 960 960 930 | 890 930 880 (900) | $\begin{array}{r}1,050 \\ 890 \\ 840 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 990 970 970 860 |
| Iron | (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { C \& E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 12.5 13.0 13.4 12.6 | $*$ $(13.3)$ 10.7 10.7 | 12.5 12.0 12.2 13.2 | 10.2 10.4 10.6 10.5 | $\begin{gathered} 10-0 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.2 \\ (13 \cdot 1) \end{gathered}$ | 10.4 10.4 10.2 | 11.1 11.4 11.0 10.9 |
| Thiamin | (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~B} \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{D} \& \mathrm{E} 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1.22 1.24 1.31 1.22 | $*$ $(1.45)$ 1.15 1.10 | 1.18 1.14 1.18 1.30 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.01 \\ & 1.07 \\ & 1.07 \\ & 1.07 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.01 \\ 1 \cdot 10 \\ 1.07 \\ (1.27) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1.20 1.10 1.08 | 1.09 <br> 1.16 <br> 1.09 <br> 1.05 |


| Table 35 (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Income group | Households with |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Adults only | 1 adult, 1 or more children | 2 adults and |  |  |  | 3 or more adults, 1 or more children |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 or more children |  |
| Riboflavin | . . (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { D \& E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 2.00 1.95 1.99 1.93 | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ (1.82) | 1.93 1.79 1.79 1.89 | 1.67 1.63 1.64 1.62 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.52 \\ 1.65 \\ 1.53 \\ (1.95) \end{array}$ | 1.80 1.58 1.46 | 1.75 1.72 1.56 1.47 |
| Nicotinic acid . . | . . (mg) | A B D \& E2 | 18.6 18.1 18.7 17.7 | $*$ $(19.1)$ 15.2 14.9 | 15.9 15.7 16.1 17.8 | $14 \cdot 3$ $14 \cdot 3$ 14.2 $14 \cdot 2$ | 13.7 14.6 13.7 (18.8) | 15.1 14.3 13.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 15.8 \\ & 15.9 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 13.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nicotinic acid equivalent | . . (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{D} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 33.0 33.0 34.1 32.0 | $*$ $(32.6)$ 26.9 26.8 | 29.0 28.8 28.9 31.7 | 26.1 25.8 25.9 25.5 | 24.8 26.3 24.1 (32.0) | 26.4 $25 \cdot 1$ 23.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 1 \\ & 28 \cdot 6 \\ & 26 \cdot 5 \\ & 25 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vitamin C | . . (mg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{D} \text { \& } \mathrm{E} 2 \end{gathered}$ | 78 66 57 55 | $*$ $(53)$ 48 42 | 62 56 48 49 | 47 45 40 38 | 42 41 39 $(33)$ | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 37 \\ 36 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 69 48 40 35 |
| Vitamin A: retinol . | . . ( 2 g ) |  | 1,090 1,100 1,100 1,050 | $*$ $(600)$ 710 780 | 1,200 1,000 920 810 | 740 790 820 740 | 550 810 750 $(1,200)$ | 620 820 730 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 880 \\ 870 \\ 700 \end{array}$ |
| $\beta$-carotene | . . . ( $\mu \mathrm{g}$ ) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { D } \\ \hline \text { \& E2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,730 $\mathbf{2 , 4 5 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 4 6 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 3 3 0}$ | $*$ <br> $(2,120)$ <br> 1,950 <br> 1,840 | 2,440 2,250 2,080 2,070 | 1,880 <br> 1,860 <br> 1,700 <br> 1,830 | 1,570 1,680 1,890 $(1,750)$ | 1,960 1,500 1,380 | 2,320 1,820 1,610 1,560 |

Table 35 (cont d)

|  | Income group | Households with |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Adults only | 1 adult, 1 or more children | 2 adults and |  |  |  | 3 or more adults, children children |
|  |  |  |  | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 or more children |  |
| Vitamin A: (ront'd) total (retinol equivalent) . ( $\mu \mathrm{g}$ ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { D \& E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 1,670 1,630 1,630 1,560 | $(1,050$ 1 1,130 1,170 | 1,720 1,480 1,370 1,260 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 1 5 0} \\ & 1,190 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 1,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 890 \\ 1,180 \\ 1,150 \\ (1,580) \end{gathered}$ | 1,060 1,160 1,040 | 1,590 1,280 1,240 1,040 |
| Vitamin D (a) . . . . . $\mu \mathrm{g}$ ) | A B D $\&{ }^{-} E 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.97 \\ & 2.90 \\ & 3.03 \\ & 2.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} * \\ (2.71) \\ 2.40 \\ 2.13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.74 \\ & 2.87 \\ & 2.74 \\ & 2.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.97 \\ & 2.97 \\ & 2.34 \\ & 3.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.99 \\ & 2.25 \\ & 2.38 \\ & (2.01) \end{aligned}$ | 2.32 2.32 2.24 2. | 2.27 2.57 2.40 2.74 |
| Energy | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} \& \mathbf{E} 2 \end{gathered}$ | 98 101 102 106 | $*$ $(110)$ 100 97 | $\text { ii) } \begin{gathered} \text { As a per } \\ 99 \\ 97 \\ 100 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | tage of reco 91 91 92 93 93 | mended intak <br> 90 <br> 91 <br> 85 <br> $(93)$ <br>  <br> 16 | 97 89 86 | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 91 \\ & 88 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |
| Protein | A B C \& E2 | 127 130 130 134 | (136) 117 119 | 132 122 123 120 | 118 114 114 114 | 116 115 102 $(130)$ | 115 106 103 | 116 114 1118 112 |
| (as a percentage of minimum requirement) | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { B } \\ \text { D \& E2 } \end{gathered}$ | 192 199 202 195 | $*$ (213) 178 180 | 199 187 191 181 | 183 178 178 173 | 179 181 160 $(199)$ | 180 167 163 | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & 177 \\ & 168 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calcium | A B D \& E2 | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & 213 \\ & 211 \\ & 201 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $*$ $(199)$ 180 173 | 200 <br> 188 <br> 192 <br> 179 | 179 <br> 179 <br> 176 <br> 172 | $\begin{array}{r} 162 \\ 168 \\ 155 \\ (160) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ 194 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 179 \\ & 167 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ |

Table 35 (cont'd)

Main tables
Table 35 (comt'd)

Table 35 (cont'd)

Table 35 (comid)

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Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975
Table 35 (cont'd)


[^24]Table 36
Nutrients obrained for one penny from selected foods, national averages, 1975 (a)

(a) Values corresponding to indices below 30 have been omitted (See Table 37).
(b) These foods show seasonal variations in nutritional value or price.
Table 37


[^25]Tables relating to special analyses, 1975
Table 38
Main tables
Household expenditure on seasonal, convenience and other foods according to ownership of deep-freezers and refrigerators, together with comparative indices of food prices and the real value of food purchased, 1972-1975

|  | All households owning a deep-freezer |  |  |  | Households owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer |  |  |  | All other households |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Expenditure and value of garden and allotment produce, erc <br> Expenditure on: <br> Seasonal foods. | £ | £ | £ | $£$ | ¢ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \underset{\text { (per person per }}{\text { week) }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ¢ | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ |
|  | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.62 | 0.39 | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.66 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.64 |
| Convenience foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Cranned }}{\text { Frozen }}$. | 0.13 0.08 0.0 | 0.16 0.09 | 0.19 0.09 | 0.23 0.12 | 0.17 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.23 0.07 | 0.28 0.09 | 0.18 0.03 | 0.22 0.04 | 0.26 0.04 | 0.33 0.05 |
| Other convenience foods | 0.32 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.48 | 0.62 |
| Total convenience foods All other foods | 0.53 | 0.64 1.56 | 0.75 1.66 | 0.90 2.13 | 0.60 1.46 | 0.68 1.60 | 0.81 1.83 | 0.97 2.18 | 0.58 1.32 | 0.65 1.51 | 0.78 1.67 | 0.99 2.19 |
| Total expenditure <br> Value of garden allotment produce. etc | 2.26 0.13 | 2.65 0.16 | 2.92 0.12 | 3.65 0.16 | 2.45 0.05 | 2.76 0.05 | 3.18 0.06 | 3.82 0.07 | 2.25 0.05 | 2.57 0.05 | 2.97 0.04 | 3.82 0.08 |
| Value of consumption . | $2 \cdot 39$ | $2 \cdot 80$ | 3.04 | 3.81 | $2 \cdot 50$ | $2 \cdot 81$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | $3 \cdot 89$ | $2 \cdot 31$ | 2.63 | 3.01 | 3.90 |
| ii) Comparative indices (a) of expenditure, prices and purchases (all foods) | (all households $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenditure . . . . | 93.896.998.1 | 96.6100.1 | 94.596.1 | 96.898.5 | 101.8101.6 | $100 \cdot 7$$100 \cdot 4$ | $102 \cdot 8$102.2 |  | 93.693.6 | 93.893.8 | 95.994.899.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 3 \\ & 100-9 \\ & 100.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Value of consumption . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $100-5$ 101.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Index of value of consumption deflated by index | $\begin{array}{r} 98.9 \\ 95.8 \\ 100.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \\ 98.3 \\ 101.5 \end{array}$ | 98.496.899.0 | 100.199.199.6 | $101 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | 101.6 | 99.6 | 94.3 | $94 \cdot 8$ | 95.2 | 100-2 |
| Food purchases . . . . |  |  |  |  | 101.4 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 2$ | 94.5 | $95 \cdot 1$ | 96.1 | $100 \cdot 5$ |
| "Price of energy" " . . . |  |  |  |  | $101 \cdot 3$ | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 92.7 | 91.0 | $94 \cdot 3$ | 94.5 |
| Summary characteristics of households | 6132.2263.631.47 | $\begin{array}{r} 922 \\ 3.393 \\ 3.68 \\ 1.55 \end{array}$ | 1,1394,061 | 1,7206,058 | 5,06516,018 | 5.09315.698 | 5,080 | 4,80713,980 | 1,909 | 1,391 | 1,175$\mathbf{2 , 7 5 4}$ | 8791.936 |
| Number of households. . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of persons Average numbse of perions per househoid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,980 2.91 | 4,993 2.62 | 3,454.48 |  |  |
| A verage numbsr of persons per household Average number of carners per household |  |  | 3.57 1.57 | 3.52 1.64 | 3.16 <br> 1.39 | 3.08 1.34 | 3.01 <br> 1.32 | 2.91 1.29 | 2.62 0.93 | 2.48 0.83 | 2.34 0.75 | 2.20 0.72 |

[^26]Table 39


| Table 39 (com'd) <br> (oz per person per week, except where otherwise stated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food codes | All households owning a deep-freezer |  |  |  | Houscholds owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer |  |  |  | All other houscholds |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| FSH: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh . . . | 100,105 ${ }^{111-113}$ | 1.42 | 1.33 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.70 | $1 \cdot 60$ | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.80 | 1.58 | 1.62 | 1.61 |
| Processed and shell | 114-117 | 0.48 | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.44 | 0.46 | $0 \cdot 44$ | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.34 |
| Prepared . | 118-123 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.77 | 1.53 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 2.22 | 1.91 | 1.82 | 1.88 |
| Frozen | 110-127 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.80 | 0.83 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Total fish. . | 100-127 | 4.80 | $4 \cdot 77$ | 4.08 | 4.25 | 4.98 | 4.61 | $4 \cdot 38$ | 4.55 | $5 \cdot 26$ | 4.74 | 4.52 | 4.47 |
| EGGS: (Eggs purchased) : $\quad: \quad$ (no) | 129 | 4.57 3.93 | 4.30 3.76 | 4.26 3.93 | 4.13 3.76 | 4.40 4.26 | 4.21 4.14 | 4.03 3.94 | 4.11 4.02 | 4.37 4.19 | 4.28 4.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 15 \\ & 4.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 44 \\ & 4 \cdot 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| PATS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Margarine . . . . | 135 138 | 4.75 3.27 | 5.17 2.99 | 5.74 2.46 | 5.73 2.64 | 4.84 3.55 | 5.26 3.01 | 5.64 2.60 | 5.62 2.55 | 4.34 3.90 | 5.21 3.75 | 5.68 2.77 | 5.39 3.04 |
| Lard and compound cooking fat | 139 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 2.68 1.92 | 2.59 1.96 | 2.11 | 2.29 | 2.72 1.92 | 2.31 |
| Other fats . . . . | 143,148 | 1.26 | 1.42 | 1.29 | 1.20 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.86 | 0.68 | 0.96 | 0.75 | 0.63 |
| Total fats | 135-148 | 10.79 | 11.08 | 10.97 | 11.45 | 11.21 | 11.18 | 11.22 | 10.98 | 11.04 | 12.21 | 11.12 | 11.37 |
| SUGAR AND PRESERVES: <br> Sugar . <br> Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{150}{151-154}$ | 13.54 2.44 | 12.55 2.41 | 11.98 2.24 | 9.88 2.28 | 14.97 2.55 | 13.63 2.56 | 12.92 2.51 | 11.41 2.43 | 16.49 2.71 | 16.80 2.50 | 14.85 2.87 | 14.92 2.96 |
| Total sugar and preserves . . . | 150-154 | 15.99 | 14.96 | 14.20 | 12.16 | 17.53 | 16.18 | 15.43 | 13.86 | 19.20 | 19.31 | 17.72 | 17.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh green . . . | 162-171 | 14.66 | 12.54 | 38.10 | 12.21 | 45.86 13.57 | 46.16 12.61 | 47.11 12.73 | 44.28 11.30 | 52.81 11.32 | 53.57 11.65 | 50.37 11.07 | 5060 11.09 |
| Other fresh . . . | 172-183 | 13.94 | 14.79 | 14.11 | 14.41 | 13.71 | 14.17 | 13.95 | 13.67 | $12 \cdot 17$ | 12.36 | 13.68 | 12.47 |
| Frozen peas . . . . | 203 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.67 | 1.94 | $1 \cdot 28$ | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.43 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.39 |
| Frozen beans <br> Frozen chips and other frozen convenience potato products | 204 | 0.70 | $0 \cdot 81$ | 0.74 | 0.65 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.18 |
|  | 205 | 0.88 | $1 \cdot 28$ | 1.27 | 1.28 | 0.24 | $0 \cdot 37$ | 0.35 | 0.44 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.22 |
| All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products, not specified |  |  |  |  | 1 | 024 | 0 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.26 | 024 | 0.22 |
| elsewhere Other processed | $\xrightarrow{208}$ | 0.92 7.96 | 1.13 9.40 | 0.91 9.22 | 1.17 9.57 | 0.24 11.29 | 0.39 11.65 | 0.38 11.73 | 0.45 11.96 | 0.11 13.67 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 0.15 |
| Total vegetables . . | 156-208 | 80.57 | 80.79 | 79.53 | 82.03 | 86.60 | 87-13 |  | 83.97 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 86.60 | 87.13 | 8806 | 83 | 90 | 916 | 89.20 | 89.24 |

Table 39 （cont＇d）

|  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\prime}}{-}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{y} \\ & \dot{\oplus} \end{aligned}$ | Fong <br> mino | \％ |  inninoció in | \％ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{ \pm}$ |  | $$ | gingm ヘ்へ్ల்ં் | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \underset{\infty}{\infty} \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \end{gathered}\right.$ |  n்デiocio in | $\frac{a}{i}$ | ゅード | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{a}$ | が웅 mo | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 0 \\ & -0 \end{aligned}$ | 욱웅운 जल্mom | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ion } \\ & \dot{\sim} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  riniócio n | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | W\%\% | $\overline{7}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{\underset{ }{\alpha}}{\underset{\alpha}{2}}$ |  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{n}}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ | Hmono rimó | $\stackrel{\hat{N}}{\mathbf{N}}$ |  ம்inócio | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { iे } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\Omega}$ | ¢0¢ | $\begin{aligned} & Q_{1} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | N゙にが <br>  | $\stackrel{\bar{m}}{\stackrel{m}{m}}$ |  －サinón - | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ |  | $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\star}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{i} \end{aligned}$ | Moñy | $\stackrel{n}{\infty}$ |  <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \underset{0}{0} \\ \dot{\sim} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ |
|  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{\sigma}}}{ }$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { へे }}{\text { N }}$ | Nogin riબ్ำ | $\underset{\dot{m}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\dot{m}}}$ | かゅがす がデiónó | $\frac{a}{i}$ |  | － |
|  | N̈ |  | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | －우웅 riलु | $\stackrel{\square}{\tilde{m}}$ | ットソ゚ロッツ ininiocio | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\text { ® }}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\alpha}$ |  | ٌo |  |  | nçan mo nimióno | $\stackrel{\underset{\dot{\omega}}{2}}{ }$ | Fスセッ | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\text { I }}$ | F | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ |  |  |  íninióno | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\dot{\omega}}$ | ¢¢¢ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
|  | $\underset{\underset{\sim}{a}}{\stackrel{\sim}{2}}$ |  | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ |  $-\dot{\sim}$ |  |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}}{\substack{\text { in }}}$ | Figm | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{\underset{1}{2}}{\underline{\Omega}}$ |  | $\underset{\dot{\sim}}{\dot{\underset{\sim}{*}}}$ | =. |  |  nimidíno $\dot{m}$ | $\stackrel{a}{\text { a }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{i}$ |
| 若荌 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 鏟 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 0 0 0 0 0 d d |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Food expenditure in households owning a deep-freezer compared with expenditure in other households: main food groups and selected food items, annual averages, 1972-1975 \\
(pence per person per week)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Food codes} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{All households owning a deep-freezer} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Households owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{All other households} \\
\hline \& \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MILK AND CREAAI: \\
Liquid milk - full price . welfare and school
\end{tabular} \& 5, 6 \& 23.97
0.03 \& 24.16
0.02 \& 22.97
0.04 \& 30.05
0.03 \& 24.82
0.02 \& 26.13
0.02 \& 23.13
0.01 \& 30.78
0.01 \& 21.54
0.01 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
23.67 \\
0.02
\end{tabular} \& 21.99 \& 28.97
0.02 \\
\hline Toral liquid milk . \& 4-6 \& 23.99 \& 24.18 \& 23.02 \& 30.09 \& 24.84 \& 26.15 \& 23.14 \& 30.79 \& 21.55 \& 23.69 \& 22.00 \& 28.99 \\
\hline Condensed milk
\(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Dried and other milk } \\ \& \text { Cream }\end{aligned}\). \& 109
10
174 \& 0.90
1.74
1.78 \& 2.18
0.76
2.09
1.88 \& 0.92
2.27
1.83 \& 1.09
2.51
2.26 \& 0.97
\(\begin{aligned} \& 1.62 \\ \& 1.30\end{aligned}{ }^{2} \mathbf{1}\) \& 2.9.4
1.77
1.31 \& 1.06
2.04
1.39 \& 1.15
\(\begin{aligned} \& 1.38 \\ \& 1.56\end{aligned}{ }^{2}\)

3 \& 2.99
1.97
1.35
0.55 \& 0.97
1.27
0.63 \& 1.00
1.58
0.59 \& 1.45
2.23
0.94 <br>
\hline Total milk and crram. \& 4-17 \& 28.41 \& 28.91 \& 28.05 \& 35.95 \& 28.73 \& 30.18 \& 27.62 \& 35.89 \& 24.47 \& 26.54 \& 25.16 \& 33.60 <br>

\hline | Cheese: |
| :--- |
| Natural Prucessed | \& 22 \& 6.87

0.49 \& 7.74
0.74 \& 9.16
0.71 \& 9.85
0.85 \& 6.68
0.73 \& 6.99
0.83 \& 7.84
0.76 \& 9.24

0.94 \& | 5.48 |
| :--- |
| 0.75 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.48 \\
& 0.85
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 6.77 |
| :--- |
| 0.87 | \& | 9.45 |
| :--- |
| 1.16 | <br>

\hline Total cheese \& 22.23 \& 7.36 \& 8.48 \& 9.87 \& 10.69 \& 7.41 \& 7.83 \& 8.60 \& $10 \cdot 18$ \& 6.23 \& 7.33 \& 7.64 \& 10.61 <br>
\hline MEAT
Beer and veal
Muthon and lamb
Pork
P \& 31
36
41 \& 16.46
8.79
7.05 \& 22.77
9.57
8.59 \& 21.50
9.41
8.67 \& 32.51
11.98
11.82 \& 19.42
9.79
6.85 \& 22.19
11.42
8.38 \& 28.48
12.23
9.42 \& 33.05
13.50
9.04 \& 16.06
8.35
5.08 \& 19.14
9
9.79
6.15 \& 22.84
11.59
7.07 \& 30.23
12.86
6.60 <br>
\hline Total carcase meat \& 31-41 \& $32 \cdot 30$ \& 40.92 \& 39.58 \& 56.31 \& 36.06 \& 41.98 \& 50.14 \& 55.59 \& 29.49 \& 35.08 \& 41.50 \& 49.69 <br>

\hline | Hacon and ham, uncooked |
| :--- |
| Poultry, uncooked. |
| Irozen convenience meats or frozen | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
55 \\
73-77
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 8.50 |
| :--- |
| 6.63 |
| 2.51 | \& 12.15

8.91
2 \& 12.51
8.72
2.36 \& 14.73
11.22 \& 10.10
6.76 \& $\begin{array}{r}12.50 \\ 9.10 \\ \hline 1.72\end{array}$ \& 14.35
9.12 \& 16.05

11.83 \& | 8.74 |
| :--- |
| 4.62 |
|  |
| 106 | \& 12.18

6.16
1.16 \& 12.58
5.28 \& $\begin{array}{r}15.97 \\ 8.54 \\ \hline 1.62\end{array}$ <br>

\hline eonvenience meat products \& $$
\begin{gathered}
88 \\
46.51
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 2.51 \& 2.37 \& 2.36 \& 3.43 \& 1.24 \& 1.72 \& 2.07 \& 2.25 \& 1.06 \& 1.16 \& 1.46 \& 1.62 <br>

\hline Other meat . . . . . \& $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { 48, } \\ 781 \\ 788.81 \\ \hline 31\end{array}\right|$ \& 15.76 \& 21.25 \& 24.39 \& 27.73 \& 21.76 \& 26.05 \& 30-35 \& 34.71 \& 23.48 \& 27.50 \& 32.16 \& 39.41 <br>
\hline Total meat . . \& 31-94 \& 65.70 \& 85.59 \& 87.56 \& 113.42 \& 75.92 \& 91.35 \& 106.03 \& 120.44 \& 67.38 \& 82.05 \& 92.98 \& 115.22 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE 40 (cont'd)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Food codes} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{All bouseholds owning a deep-freezer} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Households owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{All other households} \\
\hline \& \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \\
\hline FISH: Fresh \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{l}
100,105 \\
111-113
\end{array}\right\}
\] \& 2.53 \& 3.24 \& 3.35 \& 3.88 \& \(3 \cdot 25\) \& 3.62 \& 4.11 \& 4.87 \& \(3 \cdot 21\) \& 3.62 \& 4.59 \& 5.01 \\
\hline  \& \(114-117\)
\(118-123\)
110.127 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.89 \\
\& 3 \cdot 18 \\
\& 3.22
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.65
3.63
3.40 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.50 \\
\& 4.03 \\
\& 3.20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.05 \\
\& 5.10 \\
\& 3.77
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.90 \\
\& 4.25 \\
\& 2.20
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.21
4.30
2.54 \& 1.28
5.40
3.06 \& 1.67
6.29
3.26 \& 0.72
5.20
1.70 \& 0.98
5.04
1.96 \& 1.18
6.24
1.96 \& 1.13
7.61
2.19 \\
\hline Total fish . \& 100-127 \& 9.82 \& 11.93 \& 12.06 \& 14.81 \& 10.61 \& 11.66 \& 13.86 \& 16.07 \& 10.84 \& 11.61 \& 13.96 \& 15.94 \\
\hline egGs \& 129 \& 6.81 \& 10.23 \& 11.95 \& 11.75 \& 7.60 \& 10.89 \& 12.36 \& 12.70 \& 7.55 \& 10.57 \& 13.11 \& 13.71 \\
\hline EATS:
Butter
Margarine \(\quad\).
Lard and compound cooking fat
Other fats \& 135
138
139
143,148 \& 7.27
2.70
0.92
1.33 \& 6.83
2.61
1.03
1.49 \& 7.79
2.89
1.58
2.03 \& 9.96
3.85
2.24
2.27 \& 7.78
3.06
1.14
0.99 \& 6.94
2.97
1.25
1.19 \& 7.83
3.16
2.04
1.70 \& 9.98
3.86
2.50
1.68 \& 7.22
3.34
1.30
0.65 \& 7.11
3.34
1.49
0.90 \& 8.10
3.30
2.08
1.14 \& 9.73
4.70
2.91
1.24 \\
\hline Toral fars . . . \& 135-148 \& 12.22 \& 11.97 \& 14.29 \& 18.32 \& 12.95 \& 12.05 \& 14.72 \& 18.02 \& 12.51 \& 12.84 \& 14.63 \& 18.59 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
SUGAR AND PRESERVES: \\
Sugar \\
Honey, preserves, syrup and treacle.
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
150 \\
151-154
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4 \cdot 10 \\
\& 1.77
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.02 \\
\& 2.00
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.95 \\
\& 2.19
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8.26 \\
\& 3.32
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.45 \\
\& 1.93
\end{aligned}
\] \& 4.13
2.12 \& 5.15
2.61 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
9 \cdot 36 \\
\mathbf{3 . 5 8}
\end{array}
\] \& 4.79
2.04 \& 5.05
2.17 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \cdot 81 \\
2.98
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
13.09 \\
4.40
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total sugar and preserves . . . \& \& 5.87 \& 6.02 \& \(7 \cdot 13\) \& 11.58 \& 6.39 \& 6.26 \& 7.77 \& 12.94 \& 6.84 \& \(7 \cdot 22\) \& 8.79 \& 17.49 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
vzgetables: \\
Potatoes \\
Fresh green Other fresh Frozen peas. Frozen beans Frozen chips and other frozen convenience potato products All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products, not specified elsewhere . \\
Other processed vegetables
\end{tabular} \& \(156-161\)
\(162-171\)
1722183
203
204
205

208
$184-202$ \& 3.87
3.67
7.56
1.30
0.49
0.47

0.83
5.48 \& 4.63
3.96
8.95
1.43
0.73
0.69

1.06
6.88 \& 6.15
5.03
9.83
1.45
0.78
0.76

1.12
8.78 \& 11.50
5.67
11.73
2.13
0.80
1.10

1 \& 5.68
4.44
7.54
1.20
0.50
0.20

0.29
7.43 \& 6.85
4.98
8.97
1.26
0.55
0.31

0.52
8.15 \& $\begin{array}{r}8.41 \\ 5.90 \\ 9.87 \\ 1.47 \\ 0.60 \\ 0.31 \\ \\ \\ \\ 0.57 \\ 10.68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14.23
6.58
12.05
1.89
0.75

0.50

0.83
13.63 \& 6.52
3.63
6.45
0.44
0.17
0.11

0.15
8.72 \& 7.39
3.95
7.11
0.44
0.18
0.22

0.16
0.16 \& 9.20
5.08
9.46
0.48
0.20
0.28

0.21
11.62 \& $\begin{array}{r}15.70 \\ 5.81 \\ 10.49 \\ 0.66 \\ 0.36 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.33 \\ \\ 0.33 \\ 15.82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Toral vegetables . . \& 156-208 \& 23.68 \& 28.34 \& 33.88 \& 45.61 \& 27.28 \& 31.60 \& 37.81 \& 50.45 \& $26 \cdot 19$ \& 28.60 \& 36-52 \& 49-52 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Main tables
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| TABLE 40 (cont'd) <br> (pence per person per week) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food codes | All households owning a deep-freezer |  |  |  | Households owning a refrigerator but no deep-freezer |  |  |  | All other houscholds |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| FRUIr: Fresh Frozen fruit and frozen fruit product's | 210-231 | 11.02 0.30 | $\begin{array}{r} 12.14 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$ | 13.59 0.26 | 15.78 0.34 | 9.76 0.08 | 11.12 0.10 | 12.10 0.07 | $\begin{array}{r} 14.02 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | 6.88 0.02 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.98 \\ & 0.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9-26 \\ & 0-01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 99 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ |
| Other . . . . . . | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 233-240 \\ 245-248 \end{array}\right\}$ | $5 \cdot 44$ | 6.94 | 7.92 | 9.12 | $5 \cdot 37$ | 6.21 | 7.00 | 8.09 | 3.35 | 4.38 | 4.95 | 5.95 |
| Total fruit . . . | 210-248 | 16.75 | 19-48 | 21.76 | 25-24 | 15.21 | 17.43 | 19.16 | $22 \cdot 27$ | 10.25 | 12.38 | 14-22 | 17.95 |
| CEREALS: <br> Brown bread White bread Wholewheat and wholemeal bread Other bread. | 255 2511254 256 263 | 1.00 9.70 0.37 2.10 | 1.00 10.10 0.30 2.33 | 1.22 12.63 0.37 2.46 | 1.57 14.86 0.54 3.17 | 1.15 10.72 0.20 2.52 | 1.19 11.11 0.26 2.82 | 1.50 14.74 0.35 3.17 | 2.08 16.51 0.48 3.76 | 1.21 12.89 0.13 2.50 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.31 \\ 13.62 \\ 0.24 \\ 3.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.63 \\ 17-28 \\ 0.26 \\ 3.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 40 \\ 21.14 \\ 0.48 \\ 4.51 \end{array}$ |
| Total bread . | 251-263 | 13.18 | 13.74 | 16.69 | 20.14 | 14.59 | 15.39 | 19.76 | 22.83 | 16.74 | 18.25 | 22-43 | 28.54 |
| Flour . <br> Cakes <br> Biscuits <br> Oatmeal and oat products Breakfast cereals Frozen convenience cereal foods | 264 267,270 $271-277$ 281 282 294 | 1.36 5.21 6.17 0.35 2.92 0.72 | 1.46 6.43 6.61 0.25 3.18 0.80 | 2.14 7.07 8.43 0.37 3.90 0.80 | 2.30 8.27 10.61 0.44 5.24 0.97 | 1.29 7.01 6.51 0.32 2.80 0.20 | 1.35 7.24 7.05 0.27 3.00 0.24 | 2.24 8.69 8.99 0.41 3.67 0.30 | 2.03 9.95 11.35 0.48 4.91 0.52 | 1.50 7.37 6.20 0.45 2.30 0.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.89 \\ & 7 \cdot 20 \\ & 6.82 \\ & 0.41 \\ & 2.48 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2-13 \\ & 8-15 \\ & 8-16 \\ & 0-58 \\ & 3-40 \\ & 0-15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.50 \\ 11.17 \\ 10.64 \\ 0.78 \\ 4.30 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$ |
| Other cereals . . . | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 285-291 \\ & 299-301 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 2.79 | $3 \cdot 38$ | 5.02 | $5 \cdot 65$ | 3.32 | 4-12 | $5 \cdot 10$ | 5.96 | 3.13 | $3 \cdot 89$ | 4.75 | $6 \cdot 27$ |
| Total cereals . . . . . | 251-301 | 32.68 | 35.64 | 44.42 | 53.63 | 36.04 | 38.64 | 49.15 | 58.04 | 37.75 | 41.03 | 49.75 | 64-37 |
| BEVERAGES: <br> Tea <br> Coffice . Cocoa and drinking chocolate Branded food drinks | $\begin{gathered} 304 \\ 307-309 \\ 312 \\ 313 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.03 \\ & 3.64 \\ & 0.26 \\ & 0.31 \end{aligned}$ | 3.94 4.14 0.21 0.34 | 4.37 5.29 0.30 0.39 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.92 \\ & 5.20 \\ & 0.40 \\ & 0.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.73 \\ & 3.58 \\ & 0.25 \\ & 0.40 \end{aligned}$ | 4.72 3.78 0.23 0.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 52 \\ & 4.27 \\ & 0-28 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.24 \\ & 4.66 \\ & 0.34 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.43 \\ & 2.43 \\ & 0.24 \\ & 0.49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.89 \\ & 2.58 \\ & 0.20 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.93 \\ & 3.17 \\ & 0.30 \\ & 0.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.87 \\ & 4.61 \\ & 0.29 \\ & 0.65 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total beverages . . . | 304-313 | 8.24 | 8.63 | 10.34 | 10.80 | 8.95 | 9.08 | 10.43 | 11.69 | 8.59 | 9.03 | 10.93 | 13.42 |
| miscellaneous: <br> Soups, canned, dehydrated and powdered. <br> Other foods . | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 318,319 \\ 315 \\ 320-339 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.73 \\ & 6.62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.84 \\ & 7.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.21 \\ & 8.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.69 \\ 10.86 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.96 \\ & 6.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.32 \\ & 6.64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.75 \\ & 7.84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.29 \\ & 9.69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 15 \\ & 4.72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.04 \\ & 4.79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.38 \\ & 5-66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 24 \\ & 7 \cdot 51 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total miscellaneous . . . . | 315-339 | 8.34 | 9.55 | 11.11 | 13.55 | 7.99 | 8.95 | 10.59 | 12.97 | 6.87 | 7.83 | 9.02 | 11.76 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . |  | £2. 26 | £2.65 | £2.92 | £3.65 | £2.45 | ¢2.76 | £3-18 | £3.82 | £2.25 | \&2.57 | \$2-97 | £3-82 |

it 378v」
Nutritional value of food in households owning a deep-freezer or a refrigerator, 1972-1975

Table 41 (cont'd)

(a) Contributions from pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin are not recorded by the Survey. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary vitamin $\mathbf{D}$ since they obtain all they need
from the action of sunlight on the skin.
Table 42
Average quantities of milk consumed per week in the home by different categories of person, annual averages, 1975 and four-year


Table 42 (cont'd)

|  | Annual averages, 1975 |  |  |  |  | Averages, 1972-1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income group s |  | Families with |  | All | Income groups |  |  |  |  |  | All |
|  | A \& B | C, D \& | $\underset{\text { children }}{1 \text { or } 2}$ | 3 or more children |  | A \& B |  |  | C, D \& E2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Families with |  | All | Families with |  | All |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } 2 \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | 3 or more children |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { or } 2 \\ \text { children } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { or more } \\ & \text { children } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| (iroup III- <br> Houscholds containing at least one child aged 0-4 wears andior an expectant mother, and at least une child uged 7-9 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of households which supplied details of milk consumption | 170 | 110 | 90 | 190 | 280 | 227 | 518 | 745 | 133 | 374 | 507 | 1,252 |
| A erage quantities of milk consumed by:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Persons aged } 0-4 \text { years } \\ \text { Persons aged } 5-6 \text { years }\end{gathered} \quad: \quad: \quad\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { (p) }\end{array}\right.$ | 4.9 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | (3.8) | 4.8 4.3 | 4.8 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Persons aged 7-9 years : $\quad$ : (pt) | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6) | 4.3 | 4.3 | ${ }^{4.4}$ | 3.8 3 3 | 3.9 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Persons aged $10-17$ years : (p) | 4.3 3.5 | 4.1 | (4.3) | 4.2 | 4.6 3.6 | $(4.7)$ 3.6 3.7 | 4.1 <br> 3.4 | 4.2 3.5 | (3.5) | 3.7 <br> 3.3 | 3.6 3.4 | 3.9 3.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males aged } 18 \text { years or over } \\ & \text { Femalces aged } 18 \text { years or over }\end{aligned} \quad: \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { (pt) }\end{aligned}$ | 3.5 3.6 | 3.7 3.3 | 3.7 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 3.5 | 3.6 3.7 | 3.4 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 3 | 3.4 3.0 | 3.5 3.3 |
| All persons . . . . . (pt) | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Milk used in cooking or served to visitors | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total . . . . . . (pt) | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |

Table 43
Meals eaten outside the home, 1975
(per person per week)

(a) See Glossary.
(b) Including London, for which separate results are given in the analysis according to type of area.

Table 44
Average number of midday meals per week per child aged 5-14 years, 1975

|  | Meals not from the household supply |  | Meals from the household supply |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | School meals | Other meals out | Packed meals | Other |
| All households | $2 \cdot 80$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.37 | 3.73 |
| Analysis by region |  |  |  |  |
| Wales | $2 \cdot 68$ | 0.13 | 0.77 | 3.42 |
| Scotland | 1.93 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 14$ | $4 \cdot 82$ |
| North . | $2 \cdot 67$ | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.08 | $4 \cdot 14$ |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 2.77 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 14$ | 4.01 |
| North West | $3 \cdot 20$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.57 | 3.11 |
| East Midlands | $2 \cdot 80$ | 0.04 | 0.31 | 3.85 |
| West Midlands | 2.65 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 3.87 |
| South West | $3 \cdot 10$ | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 45$ | 3.37 |
| South East (a)/East Anglia | $3 \cdot 01$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.44 | 3.45 |
| Analysis by type of area |  |  |  |  |
| London conurbation | 2.86 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.45 | 3.59 |
| Provincial conurbations | 2.68 | 0.12 | $0 \cdot 27$ | 3.93 |
| Larger towns | $2 \cdot 78$ | 0.07 | 0.35 | 3.80 |
| Smaller towns | 2.83 | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 44$ | $3 \cdot 64$ |
| Rural areas | $2 \cdot 88$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 39$ | $3 \cdot 61$ |
| Analysis by income group |  |  |  |  |
| Al | 2.80 | 0.11 | 0.66 | 3.43 |
| ${ }^{\text {A } 2}$ | 2.89 | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 68$ | 3.32 |
| B | $2 \cdot 70$ | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 39$ | 3.80 |
| C | $2 \cdot 88$ | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 27$ | 3.76 |
| D | $2 \cdot 93$ | 0.11 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 3.77 |
| E1 | 3.51 | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 25$ | $3 \cdot 19$ |
| E2 | $3 \cdot 36$ | 0.03 | 0.07 | $3 \cdot 54$ |
| Analysis by household composition |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult, 1 or more children | 3.49 2.95 | 0.11 | 0.23 | 3.17 3.56 |
| 2 adults, 1 child . | 2.95 | 0.14 | 0.35 | $3 \cdot 56$ |
| 2 adults, 2 children | 2.84 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 0.41 | 3.63 |
| 2 adults, 3 children . | 2.73 | 0.08 | $0 \cdot 34$ | $3 \cdot 85$ |
| 2 adults, 4 or more children. | 2.64 | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 4.00 |
| 3 or more adults, 1 or 2 children | 2.61 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 0.47 | 3.81 |
| 3 or more adults, 3 or more children | 2.78 | 0.06 | $0 \cdot 36$ | 3.80 |

(a) Including London, for which separate results are given in the analysis according to type of area.

Main tables

## PART IV


#### Abstract

Appendices


## APPENDIX A

## Structure of the Survey

1 The National Food Survey is a continuous sampling inquiry into the domestic food consumption and expenditure of private households in Great Britain. Each household which participates in the Survey does so voluntarily, and without payment, for one week only. By completely changing the households surveyed each week, information is obtained continuously throughout the year except for a short break at Christmas and during General Election periods. Each housewife provides a detailed record giving the description, quantity and cost of all food which enters the household during the week she participates in the Survey, except that the Survey excludes those items which other members of the family often purchase for themselves, such as chocolates and sugar confectionery, mineral waters, squashes and alcoholic drinks, and also ice-cream and fish and chips if obtained to eat outside the home. Exceptionally (and experimentally) in 1975 particulars were obtained of soft drinks bought for the household supply, and although details are given in section 4 of Chapter 5 and in Table 45 of the present Report, such soft drinks are excluded from all other tables and estimates throughout the Report. The housewife is asked to give particulars of the number and type of meals obtained and consumed outside the house by each member of the family, but not of the cost or composition of such meals; she is also asked to record the quantity of milk supplied to her children under the School Milk Scheme. Information about characteristics of the household and of its members is also obtained. The information obtained from individual housewives is strictly confidential.

## The sample

2 The National Food Survey sample is selected by means of a three-stage stratified random sampling scheme, stratification being according to region and degree of urbanisation. The sampling frame covers the whole of Great Britain. The first stage involves the selection of 46 Parliamentary constituencies; the second, the selection of polling districts or combinations thereof within selected constituencies; and the third or final stage, the selection of addresses within these polling districts.

3 The 46 Parliamentary constituencies selected for survey in 1975 are listed in Table 1 of this Appendix. At the second stage of sampling, 782 polling districts were selected initially, and at the third stage, 14,858 addresses. For operational reasons it was necessary to delete 3 of the polling districts. Moreover, when visited, a few of the selected addresses were found to be those of institutions or other establishments not eligible for inclusion in the Survey, while some other addresses were each found to contain more than one household. After allowing for all these factors the estimated effective number of households in the selected sample was 14,247 . When visited, it proved impossible within the time available to obtain any contact at all with a number of these households and in some others the housewife was seen but refused to give any information. Furthermore there were a number of housewives who answered a questionnaire ${ }^{1}$ but declined to keep a week's record, while some housewives who undertook to keep a

[^27]record did not in fact complete it; finally a few records were rejected at the editing stage leaving an effective sample of 7,406 households ( 52 per cent of the selected sample but 62 per cent of the households contacted). Details are as follows:-

|  |
| :--- |

4 In order to adjust for some over-representation of households in rural areas and in the provincial conurbations and consequent under-representation of households elsewhere, the national averages have, as hitherto, been calculated as weighted averages of the results for each of the main types of area shown in Table 2 of this Appendix, the weights being proportionate to the respective populations.

## Reliability of survey results

5 The results obtained from the Survey are subject to chance variations as are all estimates from sampling investigations, but this "sampling error" will not normally be more than two or three times the standard error. Estimates of the percentage standard errors of the averages of consumption and expenditure for households owning deep-freezers or refrigerators as applicable to the food groups shown in Tables 39 and 40 are given in Table 13 of this Appendix. Estimates of the standard errors applicable to the averages for income groups in Tables 22 and 23 were given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix A in the annual report for $1974 .{ }^{1}$ Corresponding estimates, applicable to certain of the averages in Tables 25 and 26 for a selection of families of different composition, and further estimates applicable to the yearly national averages in Tables 13, 14 and 15 were given in Tables 15, 16 and 17 of Appendix A in the annual report for $1973 .{ }^{2}$

6 Further details of the methodology of the Survey were given in Appendix A of the report for 1973. ${ }^{2}$

[^28]Table 1
Constituencies surveyed in 1975

| Region (a) | Delinition of region (a) | Parliamentary constituencies (b) selected in the sample for 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wales | The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire | Cardiff South-East <br> "East Flint (Flintshire) |
| Scotland | The whole of Scotland | Aberdeen South <br> *Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire (Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire) <br> $\dagger$ Motherwell and Wishaw (Lanarkshire) <br> *Porth and East Perthshire (Perthshire and Kinross-shire) |
| North | Cumberland; Durham; Northumberland: Westmorland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire | $\dagger$ Gateshead East <br> ${ }^{*}$ Scarborough (Yorkshire N.R.) <br> $\dagger$ South Shields |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire (including the City of York), and Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey excluding Lincoln CB) | $\dagger$ Brighouse and Spenborough <br> *Rother Valley (Yorkshire W.R.) <br> Rotherham <br> *Gainsborough (Lincolnshire) |
| North West | Cheshire; Derbyshire (those areas not included in the East Midlands Region). and Lancashire | $\dagger$ Ashton-under-Lyne <br> Manchester, Blackley <br> 'Runcorn (Cheshire) <br> $\dagger$ Hazel Grove <br> Southport <br> *Darwen (Lancashire) |
| East Midlands | Derbyshire (all except Buxton MB, Glossop MB, New Mills UD. Whaley Bridge UD and Chapel-en-le-Frith RD, which are incladed in the North West Region); Leicestershire; Lincolnshire (Parts of Holiand, Parts of Kesteven, and Lincoln CB): Northamptonshire: Nottinghamshire. and Rutland | Mansfield (Nottinghamshire) <br> *West Derbyshire (Derbyshire) <br> ${ }^{\bullet}$ Blaby (Leicestershire) |
| Went Midlands | Herefordshire; Shropshire; Staffordshire; Warwickshire, and Worcestershire | $\dagger$ Warley East <br> -Warwick and Leamington (Warwickshire) <br> $\dagger$ Birmingham, Hall Green <br> Stoke-on-Trent Central <br> *Burton (Staffordshire) |
| South West | Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly); Devonshire, Dorset (all except Poole MB); Gloucestershire; Somerset, and Wiltshire | *Bodmin (Cornwall) Exeter <br> *Westbury (Wiltshire) |
| South East | Bedfordshire; Berkshire; Buckinghamshire; Dorset (Poole MB only); Essex; Hampshire: isle of Wight; Hertfordshire; Kent; London (Greater London Council area): Oxfordshire; Surrey, and Sussex | +Barnet, Hendon South <br> + Havering. Romford <br> + Newham, South <br> $\dagger$ Enfield, North <br> +City of Westminster, Paddington <br> $\dagger$ Lambeth, Vauxhall <br> $\dagger$ Southwark, Bermondsey <br> Luton West <br> *Beaconsfield (Buckinghamshire) <br> -Harwich (Essex) <br> -Welwyn and Hatficld (Hertfordshire) Brighton, Pavilion Thurrock <br> ${ }^{*}$ Eastleigh (Hampshire) <br> -Mid-Oxon (Oxfordshire) |
| East Anglia | Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely; Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough: Norfolk, and Suffolk | ${ }^{\bullet}$ Peterborough |

(a) These are the standard regions as defined by the Registrars-General in mid-1965. Although the standard regions were revised from 1 April 1974 under the Local Government Act 1972, the regions as formerly constituted continued in use in the Survey throughout 1975.
(b) The Parliamentary constituencies are shown according to their regions (and counties) before 1 April 1974. County constituencies are followed by the name of the county in brackets; the rest are borough constituencies. Constituencies marked t are wholly or partly within conurbations (ie the largest areas of continuous urban development as defined by the Registrars-General). Those marked * contain rural districts.

Table 2
Composition of the sample of responding households, 1975

|  |  | Ist Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| households in conurbations: London |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households . . . | - | 232 | 222 | 222 | 170 | 846 |
| Persons | . | 688 | 664 | 640 | 523 | 2,515 |
| Persons per household | . | 2.97 | 2.99 | 2.88 | 3.08 | 2.97 |
| Provinclal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houscholds. | - | 424 | 409 | 417 | 367 | 1,617 |
| Persons |  | 1,247 | 1,211 | 1,207 | 1,080 | 4,745 |
| Persons per household | . | 2.94 | 2.96 | 2.89 | 2.94 | 2.93 |
| OTHER URAAN HOUSEHOLDSLarger towns |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | - | 489 | 410 | 474 | 380 | 1,753 |
| Persons |  | 1,460 | 1,184 | 1,404 | 1,173 | 5,221 |
| Persons per household | - | $2 \cdot 99$ | 2.89 | 2.96 |  | $2 \cdot 98$ |
| Smaller towns |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households . | - | 369 | 341 | 332 | 330 | 1,372 |
| Persons | . | 1,076 | 1,032 | 983 | 966 | 4,057 |
| Persons per household | . | 2.92 | 3.03 | 2.96 | 2.93 | 2.96 |
| RURAL Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons . | : | 1,448 | 1,319 | 1,424 | 1.245 | 1,818 |
| Persons her houschold | : | 1,4.99 | 1,3.94 | 1,424.05 | 1,24.98 | $\begin{array}{r}5.436 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ |
| all households |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houscholds . |  | 1,998 | 1,831 | 1,912 | 1,665 | 7,406 |
| Persons . |  | 5,919 | 5,410 | 5,658 | 4,987 | 21,974 |
| Persons per household | - | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.96 | 3.00 | 2.97 |

Table 3
Composition of the sample of responding households: analysis by region and type of area, 1975


(a) Including London, for which separate details are shown in the analysis according to type of area.


Table 5
Income group distributions of urban and rural samples of responding households, 1975
(per cent)


Table 6
Age and sex distributions of persons in the samples of responding households in different income groups, 1975
(per cent)

|  | All households | Income group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Households with one or more earners |  |  |  |  | Houscholds with no earner |  | OAP |
|  |  | Gross weekly income of head of household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $£ 110$ and over | £82 and under £110 | f49 and under $£ 82$ | £28 and under f49 | Less than $£ 28$ | $£ 28$ or more | Less than £28 |  |
|  |  | A1 | A2 | B | C | D | E1 | E2 |  |
| Infants (under 1 year) | 1.2 | 1.0 6.5 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 4.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 3.7 | -1 |
| Children, aged 1-4 years | 6.5 7.3 | 6.5 8.3 | 8.2 9.0 | 7.4 8.4 | 7.0 7.7 | 4.9 | 2.5 5.8 | 3.7 3.8 3 | 0-1 |
| Males, aged 9-14 years | 5.5 | $6 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 5.4 | 4.8 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 3.6 | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| Females, 15-17 years | 2.4 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Females, aged $9-14$ years | $5 \cdot 3$ | 7.0 2.9 | 7.4 2.2 | 5.8 2.4 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.3 0.7 | 2.2 0.5 | 0-1 |
| Males, aged 15-17 years | 2.1 | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Sedentary ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 5.7 4.6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| Moderately active ${ }^{\text {Very active }}$ : | 4.6 1.1 | 1.5 0.3 | 3.7 0.8 | 5.8 1.0 | 5.7 1.9 | 1.6 0.3 |  | - |  |
| Males, aged 35-64 years | $1 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 |  |  | - |  |
| Sedentary | 8.8 | 19.3 | 14.4 | 9.5 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 10.6 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 0.7 |
| Moderately active : | 6.5 1.7 | 2.9 0.3 | 4.9 0.4 | 8.6 1.4 | 7.7 3.4 | 1.3 0.9 | - | - |  |
| Males, aged 65-74 years | 3.6 | 1.2 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.6 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 13.7 | 24-2 |
| M 75 years and over | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.9 | 10.9 |
| Females, aged $\begin{aligned} & 18-54 \\ & 55-74 \text { years } \\ & \text { years }\end{aligned}$ | 24.2 9.7 | 29.2 3.1 | 26.6 3.6 | 27.5 4.0 | 26.3 7.2 | 23.5 19.6 | 9.6 29.4 | 11.7 32.6 | 1.1 42.4 |
| 75 years and over | 9.7 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 19.6 1.7 | 29.4 6.5 | 32.6 10.5 | 42.4 19.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total number of persons | 21,974 | 688 | 1,428 | 9,547 | 6,653 | 924 | 449 | 780 | 1,505 |

Table 7

Table 8

Table 9
Average number of earners per household: analysis by income group and household composition, 1975

Table 10


Appendix A
Table 11


Table 12
Survey classification of foods

| Food code No in 1975 | Description | Seasonal food (S) or convenience food (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | MIIK AND CREAM: <br> Liquid milk-full price |  | Includes long life |
| 5 | Liquid milk-welfare |  |  |
| 6 | Liquid milk-school |  |  |
| 9 | Condensed milk |  | Includes evaporated milk |
| 10 | Dried milk, National |  |  |
| 11 | Dried milk, branded |  | Full-cream or half-cream dried milk |
| 12 | Instant milk |  |  |
| 13 | Yoghurt |  | Includes fruit yoghurt and flavoured yoghurts |
| 14 | Other milk |  | Skimmed milk (other than instant milk), goats milk, sour milk, fresh cream desserts (including dairy desserts containing cream, milk or skimmed milk solids-not frozen) |
| 17 | Cream |  | Fresh (or processed) bottled or canned (but excluding "imitation" cream-see code 148) |
| 22 | CHEESE: <br> Natural |  | Includes all cheese, other than processed, ea, Cheddar, Cheshire, Caerphilly, Lancashire, Dutch Edam, Danish Blue, cottage cheese, cream cheese |
| 23 | Processed |  | Includes processed cheeses, boxed or portions, lactic cheese, cheese products/spreads (íncluding those with added ham, celery, lobster etc), cheese grills |
| 31 | meat and meat products: <br> Beef and veal |  |  |
| 36 | Mutton and lamb |  | Any cut; fresh, chilled or frozen (but not frozen ( convenience meats-see code 88) |
| 41 | Pork |  |  |
| 46 | Liver |  | Fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 51 | Offals, other than liver |  | eg, kidney, tongue, heart, head, sweetbread, oxtail, trotters, tripe, pig's fry, sheep's fry; fresh. chilled or frozen |
| 55 | Bacon and ham, uncooked |  | Fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 58 | Bacon and ham, cooked, including canned | C | Not frozen |
| 59 | Cooked poultry, including canned | C | Includes poultry removed from the can before sale by retailer (but not frozen) |
| 62 | Corned meat | C | Includes all corned meat, whether purchased in cans or sliced |
| 66 | Other cooked meat (not purchased in cans) | C | Includes meats removed from can by retailer before sale-eg. luncheon meat, pressed or cooked beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, veal and ham, tongue, brawn; (but not frozen) |
| 71 | Other canned meat and canned meat products | C | Purchased in a can-eg, stewed steak, luncheon meat, minced meat, meat puddings and pies, pie fillings, meat with vegetables, ready-meals, sausages (Note: corned meats, canned, are coded 62, baby foods canned or bottled are coded 315) |
| 73 | Broiler chicken, uncooked, including frozen |  | Uncooked plucked roasting fowl under 4 lb each, parts of any uncooked chicken; fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 77 | Other poultry, uncooked, including frozen |  | Uncooked chicken of 4 lb or more dressed weight or any unplucked chicken or boiling fowl, any size (or parts) of duck, goose, turkey. partridge, pheasant, grouse, pigeon etc; fresh, chilled or frozen |

Table 12 (cont'd)

| Food code Noin 1975 | Description | Seasonal food (S) or convenience food (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78 | meat and meat products (cont'd) Rabbit and other meat |  | eg, rabbit, hare, horse, whale, goat, venison; fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 79 | Sausages, uncooked, pork |  | Includes pork sausage meat; fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 80 | Sausagcs, uncooked, beef |  | Includes beef sausage meat and any mixture, eg, pork/beef sausages; fresh, chilled or frozen |
| 83 | Meat pies and sausage rolls, ready-to-eat | C | Sausage rolls, "cold" meat pies (eg. pork pies, veal and ham pies etc) complete or in portions (but not steak pies-see code 94, and not frozen items--see code 88) |
| 88 | Frozen convenience meats or frozen convenience meat products | C | eg, frozen-braised/roast beef slices, roast pork, beefburgers, porkburgers, steak burgers, cheeseburgers, steaklets, ready-meals, sausage rolls, meat pies, chicken pics, cooked chicken breasts/ legs, faggots (but not uncooked chops, steak etc) |
| 94 | Other meat products | C | Meat pies (except "cold" ready-to-eat varieties -sce code 83), eg, steak pies, pasties, puddings, pastes, spreads, liver sausage, cooked sausage, rissoles, haslet, black pudding, faggots, haggis, hog's pudding, polony, scotch eggs, ready-meals; (not frozen) |
| 100 | FISH: <br> White, filleted, fresh | S |  |
| 100 105 | White, unfilleted, fresh | S | eg, cod, haddock, whiting, plaice, skate, sole and other flat fish, hake, conger eel, red mullet |
| 110 | White, uncooked, frozen |  | eg. frozen-cod, haddock, hake, plaice, lemon sole (includes uncooked fish coated with breadcrumbs, but not fish fingers etc-see code 127) |
| 111 | Herrings, filleted, fresh | S | Includes frozen |
| 112 | Herrings, unfilleted, fresh | S | Includes frozen |
| 113 | Fat, fresh, other than herrings | S | eg, mackerel, sprats, salmon, trout, eel, roe (includes frozen) |
| 114 | White, processed | S | ie, smoked, dried or salted, eg, haddock, cod, etc (includes frozen) |
| 115 | Fat, processed, filleted | S | \| ie, smoked, dried or salted, eg, kippers, bloaters, soused or pickled herrings, smoked salmon, |
| 116 | Fat, processed, unfilleted | S | ) anchovies, smoked roe; (includes frozen) |
| 117 | Shell | S | Fresh, prepared or frozen (but not canned or bottied-see code 120) |
| 118 | Cooked | C | Fricd fish, fried roe, scampi, cooked or jellied eels: (not frozen) |
| 119 | Salmon, canned | C |  |
| 120 | Other canned or bottled fish | C | eg. sardines, pilchards, mackerel, herrings, brisling, shellfish, roe, anchovies |
| 123 | Fish products, not frozen | C | eg. fish cakes, fish pastes. ready-meals (but not "fish and chips" see codes 118 and 197) |
| 127 | Frozen convenience fish products | C | Frozen-fish fingers, fish cakes, cod fries, cod-in-sauce, "fish and chips" etc |
| 129 | eocs | S |  |
| 135 | PATS: Butter |  |  |
| 138 | Margarine |  | Includes "soft" margarine and margarine containing a proportion of butter |
| 139 | Lard and compound cooking fat |  |  |
| 143 | Vegetable and salad oils |  | eg, corn oil, groundnut oil, "cooking'" oil, olive oil |
| 148 | All other fats |  | eg, suet, dripping, "imitation" cream, "substitute" cream, low fat spreads (but not "soft" margarine-see code 138) |

Table 12 (cont'd)

| Food code No in 1975 | Description | Seasonal food (S) or convenience food (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 | sUOAR AND PRESERVES: Sugar |  | Includea icing sugar (but not instant icing-see code 323) |
| 151 | Jams, jellies, fruit curds |  |  |
| 152 | Marmalade |  | Includes jelly marmalade |
| 153 | Syrup, treacle |  |  |
| 154 | Honey |  | Includes honey spreads |
| 156 157 | VEGETABLES: <br> Old potatoes: <br> January-August, not prepacked January-August, prepacked | S | \| Includes all "old" potatoes purchased in the ) period January to August inclusive |
| 158 159 | New potatoes: <br> January-August, not prepacked January-August, prepacked | S | \| Includes all "new" potatoes purchased in the j period January to August inclusive |
| 160 | Potatoes: <br> September-December, not prepacked | S | Includen all potatoes purchased in the period Soptomber to December inclusive |
| 161 | September-December, prepacked | S |  |
| 162 | Cabbagea, fresh | S | eg, red cabbage, savoy cabbage, spring cabbage, spring greens, brussels tops, kale, curly greens, savoy greens |
| 163 | Brusels sprouts, fresh | S |  |
| 164 | Cauliflower, fresh | S | Includes heading broccoli |
| 167 | Leafy salads, fresh | S | eg, lettuce, endive, watercress, mustard and cress, chicory |
| 168 | Peas, fresh | S |  |
| 169 | Beans, fresh | S |  |
| 171 | Other fresh green vegetables | S | eg, spinach, spinach beet, sprouting broccoli, turaip tops |
| 172 | Carrots, fresh | S |  |
| 173 | Turaips and swedes, fresh | S |  |
| 174 | Other root veretables, fresh | S | eg, parsnips, beetroot, kohlrabi, artichokes, horseradish, yam |
| 175 | Onions, shallots, leeks, fresh | S |  |
| 176 | Cucumbers, fresh | S |  |
| 177 | Mushrooms, fresh | S |  |
| 178 | Tomatoes, fresh | S |  |
| 183 | Miscellaneous fresh vegetables | S | eg, celery, radishes, marrow, asparagus, caleriac, sea kale, pimentoes, aubergines, corn-on-the-cob, salsify, pot herbs, pumpkin |
| 184 | Tomatoes, canned or bottled | C |  |
| 185 | Peas, canned | C | Garden, processed, etc |
| 188 | Beans, canned | C | Includes baked beans, broad beans, butter beans, etc (but not runner beans or kidney beans - see code 191) |
| 191 | Canned vegetables (other than pulses, potatoes or tomatoes) | C | eg, carrots, beetroot (but not pickled beetrootsee code 327), celery, spinach, runner beans, kidney beans, mixed vegetables, sweet corn, mushrooms, asparagus tips (baby foods, canned or bottled, are coded 315) |
| 192 | Dried pulses, other than air-dried |  | eg. lentils, split peas, mixed barley, peas and lentils |

Table 12 (cont'd)

| Food code No in 1975 | Description | Seaconal food (S) or convenience rood (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 195 | vegetables: (cont'd) <br> Air-dried vegetables | C | Air-dried peas, beans, onion flakes, mixed vegetables, etc (AFD foods are coded 320) |
| 196 | Vegetable juices | C | Includes tomato juice and puree |
| 197 | Chips, excluding frozen | C | Includer chips purchased with fish |
| 198 | Instant potato | C |  |
| 199 | Canned potato | C |  |
| 200 | Crisps and other potato products, not frozen | C | eg, crisps, chipples, mini-chips. puffs, potato scones, pies and cakes, potato salad |
| 202 | Other vegetable products | C | eg, vegetable salad, sauerkraur, pease meal, peaso pudding, cheese and onion pie, readymeals |
| 203 | Frozen peas | C |  |
| 204 | Frozen beans | C | All varieties |
| 205 | Frozen chips and other frozen convenience potato products | C | Includes puffs, fries, fritters, croquettes |
| 208 | All frozen vegetables and frozen vegetable products, not specified elsewhere | C | cg, asparagus, broccoli, carrots, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, spinach, corn-on-the-cob, sweet corn |
| 210 | fruit: <br> Oranges, fresh | S |  |
| 214 | Other citrus fruits, fresh | S | eg, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, clementinen, limes, ortaniques, etc |
| 217 | Apples, fresh | S |  |
| 218 | Pears, fresh | S |  |
| 221 | Stone fruit, fresh | S | eg, plums, greengages, damsons, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines |
| 222 | Grapes, fresh | S |  |
| 227 | Soft fruit, freah, other than grapes | S | eg, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberties, blackberries, loganberries, mulberries, bilberries, cranberries, blackcurrants, redcurrants |
| 228 | Bananas, fresh | S |  |
| 229 | Rhubarb, fresh | S |  |
| 231 | Other fresh fruit | S | eg, melons, pineapples, fresh figs, pomegranates |
| 233 | Canned peaches, pears and pincapples | C |  |
| 236 | Other canned or bottled fruit | C | eg, fruit salad, fruit cocktail, grapefruit, mandarin oranges. prunes. gooseberries, rhubarb, strawberries, plums, cherries, apricots, blackcurrants, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries: includes pie fillings |
| 240 | Dried fruit and dried fruit products |  | eg, currants, sultanas, raisins, packeted mixed fruit, prunes, apricots, dates, peaches, figs, apples, bananas, pineapple rings, mincemeat, glace cherries, crystallised fruit, dried fruit juice concentrate |
| 241 | Frozen fruit and frozen fruit products | C | Includes frozen fruit juices (frozen fruit pies are coded 294) |
| 245 | Nuts and nut products |  | Nuts shelled or unshelled, shredded or desiccated coconut, ground almonds, peanut butter, vegetarian nut products |
| 248 | Fruit juices | C | eg. grapefruit, orange, pineapple, lemon, lime, blackcurrant, rose-hip syrup (baby foods, canned or bottled, are coded 315 and dried fruit juice concentrate is coded 240) |


| Food No in 1975 | Description | Seasonal food (S) or convenience food (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 251 | CEREALS: <br> White bread, large loaves, unsliced |  | - Loaves of 28 ounces or more |
| 252 | White bread, large loaves, sliced |  |  |
| 253 | White bread, small loaves, unsliced |  |  |
| 254 | White bread, small loaves, sliced |  |  |
| 255 | Brown bread |  | Excludes wholewheat and wholemeal bread |
| 256 | Wholewheat and wholemeal bread |  |  |
| 263 | Other bread |  | Malt bread, fruit bread, French bread, Vienna bread, milk bread, "slimming" bread, white or brown rolls |
| 264 | Flour |  |  |
| 267 | Buns, scones and teacakes |  | Includes crumpets, muffins, tea-bread |
| 270 | Cakes and pastrics | C | cg. fruit cakes, fancy cakes, cream cakes, iced cakes, chocolate cakes, swiss rolls, sponge cakes, tarts, flans, shortbread, doughnuts, fruit pies |
| 271 | Crispbread | C |  |
| 274 | Biscuits, other than chocolate biscuits | C | Includes cream-crackers, rusks, shortcake |
| 277 | Chocolate biscuits | C | Includes marshmallows and wafers |
| 281 | Oatmeal and oat products |  | Porridge oats (but not instant porridge-see code 282), oatcakes, oatmeal, oat flakes |
| 282 | Breakfast cereals | C | eg, cornflakes, "instant" porridge oats |
| 285 | Canned milk puddings | C | eg, creamed rice, sago, macaroni, tapioca, semolina, custard (made-up) |
| 286 | Other puddings | C | eg, Christmas pudding, fruit puddings, sponge puddings, syrup puddings |
| 287 | Rice |  | Includes ground rice, flaked rice |
| 290 | Cereal-based invalid foods (including "slimming" foods) | C |  |
| 291 | Infant cereal foods | C | Includes infant rusk and cereal preparations and dried instant baby foods (baby foods, canned or bottled, are coded 315) |
| 294 | Frozen convenience cereal foods | C | eg, frozen sponges (including those with icecream), fruit pies, eclairs, pastry, pizza |
| 299 | Cereal convenience foods (including canned) not specified elsewhere | C | eg, cake and pudding mixes, custard powder, instant puddings, canned pasta, pastry, sauce mixes |
| 301 | Other cereal foods |  | eg, pearl barley, semolina, macaroni, spaghetti. sago, tapioca |
| 304 | beverages: Tea |  | Includes tea bags (but not instant tea-see code 336) |
| 307 | Coffee, bean and ground |  | Includes coffee bags and sachets |
| 308 | Coffee, instant | C | Includes accelerated freeze-dried instant coffee |
| 309 | Coffee, essences | C |  |
| 312 | Cocoa and drinking chocolate |  |  |
| 313 | Branded food drinks |  | eg, malted milk |
| 315 | miscellaneous: <br> Baby foods, canned or bottled | C | Strained foods and junior meals in glass jars or cans (other infant foods are coded 291; dried milk is coded 10 and 11) |

Table 12 (cont'd)

| Food code No in 1975 | Description | Seasonal food (S) or convenience food (C) | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 318 | miscellaneous (cont'd) Canned soups | C | Includes broths and canned condensed soups (Note: baby food soups arc coded 315) |
| 319 | Soups, dehydrated and powdered | C |  |
| 320 | Accelerated freeze-dried foods (excluding coffec) |  | Includes AFD peas etc (but excludes AFD instant coffee-see code 308, and any item o which only part is AFD) |
| 323 | Spreads and dressings |  | eg, salad cream, cooking chocolate, sandwich spread, chocolate spread, instant icing |
| 327 | Pickles and sauces |  | Includes chutneys and continental sauces (but not sauce mixes-sec code 299) |
| 328 | Meat and yeast extracts |  | eg, beef stock cubes, chicken stock cubes |
| 329 | Table jelly, squares and crystals |  |  |
| 332 | Ice-cream (served as part of a meal), mousse | C |  |
| 333 | All frozen convenience foods not specified elsewhere | C | Includes frozen dairy desserts |
| 334 | Salt |  |  |
| 335 | Artificial sweeteners (expenditure only) |  | eg, saccharine |
| 336 | Miscellaneous (expenditure only) |  | eg, bones, gravy salts, vinegar, forcemeat, mustard, pepper, made-up jellies, flavouring and colourings, gelatine, yeast, herbs, curry powders, spices, instant tea |
| 339 | Novel protein foods |  | eg, textured vegetable protein |

Table 13



Table 13 (cont'd)


## APPENDIX B

## Demand analyses and estimates of demand parameters

## Introduction

1 The National Food Survey data for 1975 and some earlier years have been used to estimate sets of demand parameters at the household level including income elasticities of demand both for food as a whole and for individual items, and price and cross-price elasticities for certain foods in the Survey classification, together with estimates of shifts in demand generated by seasonal considerations or by factors other than changes in incomes and food prices. The income elasticities have been derived by cross-sectional analyses of the Survey data obtained in each year, while the other demand parameters have been obtained from time-series analyses of the monthly averages of prices and purchases calculated from the Survey data over periods of six or eight years up to the end of 1975. In estimating the income elasticities and the price and cross-price elasticities a form of demand function has been fitted which assumes that the elasticity is constant at all points on the demand curve. Details of the methods used to estimate the elasticity coefficients and other demand parameters were published in the Annual Report for 1969. ${ }^{1}$

## Income elasticities of total food expenditure

2 Estimates of the income elasticity of household food expenditure per head in each year from 1972 to 1975 for each of twelve different types of household and for the twelve groups combined are given in Table 1 of this Appendix. The sample of 4,609 households included in these twelve groups in 1975 constituted 62 per cent of the total number of households which participated in the Survey and 93 per cent of the participating households which declared their income. The overall elasticity, obtaned as a weighted average of the twelve individual elasticities, was estimated to be 0.15 in 1975. Previously, the elasticity had decreased between 1955 and 1967 , falling from 0.30 to $0 \cdot 20$, and it remained at 0.20 until 1972, when it rose temporarily to $0 \cdot 23$; in 1973 and 1974 the estimates were respectively 0.18 and 0.21 .

3 It will be noted from Table 1 that the estimates of the elasticity for two of the wholly-adult household groups in 1975 have a negative sign (though not significantly so), implying that as income rises in those groups expenditure on food for consumption in the home falls. An explanation for this phenomenon is seen if the income elasticity is resolved into two additive components as in the final two columns of Table 1. The first of these components relates to the number of meals provided from the household food supply, ${ }^{2}$ which, in most cases decreases as real income increases because most families then have more meals out. The second component, which relates to food expenditure per meal provided from the household food supply, is invariably positive in sign, implying that it increases as income increases. For the twelve groups taken together, the overall income elasticity of 0.15 , implying for each 1 per cent increase in real

[^29]income an increase of 0.15 per cent ${ }^{1}$ in food expenditure in respect of meals eaten in the home, is thus resolved into a decrease of 0.05 per cent in the number of meals eaten at home, but an increase of 0.20 per cent in respect of expenditure on food for each meal taken at home.

## Income elasticities of demand for individual foods

4 Estimates of the income elasticities of expenditure on individual foods as classified in the Survey in each year from 1972 to 1975 are given in Table 2 of this Appendix, together with corresponding estimates of the income elasticities of quantity purchased; some estimates for 1971 are also given, but in a few cases these are not strictly comparable with those for later years because of changes in the food classification used in the Survey. No attempt has been made to sub-divide the estimates into two components relating respectively to the average number of meals provided from the household food supply and to the average quantities (or expenditure) per meal eaten in the home. An indication of the degree of precision (or imprecision) of the elasticities is provided by the estimates of their standard errors in 1975 which are also given in Table 2; thus, it is to be expected that there is less than a 1 in 20 chance that the estimated value of the elasticity will differ from the unknown true value by more than twice its standard error. Most of the estimates of elasticity given in Table 2 are positive in sign and indicate that, other things being equal, the expenditure on food (or the quantity purchased) increases when real incomes rise; the negative signs indicate food items on which expenditure (or quantity purchased) decreases with increasing income. For most of the foods for which the income elasticity is positive, the elasticity of expenditure is greater than that for quantity, because as income rises not only is more food bought, but there is a tendency to buy varieties of better quality or at least higher price. Similarly, for certain items for which the elasticity of quantity is negative, the expenditure elasticity may be closer to zero or even positive in sign.

## Price elasticities of demand and shifts in demand for certain foods

5 Estimates of the price elasticities of demand for most of the foods in the Survey classification have been derived from time-series analyses of the monthly Survey averages of purchases and real (deflated) prices over the period from 1970 to 1975 and are given in Table 3. These estimates represent approximately the percentage changes which would be expected to result, other things being equal, in average purchases of each food item for each 1 per cent change in its own real price; for nearly all foods, the degree of approximation is very close for small changes in price. The estimates are all negative in sign because the average quantity which is purchased decreases when the price is increased, and increases when the price is lowered. In making use of these elasticity coefficients to estimate the change in average quantity which might be expected to result from a change in the real price, due regard should be paid to the standard errors of the elasticities which are shown in brackets in the table and which may be interpreted as outlined in paragraph 4 above. These standard errors are often quite large in relation to the magnitude of the elasticity coefficients, in many cases because the variation in average deflated prices over the period of analysis has been too small for the relationship between price and quantity to be determined with precision.

[^30]6 The technique which is used to estimate the price elasticity of demand also enables any significant seasonal or annual shifts in the price/quantity demand curve (including shifts due to changes in income) to be detected. Indeed, the effects of such shifts are removed from the original data prior to the estimation of the selected price elasticity coefficient. At a further stage in the analysis, the price elasticity and the income elasticity derived from cross-section analysis in the middle year of the period are used to make estimates of the levels of purchases which might have been expected each year, other things being equal, given the changes in average price and in income which in fact occurred. The differences between those estimates of expected purchases and the levels of purchases actually recorded provide a measure of the shifts in demand (together with any residual error) which took place. These shifts in demand from year to year are given in the form of indices in Table 4 together with corresponding annual series for prices and purchases.

## Cross-price elasticities of demand and shifts in demand

7 For some commodities it is important to know not only how much the average quantity purchased changes in response to changes in its own price, but also how much it changes in response to changes in the prices of other foods. For this purpose, the type of analysis used to determine the own-price clasticities presented in Table 3 can be extended to produce sets of simultaneously-determined own-price and cross-price elasticities for a number of commodities. In general, the own-price elasticity estimates produced in this way will differ in magnitude from those given in Table 3, because some of the variation in purchases of each commodity is now related to variation in the prices of a number of commodities instead of as much of it as possible being related simply to changes in its own price. Some results obtained from analyses of the monthly Survey data over the eight-year period from 1968 to 1975 are given in Table 5 for seven sets of commodities. namely:

1 Beef, lamb, pork and broiler chicken
2 Beef, lamb, broiler chicken and uncooked bacon/ham
3 Butter and margarine
4 Oranges, apples and pears
5 Oatmeal and oat products and breakfast cereals
6 Tea and instant coffec
7 Brassicas and root vegetables, canned vegetables and frozen vegetables.
In general, the own-price elasticities will, for the reason given in paragraph 4, be negative in sign, but the cross-elasticities will be positive in sign (unless they are for foods which complement each other or, more usually in practice, the estimates are poorly determined). As an illustration of the interpretation which may be placed on the various coefficients, by referring to the set for butter and margarine and reading across the first row, it will be seen that average purchases of butter would be expected to decrease by 0.43 per cent for each 1 per cent increase in its average price but to increase by 0.27 per cent for each 1 per cent increase in the price of margarine; the value of 0.37 for $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ in the final column indicates that after removal of the effects of any shifts in the demand curve for butter over the eight years, 37 per cent of the variation in the monthly
averages of butter purchases over the period has been explained by the two elasticity coefficients and the variation in the prices of butter and of margarine. Similarly, reading across the second row it will be seen that average purchases of margarine would be expected to increase by 0.77 per cent for each 1 per cent increase in the price of butter, but to decrease by 0.53 per cent for each 1 per cent increase in its own price; in this case also, 37 per cent of the variation in purchases (after removal of variation due to shifts in the demand curve) has been explained by the elasticity coefficients and the variation in butter and margarine prices. It will be noted that the standard error of 0.19 attached to the own-price elasticity of -0.53 for margarine implies that the latter value is now not much less well-determined than that for butter.

8 In a manner analogous to that described in paragraph 6, the sets of elasticity coefficients in Table 5 and the appropriate income elasticity coefficients have been used to make estimates of the levels of purchases of the several commodities which might have been expected each year, other things being equal, given the changes in their prices and in income which in fact occurred. The differences between these estimates of expected purchases and those actually recorded provide a measure of the shifts in demand (together with any residual error) which took place. These estimates of shifts from year to year are given in the form of indices in Table 6 together with corresponding annual series for prices and purchases. In general, they are, in the instances presented, to be preferred to the estimates obtained by taking into account only one commodity at a time as presented in Table 4.

9 A further extension of the type of analysis described in paragraphs 7 and 8 to the 15 main food groups has been attempted for the period 1968-1975. In order to extend the analysis in this way it is necessary to use income as an explanatory variable at an earlier stage in the analysis, average expenditure on some of the 15 groups being sufficiently large for a price increase to be equivalent in effect to a decrease in income of such magnitude that it cannot be ignored. The cross-section income elasticities determined in 1972 were specified in the demand equation in preference to conventional time-series estimates which have often proved unreliable.

10 The demand function to be estimated for this purpose is as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
\log q_{i j k}= & \mu_{\mathrm{k}}+\alpha_{\mathrm{ik}}+\beta_{\mathrm{jk}}+\sum_{1=1}^{15} \gamma_{\mathrm{kl}} \log \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{ijl}}+\eta_{\mathrm{k}} \log y_{\mathrm{ij}}+\varepsilon_{\mathrm{ijk}} \\
\text { where } \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{ijk}}= & \text { quantity purchased of commodity } \mathrm{k} \text { per head per week in } \\
& \text { month } \mathrm{i} \text { of year } \mathrm{j} . \\
\mu_{\mathrm{k}}= & \text { a constant for commodity } \mathrm{k} . \\
\alpha_{\mathrm{ik}}= & \text { a measure of the seasonal shift in demand for commodity } \mathrm{k} \text { in } \\
& \text { month } \mathrm{i} . \\
\beta_{\mathrm{jk}}= & \text { a measure of the annual shift in demand for commodity } \mathrm{k} \text { in } \\
& \text { year } \mathrm{j} . \\
\gamma_{\mathrm{kl}}= & \text { the elasticity of demand for commodity } \mathrm{k} \text { with respect to the } \\
& \text { price of commodity } l . \\
\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{ijl}}= & \text { the deflated price of commodity } \mathrm{l} \text { in month } \mathrm{i} \text { of year } \mathrm{j} .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\eta_{\mathrm{k}}= & \text { the income elasticity of quantity for commodity } \mathrm{k} . \\
\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{ij}}= & \text { real personal disposable income per head per week in month } \mathrm{i} \\
& \text { of year } \mathrm{j} . \\
\varepsilon_{\mathrm{ijk}}= & \text { an error term. }
\end{aligned}
$$

11 Results from the analysis are given in Tables 7 and 8 together with estimates of the standard errors of the own-price elasticities; in general, the estimates of the cross-elasticities were not statistically significant, the standard errors being of the order of 0.1 to 0.2 . For this reason, individual estimates of the crosselasticities are unreliable (even to the point of carrying the wrong sign in some cases), but it is expected that their use collectively in making demand projections will give better results than if they are ignored. Estimates of the proportion of variation in monthly average purchases which can be explained by
(i) the own-price elasticity
(ii) the own-price and cross-price elasticities
(iii) the own-price and cross-price elasticities, the income elasticity, and any shifts in demand of a seasonal or annual nature
are also given in Table 7. The implied annual shifts in demand are given in index form in Table 8.

| Table 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estimated income elasticity of household food expenditure, 1972-1975 (standard errors of the estimates are shown in brackets) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of household | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1975 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Income elasticity of |  | Number of household records from which the elasticity estimates have been compiled |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | number of meals provided from the household food supply | food expenditure per meal provided from the household food supply |  | \% |
| 1 adult only (under 55) | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.00 (0.12) | 0.17 (0.06) | 0.17 (0.12) | 157 |  |
| 1 adult only (55 and over) | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.24 (0.06) | 0.04 (0.02) | 0.28 (0.05) | 735 | 2 |
| 2 adults only (housewife under 55) | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.01 | --0.04(0.05) | $-0.09(0.02)$ | 0.05 (0.05) | 618 | $\pm$ |
| 2 adults only (housewife 55 or over) | 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.27 (0.03) | - 0.02 (0.01) | 0.30 (0.03) | 910 | 9 |
| 2 adults, 1 child | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.18 (0.05) | 0.05 (0.02) | 0.23 (0.04) | 568 | § |
| 2 adults, 2 children | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.12 (0.04) | 0.07 (0.01) | 0.18 (0.04) | 790 | N |
| 2 adults, 3 children | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.20 (0.05) | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.21 (0.05) | 314 | \% |
| 2 adults, 4 children | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.17 (0.10) | -0.05 (0.04) | 0.22 (0.09) | 94 | E |
| 3 adults | 0.17 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.09 (0.07) | 0.07 (0.02) | 0.17 (0.07) | 238 |  |
| 4 adults | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 0.06 (0.09) | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.05 (0.09) | 48 | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 adults, 1 child | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.24 | 0.10 (0.09) | 0.02 (0.02) | 0.12 (0.08) | 118 |  |
| 4 adults, 1 child | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.34 (0.29) | 0.09 (0.13) | 0.25 (0.29) | 19 |  |
| All above households (weighted averages) | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.15 (0.02) | -0.05 (0.01) | 0.20 (0.02) | 4.609 |  |

TABLE 2
Estimates of income elasticities of demand for individual foods, 1971-1975


Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975

Appendix B
1 ABLE $\angle$（cont＇a）

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total other fresh vegetables |  |  |  | Total processed vegetables |

Table 2 (cont'd)

Appendix B
199
Table 2 (cont'd)

Table 3

|  | Food code in 1975 <br> (a) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { pricice } \\ \text { clasticity } \\ (b) \end{gathered}$ | Significant seasonal and annual shifts in demand (c) | Proportion of variation in monthly average purchases explained |  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Deflated prices (e) |  |  | Purchases (f) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { by the } \\ & \text { price } \\ & \text { elasticity } \\ & \text { (d) } \end{aligned}$ | by the price <br> elasticity <br> and any <br> singiticant <br> seasonal or <br> annual slifis <br> in demand | Mean | Range |  | Mean | Range |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Min | Max |  | Min | Max |
|  | 04,05 09 17 | 0.15 (0.04) $=0.76(0.41)$ $-0.80(0.36)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.06 \\ & 0.08 \end{aligned}$ | 0.64 0.60 0.48 | 3.00 2.98 22.35 | 2.15 2.68 18.82 | 3.60 3.46 26.18 | 4.48 0.18 0.03 | 4.17 0.09 0.01 | 4.78 0.25 0.05 |
| Cheese: <br> Cheese, processed . | 23 | -1.00 (0.33) | A | 0.12 | 0.54 | 21.16 | 17.63 | 24.98 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.53 |
|  | 31 36 $31,36,41$ | $0.83(0.19)$ $-0.87(0.18)$ $-1.31(0.2)$ $-0.62(0.07)$ $-0.86(0.4)$ | S and $A$ $S$ and $S$ and a S | 0.27 0.30 0.43 0.58 | 0.83 0.72 0.62 0.71 | 26.44 19.75 29.59 23.33 | 22.91 16.45 15.96 20.28 | 32.83 25.05 26.39 28.22 | 7.36 4.60 2.96 14.91 | 5.38 3.05 1.95 11.98 | 9.34 5.95 4.33 17.87 |
| Livcr . . | 46 | -0.86 (0.14) | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offals, other than liver All | ${ }^{51}$ | -0.76(0.24) | $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ | 0.16 | 0.75 | 14.73 18.29 | 111.04 | 18.76 18 21.34 | 0.43 | 0.24 | 0.92 1.67 |
| Aacon and ham, uncooked ( $g$ ) | ${ }_{\text {46, }}{ }^{51}$ | $-0.79(0.23)$ $-0.72(0.15)$ | S $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ | 0.18 0.30 | 0.73 0.84 | 18.29 22.25 | 15.68 <br> 17.52 <br> 18. | 21.34 27.99 | 1.18 4.59 | 0.81 3.72 | 1.47 6.08 |
| ${ }^{\text {Bacon and ham, }}$ Poultry cooked, including canned | 58 | -0.41 (0.19) | $\bigcirc$ | 0.09 | 0.73 | 35.65 | 32.34 | 42.30 <br> 365 | 0.95 | 0.64 | 1.29 |
| Poultry, cooked : : | ${ }_{62} 59$ | $-1.19(0.24)$ $-1.72(0.25)$ |  | 0.26 0.46 | 0.26 0.85 | 23.82 29.04 | 16.70 22.68 | 36.57 <br> 37.07 | 0.20 0.50 | 0.04 0.24 | 0.36 0.95 |
| Other cooked meat, not canned | 66 | -0.06 (0.34) | $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ | 0.46 | ${ }_{0}^{0.65}$ | 27.99 | 23.80 | 32.84 | ${ }_{0}^{0.62}$ | 0.24 0.40 | 0.96 |
| Other canned meat, excluding corned meat Other cooked and canned meat | 71 66,71 | -0.51 (0.26) | A | 0.06 | 0.30 0.54 | 14.83 18.14 | 12.64 15.94 | 17.05 | 1.85 | ${ }_{1} 1.25$ | 2.34 |
| Oroiler chicken, uncooked, including | 66, 71 | -0.39 (0.24) | $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ | 0.05 | 0.54 | 18.14 | 15.94 | 20.89 | 2.48 | 1.65 | 2.92 |
|  | 73 | $-1.06(0.27)$ $-0.63(0.44)$ | $\underset{S}{S}$ and $A$ | 0.22 0.04 | 0.59 0.74 | 12.77 14.26 | 11.14 13.26 | 15.19 15.86 | 3.53 2.06 | 2.12 1.46 | 4.52 2.70 |
| Sausages, uncooked, beef ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{80}$ | -0.67 (0.53) | [S] and A | 0.03 | 0.49 | 12.89 | 11.72 | 14.70 | ${ }_{1} 1.42$ | 0.84 | 1.85 |
| Sausages, pork and beef, uncooked | ${ }_{89} 7980$ | $-0.38(0.32)$ <br> $-1.15(0.34)$ | $S$ and $A$ | 0.02 0.16 | 0.55 0.31 | 13.71 14.74 | 12.86 13.26 | 15.32 16.28 | 3.48 0.73 | 2.81 0.52 | 4.26 1.00 |
| Frozen convenience meats and frozen convenience meat products. |  | $-1.23(0.34)$ $-1.23(0.30)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.73 0.68 |  |  |
|  | 88 94 | ${ }_{-0.17}^{-1.23(0.27)}$ | $\mathrm{S}^{\text {and }}$ [A] | 0.01 | ${ }_{0}^{0.34}$ | 16.72 | 14.67 | 20.07 | 0.68 2.24 | 0.41 1.82 | 2.70 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 83.88 .94 \\ 31-41,46-94 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.31(0.24) \\ -0.38(0.05) \end{array}$ | A | $\begin{aligned} & 0.03 \\ & 0.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.95 \\ & 20.01 \end{aligned}$ | 15.39 18.13 | 19.50 23.35 | 3.64 37.19 | 3.06 33.67 | 4.35 41.44 |

Table 3 (cont'd)


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\underset{\substack{\text { Food dode } \\ \text { in } \\(u) 95}}{\substack{\text { che }}}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Estimated } \\
\& \text { proice } \\
\& \text { elasticity } \\
\& (\text { ( })
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Proportion of variation in monthly average
purchases explained puchases explaina}} \& \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Monthly averages} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Deflated prices（e）} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Purchases（f）} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& by the price \& Mean \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rango} \& Mean \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Pricice } \\
\& \text { elasicity } \\
\& (d)
\end{aligned}
\] \& significant
seasonal
annual shifis
in demand \& \& Min \& Max \& \& Min \& Max \\
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
vegetablrs：（comt＇d） \\
All root vegetables，excluding carrots \\
Onions，stillots，leeks，fresh \\
Mushrourns \\
Tomatoes，fresh \\
Tomatoes，calned and bottled \\
Canned peas
Canned beans \\
Canned vegerables other tian pillses， Dried pulses，other than air－dried Other potat？products．not frozen， excluding chips frozen peas \\
Alf frozen vegetables \\
rozen peas and beans
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{173.174} 175\) \&  \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { S and } \\ \text { S } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { A }}}{\text { A }}\) \& 0.24
0.3
0.01
0.01 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.95 \\
0.88 \\
0.98 \\
\hline 0.9
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.43 \\
4.03 \\
9.13 \\
\hline .15
\end{tabular} \& （2．29 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.61 \\
2.64 \\
0.72 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.29 \\
1.86 \\
0.18 \\
\hline 1.25
\end{tabular} \& 2．84 \begin{tabular}{l} 
3，64 \\
1.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& 1776 \& － \begin{tabular}{l}
\(-0.22(0.28)\) \\
0.43 \\
\(0.34)\) \\
\hline 0.38\()\)
\end{tabular} \& S and（A） \& 0.01
0.03 \& －0．95 \& ¢9．93 \& ＋ \begin{tabular}{l}
6.30 \\
12.44 \\
\hline 6.92
\end{tabular} \& （13．14 \& （i．72 \& 0.18
0.29
0.67 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
lis \\
\hline 0.50 \\
6.98
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& 178
178
184 \& （ \&  \& 0.11
0.03
0.15 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.46 \\
0.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{\substack{10.62 \\ \text { c．75 }}}\) \& 6.02
4.37 \& （17．23 \& － \begin{tabular}{l}
3.34 \\
0.91 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.67
0.49 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
\％ \\
1.308 \\
\hline 1.08 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& 188
185 \& － \& \(\underbrace{\text { Sand }}_{\text {Sand }}\) \& 0.03
0.17
0.15 \& 0.58
0.68
0.29 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.78 \\
4.17 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& － \& 3.61
4.45 \\
\hline \& 188 \& 0.62 （0．19） \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) A \& 0.15 \& 0.29 \& 4．80 \& 4.17 \& 5.85 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 192 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.81 \\
\(1.44(0.35)\) \\
\hline 0.31\()\)
\end{tabular} \&  \& \({ }_{0.28}^{0.09}\) \& 0.68
0.74 \& \({ }_{8}^{5.86}\) \& S．18 \& \({ }_{1}^{16.38}\) \& 1.22
0.36 \& 0.81
0.16 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.89 \\
0.84 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 198.129 .200
203
20， \& （ \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { S and } \\ \text { S } \\ \text { and }}}{ }\) \& 0.64
0.75
0.73 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
c．8． \\
0.7 \\
0.80 \\
\hline .7
\end{tabular} \& \(\underset{\substack{8.89 \\ 9.43}}{\text { c．}}\) \& 13.32
7.21
7.67 \& 边 11.20 \& 1．23
1.62
1.63 \& － \& －\({ }_{2}^{180}\) \\
\hline \& 203，\({ }^{203,204}\) ， 20.205. \& \(1.19(0.09)\)
\(1.92(0.26)\) \& \& 0.73
0.51 \& 0.90 \& 9.42 \& 7.37 \& 11.78 \& \(2 \cdot 37\) \& 1.34 \& 4.35 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Oranges（g） \\
Apples（ \(g\) ） \\
Pears（g） \\
Bene fruit，fresh（i） \\
Rananas（ B \\
Canned peaches，pears and pineapples Other canned and bottled fruit All canned and boticd frum vuts and nut products Oried fruit and dried fruit products
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 210 \& \({ }^{0} 0.95(0.20)\) \& \& \({ }_{0}^{0.28}\) \& \({ }_{0}^{0.92}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{5} .81\) \& （ \(\begin{aligned} \& 3.78 \\ \& 4.23\end{aligned}\) \& \({ }_{8}^{6}\) \& \({ }^{3} 1.45\) \& 1.70
0.52 \& \({ }_{3}^{6.28}\) \\
\hline \& 2217 \& （10．57（0．0） \& S \({ }_{\text {Sand }}\) \& 0.89
0.93
0.93 \& 0．84 \& cick \& 3．60 \& （7．67 \& 6.65
0.72 \& 4．36
0.31
0.21 \& 8.07

1.72 <br>
\hline \& 218
221
221 \& $\xrightarrow{1.47} \mathbf{0 . 7 1}(0.180)$ \& $\stackrel{s}{s}$ \& 0.53

0.08 \& 0．84 \& ¢ \begin{tabular}{c}
5.85 <br>
8.65 <br>
\hline

 \&  \& （7．79 \& － \& （0．21 \& － 

1.72 <br>
3.40 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \& 退 228 \& （0， $0.81(0.51)$ \& $\stackrel{\text { s }}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ \& 0.2
0.22
0.01 \& 0.57
0.77 \& ¢ 5 S． 4.40 \&  \& （6．39 \& 2.90
0.23 \& 1．84 \& 3.60
0.57 <br>
\hline \& \& \& Sandy ${ }_{\text {S }}$ \& 0.01
0.16 \& 0.77
0.83 \& －${ }_{6.53}$ \& 5．26 \& \％ 8.19 \& ${ }_{2} 2.08$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{233}$ \& （0．81 0 \&  \& 0.15
0.01
0.07 \& 0.83
0.42

0.75 \& （ 7.42 \& 67．60 \& 8． 8.68 \& 退2．19 \& － \begin{tabular}{l}
1.57 <br>
3.60 <br>
\hline

 \& － 

3．10 <br>
6.32 <br>
\hline .3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{\text {233 }}^{234} \mathbf{2 3 6}$ \& － $0.535(0.27)$ \& Sand ${ }_{\text {s }}$ \& 0.07
0.10
0.10 \& 0.75
0.89 \& ${ }^{6.9 .98}$ \& ¢ 7.590 \& 8.39
14.12 \& 4.19
0.98 \& － \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{245}^{240}$ \& 0.28
0.51
$(0.29)$ \& 5 and（1） \& ${ }^{0.05}$ \& $\stackrel{8.88}{0.88}$ \& 18.06 \& 13．29 \& ${ }_{27} 14.74$ \& ${ }_{0} 0.27$ \& 0.10 \& ${ }_{1} 110$ <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| －EREALS： |
| :--- |
| Bread，standard white，brown，wholemeal All bread Flour． |
| Cakes，pastries，buiss，scones and teacakes Choonlate biscuits |
| All biscuits |} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.02 \\
& 0.03 \\
& 0.12 \\
& 0.22 \\
& 0.06 \\
& 0.06
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.77 \\
& 0.77 \\
& 0.56 \\
& 0.81 \\
& 0.76 \\
& 0.63
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3.55 \\
3.92 \\
2.11 \\
11.73 \\
15.64 \\
10.46
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4.46 \\
.8 .82 \\
.36 \\
15.16 \\
\hline 23.47 \\
13.99
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{31.81

34.62
5
5.49
4.97
1.06

5.69} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{gathered}
27.88 \\
31.09 \\
3.82 \\
3.28 \\
0.71 \\
4.27 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| 36.68 |
| :---: |
| 39.78 |
| 8.75 |
| 6.65 |
| 6.43 |
| 6.61 |} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Appendix B
Table 3 (cont'd)

|  | Foud code in 1975 (a) | Estimated price elasticity (b) | Significant seasona! and annual shins in demand (c) | Proportion of variation in monthly average purchases explained |  | Monthly a veragos |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Deflated prices (e) |  |  | Purchases ( $f$ ) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | by the price elasticity and any significant seasonal or annual shifts in demand | Mean | Range |  | Mean | Range |  |
|  |  |  |  | elasticity <br> (d) |  |  | Min | Max |  | Min | Max |
| Cereals: ( ${ }^{\text {cont'd }}$ ) Oatmeal and oat products ( $g$ ) . . | 281 |  |  |  | 0.78 | 5.83 |  | 7.85 |  |  | 1.02 |
| Oatmenl and oat products ( $g$ ) . . | 282 | $-1.25(0.45)$ $-0.51(0.29)$ | $S$ S and $A$ | 0.05 | 0.63 | 9.57 | 8.72 | 10.78 | 2.85 | 2.26 | 3.56 |
| Canned milk puddings and other puddings | 285. 286 | -0.13(0.26) | $S$ and $A$ |  | 0.59 | $5 \cdot 23$ | 4.39 | 7.04 | 1.93 | 1.26 | 2.48 |
| Puddings, other than cianned milk puddings | 286 | -0.97 (0.39) | $S$ and $A$ | 0.10 | 0.84 | 11.27 | 8.90 | 14.21 | 0.31 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.81 |
| All cereals . . . . . . | 251-301 | -0.18(0.12) | $S$ and $A$ | 0.04 | 0.77 | 6.06 | 5.62 | 6.77 | 58.96 | 52.88 | 64.34 |
| beverages: <br> Tea (g) | 304 | -0.15 (0.24) | A | 0.01 | 0.49 | 20.41 | 16.00 | 23.80 | 2.28 | 1.94 | 2.70 |
| Instant coffee ( g ) . . . | 308 | -0.67 (0.11) | $\mathbf{S}$ | 0.37 | 0.55 | 61.73 | 49.89 | 72.17 | 0.46 | 0.35 | 0.62 |
| Coffee essences | 309 | $-2.85(0.76)$ | A | 0.18 | 0.31 | 22.32 | 18.25 | 28.71 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.11 |
| Cocoa and drinking chocolate | 312 | -0.93 (0.58) | $S$ and $A$ | 0.05 | 0.48 | 14.87 | 11.86 | 19.24 | 0.17 | 0.07 | 0.35 |
| miscellaneous: Baby foods, canned and bottled |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby foods, canned and bottled Canned soups | 315 318 | $-1.23(0.64)$ $-0.93(0.32)$ | $\boldsymbol{S}$ and $A$ | 0.05 0.13 | 0.40 0.89 | 9.16 5.08 | 7.65 | 10.93 5.71 | 3.31 | 1.97 | 5.02 |
| Dehydrated and powdered soups | 319 | -0.88 (0.30) | S | 0.13 | 0.76 | 29.36 | 24.68 | 37.06 | 0.12 | 0.03 | 0.22 |
| Pickles and sauces . . . | 327 | -1.03 (0.34) | $S$ and $A$ | 0.14 | 0.79 | 8.95 | 8.06 | 9.70 | 1.57 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 2.53 |

(a) For furtier detaiis of the items included in each category see Appendix A, Table 12.
(a) For furtier detaiis of the items included in each category see Appendix A, Table 12.
(b) Calculated from monthly Survey data from 1970 to 1975 except where otherwise stated. The figures in brackets are estimates of the standard errors.
(c) Where $S$ or $A$ is shown in brackets this indicates that the shift in demand did not quite attain formal statistical significance at the customary 5 per cent level, but that it nevertheless appears
to be real.
(d) This is the proportion of the variation in monthly average purchases explained by the price elasticity, once any variability due to seasonal or annual shifts in demand has been removed.
(e) New pence per lb deflated to January 1962 general price level, except for new pence per pint of milk and cream, vegetable and salad oils and coffee essences, new pence per equivalent pin
( $f$ ) Ounces per person per week except for pints of milk and cream, fluid ounces of vegetable and salad oils and of coffee essences, equivalent pints of condensed milk and number of eggs. (g) Own-price elasticitics for these commodities estimated in conjunction with cruss-price elasticities for related commodities are given in Table 5 of this Appendix.
(h) Calculated from data for January to June, 1970 to 1975.
(i) Calculated from data for June to October, 1970 to 1975.
(j) Calculated from data for January to August, 1970 to 1975.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Table 4 \\
Annual indices of average deflated prices (a), purchases and demand, 1970-1975 (average for the whole period \(=100\) )
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Food code \\
in 1975 (b)
\end{tabular} \& \& 1970 \& 1971 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \\
\hline Liquid milk-full price and welfare \& 04, 05 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& 107
96
97
98 \& 115
99
101
102 \& 111
99
101
101 \& 105
101
102
102 \& 81
102
99
98 \& 86
102
100
100 \\
\hline Condensed milk \& 09 \& Prices
Purchases
Demand \((c)\)
Demand (d) \& 94
114
109
109 \& \(\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 107 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 106
108
114
114 \& 100
99
98
98 \& 100
94
94
94
94 \& 105
81
84
84 \\
\hline Cream . \& 17 \& Prices
Purchases
Demand \((c)\)
Demand (d) \& 97
104
104
108
108 \& 103
106
109
114 \& 106
98
102
103 \& 99
105
104
100 \& 96
100
96
93 \& 100
89
89
85 \\
\hline Cheese, natural \& 22 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& 84
96
n.a.
n.a.

a \& 94
96
n.a.
n.a. \& 114
97
n.a.
n.a. \& 108
102
n.a.
n.a. \& 104
103
n.a.
n.a. \& 99
966
n.a.
n.a. <br>
\hline Cheese, processed \& 23 \& Prices
Purchases
Demand $($ c)
Demand $(d)$ \& 93
110
102
102 \& 92
119
109
110 \& 111
94
104
104 \& 106
105
112
111 \& 102
86
88
88 \& 97
89
87
87 <br>
\hline Total cheese \& 22, 23 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& 85
97
n.a.
n.a. \& 94
98
n.a.
n.a. \& 113
97
n.a.
n.a. \& 108
102
n.a.
n.a. \& 103
102
n.a.
n.a.
n. \& 98
98
n
n.a.
n.a. <br>
\hline Beef and veal (e) \& 31 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& 92
104
97
101 \& 95
105
101
104 \& 100
93
93
93 \& 118
86
98
96 \& 105
100
104
102 \& $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 114 \\ 110 \\ 104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  |  |  | Appen | $B$ |  |  | 205 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sigma}$ | ๙N\％\％ |  | 5¢ํㅇำ | スタッ゙ム | はスが | がの๙の |  |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{ \pm}$ | N「ぶ | 등으응 | 드응 | 증ㅇ | すイNの | 응スた | ニヲす8 |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{2}}$ | ごらも | 킄크클 | $\cdots \square 8 \%$ | 웅ㅇ응 | 우우ㅇㅡㅡ | 잉ํ응 |  |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{N}}$ |  | \％\％ํㅡ윽 |  | N29\％\％ | がo゚o゚ | すべへの | テฺo̊a |
|  | $\vec{a}$ | タำす응 | Nすごの | ต응ô | 5no응 | のヨヲํㅡㅡㅡㅇ | 幺oㅡ응 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | नog\％응 | ¢゙すが | のo̊ㅇ | ®nono | のロニき | $\square^{\infty}$ 이응 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & \bar{m} \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\bar{\square}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{n} \\ & \underset{q}{6} \end{aligned}$ | $n$ |
|  |  | Mutton and lamb（e） | Pork（e） | All carcase meat | $\stackrel{\text { d. }}{3}$ |  |  |  |



| TabLe 4 (cont'd)(average for the whole period -. 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Other poultry, uncooked, including frozen | 77 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 83 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 87 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 113 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 118 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | 106 92 n.a. n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 113 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sausages, uncooked, pork | 79 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 114 \\ 112 \\ 113 \end{array}$ | 97 113 111 111 | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 101 \\ \mathbf{9 9} \\ 99 \end{array}$ | 106 96 100 99 | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 94 \\ 96 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 86 \\ & 85 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sausages, uncooked, beef . . | 80 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 96 \\ & 92 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | 95 87 84 83 | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 103 \\ 102 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 103 \\ & 109 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 109 \\ & 114 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 103 \end{array}$ |
| Sausages, pork and/or beef, uncooked. | 79.80 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 106 \\ 105 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | 97 102 101 101 | 98 102 101 101 | 107 98 101 101 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 100 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 93 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |
| Meat pies, sausage rolls, ready-to-eat | 83 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 106 \\ 101 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 95 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 98 101 98 98 | 102 103 105 105 | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 90 \\ 96 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 103 \\ & 105 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |
| Frozen convenience meat and frozen convenience meat products | 88 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 103 82 85 89 | 102 80 82 85 | 99 97 95 96 | 106 106 114 111 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 111 \\ & 118 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 134 \\ 112 \\ 109 \end{array}$ |
| Other meat products . . . . | 94 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 93 103 101 102 | 94 95 94 95 | 95 101 100 100 | 109 100 101 101 | 110 102 103 103 | 101 99 100 99 |


| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Meat products (other than uncooked sausages) . . | 83, 88, 94 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 99 \\ & 97 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | 96 93 92 93 | 96 100 99 99 | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 101 \\ & 104 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 101 \\ & 104 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 105 \end{array}$ |
| All meat and meat products . . . . . | 31-41, 46-94 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 104 \\ 101 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | 94 102 100 101 | 96 101 99 99 | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 98 \\ 101 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 96 \\ 99 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 100 \\ 99 \\ 98 \end{array}$ |
| Uncooked white fish, including smoked and frozen | $\begin{aligned} & 100,105 \\ & 110,114 \end{aligned}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 115 \\ 98 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 112 \\ 103 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 103 \\ 101 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113 \\ 94 \\ 104 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 85 \\ 96 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 94 \\ 98 \\ 96 \end{array}$ |
| Frozen white fish . . . . . . | 110 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 102 \\ 87 \\ 94 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 85 \\ & 80 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 102 \\ 95 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 107 \\ & 118 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 90 \\ 113 \\ 107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 117 \\ 113 \\ 113 \end{array}$ |
| Fat fish . . . . . . . | $\begin{gathered} 111,112, \\ 113,115, \\ 116 \end{gathered}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 108 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 102 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 98 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 107 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | 114 101 n.a. n.a. | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 86 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ |
| Cooked fish . . . . . | 118 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 118 \\ 86 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | 90 109 89 88 | 90 123 101 100 | 108 89 103 104 | 119 90 125 126 | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 79 \\ 101 \\ 103 \end{array}$ |
| Canned salmon . . . . . . . | 119 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 96 127 119 121 | 90 124 103 106 | 91 125 107 107 | 100 92 91 90 | 128 61 93 91 | 100 90 91 89 |


| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Fish products (including frozen) and cooked fish . . | $\begin{gathered} 118,123, \\ 127 \end{gathered}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 90 107 99 99 | 92 101 95 95 | 96 114 110 110 | 106 97 101 101 | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 94 \\ 104 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 89 \\ 92 \\ 92 \end{array}$ |
| All convenience fish | $\begin{gathered} 118,119, \\ 120,123, \\ 127 \end{gathered}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 108 \\ 104 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 98 98 96 97 | 96 110 108 108 | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 98 \\ 99 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 94 \\ 100 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 93 \\ 94 \\ 93 \end{array}$ |
| Other canned or bottled fish | 120 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 94 \\ 99 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 74 \\ 79 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 85 \\ 87 \\ 87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 115 \\ 107 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 121 \\ 120 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 121 \\ & 114 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ |
| All canned and bottled fish | 119, 120 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 107 \\ & 109 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | 104 95 97 99 | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 101 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 102 \\ 100 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 91 \\ 92 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 104 \\ 101 \\ 99 \end{array}$ |
| Uncooked white fish and fish products, not frozen | $\begin{aligned} & 100,105 \\ & 114,123 \end{aligned}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 116 \\ 100 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 116 \\ 102 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 103 \\ 100 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 93 \\ 103 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 86 \\ 99 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 91 \\ 95 \\ 94 \end{array}$ |
| All convenience fish . . . . . | $\begin{gathered} 118,119 \\ 120,123 \\ 127 \end{gathered}$ | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 108 \\ 104 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 98 98 96 97 | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 110 \\ 108 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 98 \\ 99 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 94 \\ 100 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 93 \\ 94 \\ 93 \end{array}$ |
| Frozen white fish and frozen convenience fish products | 110,127 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 99 \\ 95 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 97 90 89 92 | 100 105 104 105 | 106 106 109 106 | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 96 \\ 101 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 105 \\ 103 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |


| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Frozen convenience fish products | . . . | 127 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 96 \\ & 95 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | 97 93 92 94 | 102 105 105 105 | 104 104 106 104 | 110 104 107 105 | 93 98 96 98 |
| Eggs . | - . . . | 129 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | 100 104 104 105 | 83 102 100 100 | 112 98 99 98 | 115 94 95 95 | 93 96 96 95 |
| Butter (e) | . . . | 135 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 99 109 109 111 | 123 100 109 111 | 123 87 94 95 | 93 93 94 94 93 | 83 8104 99 95 | 86 104 98 98 |
| Margarine (e) | . . . . | 138 | Prices (Butter) Purchases Demand ( $c$ ) Demand (d) | 99 97 98 98 | 123 106 92 90 | 123 121 105 105 | 93 105 111 112 | 84 84 87 98 99 | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 89 \\ 98 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ |
| Lard and compound cooking fat . | . . . . | 139 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 94 94 112 112 108 | 96 101 100 98 | 88 97 96 96 | 90 99 94 96 | 122 94 96 98 | 116 101 103 105 |
| Vegetable and salad oils | . . . . | 143 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 95 91 98 85 | 100 95 95 100 | 95 91 88 88 | 87 119 109 105 | 113 110 119 113 | 112 97 105 100 |
| Sugar | . . . | 150 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 117 \\ 110 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | 87 110 104 102 | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 107 \\ 103 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | 87 99 92 93 | 98 92 91 92 | 165 80 101 102 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Table 4 (cont'd) \\
(average for the whole period -. 100)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \& Food code in 1975 (b) \& \& 1970 \& 1971 \& 1972 \& 1973 \& 1974 \& 1975 \\
\hline Jams, jellies and fruit curds \& \& 151 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100 \\
\& 105 \\
\& 105 \\
\& 103
\end{aligned}
\] \& 97
100
99
98 \& 96
99
98
98 \& 94
98
97
98 \& 100
97
97
98 \& 116
100
104
105 \\
\hline Marmalade \& \& 152 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices \\
Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d)
\end{tabular} \& 97
99
99
98 \& 95
101
96
98 \& 97
98
95
95 \& 95
106
100
99 \& 99
101
100
99 \& 118
96
113
112 \\
\hline Syrup, treacle and honey \& . . . \& 153, 154 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices \\
Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d)
\end{tabular} \& 98
90
n.
n.a.
n.a. \& 86
122
n.a.
n.a. \& 91
111
n.a.
n.a. \& 112
94
n.a.
n.a.

9 \& 107
97
n.a.
n.a. \& 118
89
n.a.
n.a. <br>

\hline All preserves \& . . . \& 151-154 \& | Prices |
| :--- |
| Purchases Demand (c) |
| Demand (d) | \& 97

100
n.a.
n.a. \& 94
105
n.a.
n.a. \& 96
101
101
n.a.
n.a.

88 \& 97
100
n.a.
n.a. \& 101
98
n.a.
n.a.
n. \& 117
97
n.a.
n.a. <br>
\hline Potatoes, excluding potato products \& \& 156-161 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& 107
109
110
108 \& 87
101
99
98 \& 88
98
96
96 \& 94
99
98
99 \& 98
99
98
100 \& 134
94
98
100 <br>

\hline Cabbages \& . . . \& 162 \& Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) \& | 98 |
| ---: |
| 100 |
| 99 |
| 98 | \& 98

94
99
97
97 \& 96
93
100
98

98 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
99 \\
106 \\
105 \\
106
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 113

97
100
101 \& 106
98
100
100 <br>

\hline Brussels sprouts \& $\cdots$. \& 163 \& | Prices |
| :--- |
| Purchases |
| Demand (c) |
| Demand (d) | \& 98

98
121
121
121 \& 88
128
124
124 \& 98
109
108
108 \& 107
100
101
101 \& 114
86
88
88 \& 107
69
69
69 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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| Table 4 (conl'd) (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Cucumbers . . . . . . . | 176 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 91 \\ 91 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 97 \\ 97 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 99 \\ & 98 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & 105 \\ & 105 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 105 \\ & 105 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 99 \end{array}$ |
| Mushrooms . . . . . . . . | 177 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand $(d)$ | 105 85 87 92 | 105 99 101 106 | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | 99 108 108 104 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 104 \\ 104 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 108 \\ 104 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |
| Tomatoes, fresh . . . . . . | 178 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 95 104 103 107 | 100 108 108 112 | 103 98 98 99 | 106 97 99 97 | 100 96 96 94 | 97 97 96 94 |
| Tomatoes, canned and bottled . . | 184 | Prices Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 99 92 91 91 | 91 92 89 89 | 82 105 98 98 | 98 100 99 99 | 126 108 117 117 | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 106 \\ & 109 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canned peas . . | 185 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 111 \\ 110 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | 101 95 96 93 | 99 102 102 101 | 94 98 92 94 | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 98 \\ 100 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 96 \\ 101 \\ 104 \end{array}$ |
| Canned beans . | 188 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 94 102 99 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 95 \\ & 93 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 91 103 97 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 97 \\ 105 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 103 \\ & 107 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canned vegetables, other than pulses, potatoes or tomatoes | 191 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 99 95 94 93 | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 85 \\ 86 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 97 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 99 114 112 113 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 108 \\ 107 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | 103 103 106 107 |

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1975


Appendix B


| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| All canned and bottled fruit | 233, 236 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 99 108 108 111 | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 106 \\ 104 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | 93 103 99 99 | 97 107 106 104 | 110 88 93 91 | 106 89 92 90 |
| Dried fruit and dried fruit products - | 240 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 92 96 94 96 | 85 107 102 104 | 83 105 100 100 | 109 96 98 97 | 130 95 102 101 | 107 102 104 103 |
| Nuts and nut products . . | 245 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 107 86 89 99 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 95 \\ 94 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | 101 99 100 100 | 92 911 111 106 | 101 101 101 95 | 101 110 111 103 |
| Bread, standard white, brown, wholemeal and wholewheat loaves | 251-256 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 100 108 108 107 | 100 101 101 101 | 99 99 99 99 | 97 96 95 96 | 107 98 99 100 | 98 98 97 98 |
| All bread | 251-256, 263 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 99 108 108 108 | 99 101 101 101 101 | 100 100 99 99 | 98 97 97 96 | 107 97 99 99 | 98 97 97 97 97 |
| Flour | 264 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 95 104 100 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 108 \\ 105 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | 94 100 95 95 | 96 96 94 94 | 122 96 112 113 | 100 96 96 97 |
| Cakes, pastries, buns, scones and teacakes . . . | 267, 270 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 92 115 114 116 | 95 110 110 111 | 99 105 105 105 | 100 97 97 96 | 108 90 90 90 | 106 86 87 86 |


| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Crispbread and plain biscuits | 271, 274 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 102 \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | 97 103 n.a. n.a. | 97 100 n.a. n.a. | 96 98 n.a. n.a. | 104 97 n.a. n.a. | 111 99 n.a. n.a. |
| Chocolate biscuits | 277 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 99 94 94 97 | 99 94 93 93 96 | 100 99 99 99 | 91 118 110 108 | 102 107 108 106 | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 91 \\ 97 \\ 95 \end{array}$ |
| All biscuits | 271, 274, 277 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 101 \\ 100 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | 96 101 101 101 | 98 99 99 99 99 | 96 102 102 101 | 105 99 100 99 | 109 98 99 99 |
| Oatmeal and oat products (e) | 281 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | 93 87 80 89 | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 110 \\ 107 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 98 123 119 119 | 93 91 83 83 | 111 99 113 115 | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 95 \\ & 105 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |
| Breakfast cereals (e) | 282 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 96 \\ 96 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 93 \\ 93 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | 97 100 99 99 | 93 104 100 99 | 103 101 102 101 | 105 107 110 108 |
| Canned milk puddings and other puddings | 285, 286 | Prices <br> Purchases <br> Demand (c) <br> Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 107 \\ 107 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | 97 100 99 97 | 102 94 95 94 94 | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 107 \\ 107 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 98 \\ 98 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 105 94 95 97 |
| Puddings, other than canned milk puddings | 286 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 1120 \\ 115 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | 97 104 100 103 | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 98 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | 98 107 104 103 | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 94 \\ 97 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | 107 82 88 86 |



Appendix B

| Table 4 (cont'd) <br> (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food code in 1975 (b) |  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Baby foods, canned and bottled | $\cdots \cdot$. | 315 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 103 133 137 133 | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 100 \\ 99 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | 95 108 101 101 | 97 98 94 96 | 97 106 102 104 | 110 67 76 77 |
| Canned soups . . | . . . . | 318 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | 100 107 108 107 | 96 89 89 89 88 | 98 99 96 96 | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 109 \\ 106 \\ 106 \end{array}$ | 99 106 104 105 | 108 92 99 99 |
| Dehydrated and powdered soups | . . . . | 319 | Prices Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 93 \\ 98 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108 \\ 90 \\ 96 \\ 96 \end{gathered}$ | 96 99 99 97 97 | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 103 \\ 100 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | 96 109 106 106 | 96 108 104 104 |
| Pickles and sauces | - . . . | 327 | Prices <br> Purchases Demand (c) Demand (d) | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 99 \\ 101 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 94 \\ & 95 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | 99 99 98 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 99 \\ & 96 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 101 \\ 98 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | 103 109 112 110 |

[^31]Table 5
Estimates of price and cross-price elasticities of demand (a) for
certain foods, 1968-1975

|  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  |  |  | $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{2}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Broiler chicken |  |
| Beef and veal | -0.99 (.18) |  | $0 \cdot 15$ (.07) | 0.04 (.07) |  |
| Mutton and lamb | 0.33 (.21) | $-1.17(20)$ | 0.13 (11) | 0.19(13) | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| Pork. . | 0.46 (.23) | 0.20(16) | -1.44(18) | -0.06(13) | 0.49 |
| Broiler chicken | 0.18 (.31) | $0 \cdot 39$ (.27) | $-0.09(.18)$ | $-1.28(.31)$ | $0 \cdot 19$ |


|  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beef and veal | Mutton and lamb | Pork | Broiler chicken | Bacon and ham uncooked | $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ |
| Beef and veal | - 1.01 (-18) | 0.14 (-10) | 0.12(.07) | 0.04 (.07) | 0.18 (.08) | 0.29 |
| Mution and lamb | 0.29 (.21) | $-1.16(.20)$ | $0 \cdot 12$ (11) | 0.22 (.13) | -0.00(.14) | 0.31 |
| Pork | 0.39 (.23) | 0.18 (17) | -1.47(19) | -0.02(13) | 0.11 (15) | 0.48 |
| Broiler chicken . . | 0.16(-31) | 0.45 (-27) | -0.03 (18) | $-1 \cdot 12$ (-32) | -0.48(26) | 0.21 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked | $0 \cdot 34(\cdot 15)$ | $-0.00(.12)$ | 0.07(.09) | -0.21 (.11) | -0.57 (17) | 0.24 |


|  |  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  | $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{1}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Butter | Margarine |  |
| Butter Margarine | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.43(.07) \\ 0.77(.11) \end{array}$ | $0.27(.04)$ $-0.53(.19)$ | 0.37 0.37 |



|  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  | $\mathrm{R}^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oatmeal and oat products | Breakfast cereals |  |
| Oatmeal and oat products Breakfast cereals | $-1.22(.36)$ $0.14(.07)$ | $1.28(.65)$ $-0.50(.26)$ | 0.14 0.06 |

## Appendix $B$

Table 5 (cont'd)

|  |  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  | $\mathbf{R}^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Tea | Instant coffee |  |
| Tea | . | $0.45(.25)$ | $0.45(.15)$ | 0.07 |
| Instant coffee | . | . | $0.77(.26)$ | $0.55(.30)$ |


|  | Elasticity with respect to the price of |  |  | $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Brassicas and root vegetables | Canned vegetables | Frozen vegetables |  |
| Brassicas and root vegetables | -0.40(.09) | 0.17 (.08) | 0.16(-07) | 0.21 |
| Canned vegetables | $0 \cdot 18$ (09) | -1.05 (.21) | $0.09(\cdot 11)$ | 0.26 |
| Frozen vegetables | 0.29 (.13) | 0.16(19) | -1.85 (-23) | 0.50 |

(a) Calculated from monthly Survey data from 1968 to 1975 . The figures in brackets are estimates of the standard errors.

Table 6
Annual indices of average deflated prices, purchases and demand taking into account the effect of cross-price elasticities for related commodities, 1968-1975

| (average for the whole period $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| Beef and veal | Prices (a) | 95 | 95 | 94 | 97 | 102 | 120 | 107 | 94 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 103 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 93 | 85 | 99 | 113 |
|  | Demand (c) | 98 | 99 | 99 | 103 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 106 |
|  | Demand (d) | 102 | 102 | 101 | 105 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 102 |
| Mutton and lamb | Prices (a) | 93 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 99 | 118 | 114 | 100 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 115 | 110 | 104 | 110 | 102 | 91 | 84 | 88 |
|  | Demand (c) | 107 | 106 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 95 | 90 |
|  | Demand (d) | 109 | 108 | 99 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 94 | 88 |
| Pork | Prices (a) | 98 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 97 | 113 | 103 | 103 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 85 | 96 | 97 | 105 | 108 | 105 | 111 | 96 |
|  | Demand (c) | 86 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 103 | 112 | 110 | 103 |
|  | Demand (d) | 89 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 102 | 109 | 107 | 100 |
| Broiler chicken | Prices (a) | 106 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 89 | 106 | 103 | 99 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 89 | 95 | 98 | 92 | 105 | 111 | 105 | 108 |
|  | Demand (c) | -99 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 91 | 110 | 102 | 108 |
|  | Demand (d) | 100 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 91 | 110 | 101 | 108 |
| Beef and veal | Prices (a) | 95 | 95 | 94 | 97 | 102 | 120 | 107 | 94 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 103 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 93 | 85 | 99 | 113 |
|  | Demand (c) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 96 | 95 | 100 | 104 |
|  | Demand (d) | 103 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 95 | 93 | 97 | 100 |
| Mutton and lamb | Prices (a) | 93 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 99 | 118 | 114 | 100 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 115 | 110 | 104 | 110 | 102 | 91 | 84 | 88 |
|  | Demand (c) | 106 | 105 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 96 | 90 |
|  | Demand (d) | 109 | 108 | 99 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 94 | 88 |
| Pork | Prices (a) | 98 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 97 | 113 | 103 | 103 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 85 | 96 | 97 | 105 | 108 | 105 | 111 | 96 |
|  | Demand (c) | 87 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 104 | 112 | 109 | 101 |
|  | Demand (d) | 89 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 103 | 109 | 106 | 98 |
| Broiler chicken | Prices (a) | 106 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 89 | 106 | 103 | 99 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 89 | 95 | 98 | 92 | 105 | 111 | 105 | 108 |
|  | Demand (c) | 95 | 95 | 96 | 89 | 90 | 116 | 109 | 114 |
|  | Demand (d) | 95 | 95 | 96 | 90 | 90 | 116 | 108 | 114 |
| Bacon and ham, uncooked |  |  | 92 | 92 | 89 | 94 | 117 | 118 | 113 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 108 | 107 | 111 | 106 | 102 | 95 | 89 | 86 |
|  | Demand (c) | 106 | 104 | 108 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 93 |
|  | Demand (d) | 107 | 105 | 108 | 101 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 93 |
| Butter | Prices (a) | 105 |  | 98 | 122 | 121 | 92 | 83 | 85 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 108 | 109 | 106 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 85 | 94 | 101 | 101 |
|  | Demand (c) | 113 | 111 | 106 | 105 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 92 |
|  | Demand (d) | 115 | 114 | 107 | 106 | 92 | 91 | 89 | 90 |
| Margarine | Prices (a) | 94 | 93 | 99 | 104 | 98 | 94 | 110 | 110 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 97 | 95 | 98 | 107 | 122 | 107 | 88 | 90 |
|  | Demand (c) | 90 | 91 | 99 | 94 | 105 | 110 | 107 | 107 |
|  | Demand (d) | 87 | 89 | 97 | 93 | 105 | 113 | 110 | 110 |

(Table 6 cont'd)

|  |  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brassicas and root vegetables | Prices (a) | 96 | 105 | 98 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 108 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 102 | 97 | 104 | 104 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 90 |
|  | Demand (c) | 97 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 106 | 105 | 94 |
|  | Demand (d) | 97 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 94 |
| Canned vegetables | Prices (a) | 102 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 94 | 108 | 105 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 95 | 100 | 105 | 94 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 102 |
|  | Demand (c) | 96 | 96 | 100 | 93 | 102 | 98 | 108 | 108 |
|  | Demand (d) | 94 | 94 | 98 | 92 | 102 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Frozen vegetables | Prices (a) | 123 | 124 | 113 | 106 | 92 | 86 | 84 | 81 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 71 | 81 | 81 | 86 | 101 | 128 | 129 | 152 |
|  | Demand (c) | 105 | 119 | 103 | 98 | 88 | 98 | 90 | 101 |
|  | Demand (d) | 114 | 129 | 109 | 101 | 87 | 92 | 83 | 94 |
| Oranges | Prices (a) | 101 | 99 | 92 | 99 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 98 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 103 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 95 | 97 | 93 | 97 |
|  | Demand (c) | 100 | 101 | 100 | 106 | 98 | 97 | 102 | 96 |
|  | Demand (d) | 107 | 108 | 105 | 109 | 96 | 92 | 95 | 90 |
| Apples | Prices (a) | 113 | 107 | 88 | 92 | 100 | 110 | 95 | 97 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 92 | 96 | 101 | 112 | 98 | 96 | 105 | 101 |
|  | Demand (c) | 99 | 100 | 95 | 107 | 98 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
|  | Demand (d) | 105 | 105 | 98 | 110 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 |
| Pears | Prices (a) | 103 | 97 | 90 | 96 | 101 | 113 | 101 | 101 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 104 | 113 | 107 | 109 | 97 | 85 | 96 | 93 |
|  | Demand (c) | 106 | 105 | 91 | 104 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 94 |
|  | Demand (d) | 115 | 114 | 96 | 108 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 87 |
| Oatmeal and oat products | Prices (a) | 100 | 93 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 113 | 110 |
|  | Purchases ( $b$ ) | 115 | 101 | 85 | 107 | 120 | 88 | 96 | 92 |
|  | Demand (c) | 104 | 86 | 80 | 107 | 126 | 92 | 111 | 100 |
|  | Demand (d) | 102 | 85 | 79 | 106 | 127 | 94 | 113 | 102 |
| Breakfast cereals | Prices (a) | 108 | 105 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 91 | 101 | 103 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 88 | 93 | 99 | 96 | 103 | 108 | 104 | 111 |
|  | Demand (c) | 91 | 97 | 99 | 96 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 110 |
|  | Demand (d) | 93 | 98 | 101 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 101 | 109 |
| Tea | Prices (a) | 116 | 111 | 110 | 106 | 99 | 94 | 89 | 81 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 109 | 106 | 109 | 101 | 95 | 92 | 96 | 94 |
|  | Demand (c) | 110 | 106 | 111 | 100 | 97 | 91 | 95 | 93 |
|  | Demand (d) | 109 | 105 | 111 | 100 | 97 | 91 | 95 | 94 |
| Instant coffee | Prices (a) | 112 | 110 | 106 | 107 | 96 | 98 | 91 | 83 |
|  | Purchases (b) | 81 | 87 | 96 | 99 | 105 | 107 | 116 | 115 |
|  | Demand (c) | 77 | 85 | 92 | 98 | 103 | 111 | 121 | 122 |
|  | Demand (d) | 80 | 87 | 94 | 99 | 102 | 108 | 117 | 119 |

(a) Deflated to allow for changes in the General Index of Retail Prices.
(b) Per person.
(c) Per person. Including changes in demand attributable to changes in real personal disposable income.
(d) Per person. After removal of the effects attributable to changes in real personal disposable income.
Table 7

|  | Elasticity with respect to the price of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Standarderror of own-price elasticities ( $a$ ) | Proportion ofvariation explainedby demandparameters $(b)$ parameters (b) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cheese |  |  | Fish | Eggs | Fats | Sugar \& |  | Other |  |  | Bread |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cream | Cheese | Carcase | meat | Fish | Eggs | Fats |  | toes | tables | fruit | fruit | Bread | cereals | ages |  | 1 | 11 | III |
| Milk and cream | - 13 | .02 | . 01 | . 06 | -. 01 | 03 | -00 | -. 01 | - 01 | .09 | 04 | . 05 | - 17 | - 11 | $-02$ | 07 | - 29 | $\cdot 15$ |  |
| Cheese ${ }_{\text {Carcasc meat }}$ | $\cdot 10$ | - 45 | -. 07 | . 35 | -. 05 | --16 | $\cdot 35$ | - 10 | -. 03 | . 03 | $\cdot 10$ | - 29 | -. 06 | . 24 | -. 07 | $\cdot 19$ | . 51 |  | 24 |
| Carcase meat | 01 | -. 01 | -.88 | . 44 | .04 | . 02 | -01 | -. 01 | . 01 | . 03 | -. 08 | - 00 | . 20 | - 16 | . 05 | -21 |  | . 25 | . 25 |
| Fish | -. 02 | -. 03 | . 15 | -1.63 | - 86 | -. 06 | $\bigcirc$ | -. 12 | -. 03 | -. 07 | -. .15 | -. 22 | -. 14 | . 27 | -. 28 | . 26 | - 80 | . 0.04 | . 23 |
| Eggs | . 08 | $\cdots 11$ | .09 | -. 01 | -- 07 | -. 09 | -. 06 | -. 03 | -. 01 | -. 06 | -. 04 | . 05 | . 08 | -. 03 | -. 12 | . 06 | . 71 | . 03 | . 13 |
| Fats | . 01 | -18 | . 03 | - 18 | . 20 | $\cdots$ | - 13 | . 03 | -. 04 | -. 03 | -. 07 | 04 | . 06 | -. 05 | -. 11 | 15 | -63 |  | . 02 |
| Sugar and preserves | -. 03 | -. 09 | -. 06 | . 02 | -. 19 | -. 04 | . 05 | -. 47 | . 00 | . 01 | - 14 | $\cdot 03$ | -. 17 | - 10 | -14 | . 08 | . 84 | 42 | 43 |
| Potatoes. | -05 | -. 03 | . 07 | . 03 | -. 05 | -. 01 | -. 07 | . 00 | -. 13 | $-20$ | - 10 | . 04 | . 02 | . 03 | . 03 | . 06 | . 83 | $\cdot 11$ | . 14 |
| Other vegetables | $\cdot 11$ | . 01 | . 04 | - 15 | -- 03 | -. 03 | -. 02 | . 00 | -. 06 | -43 | - 13 | 10 | -. 08 | . 02 | -. 04 | $\cdot 11$ | . 48 | $\cdot 10$ | . 28 |
| Fresh fruit | $\cdot 10$ | . 06 | - 28 | -. 07 | - 17 | -. 03 | -. 08 | - 10 | -. 07 | - 28 | - 50 | . 07 | -08 | . 20 | . 06 | -13 | . 63 | -14 | . 25 |
| Other fruit | $\cdot 22$ | $\cdot 33$ | . 03 | . 78 | - 42 | . 09 | $\cdot 10$ | . 03 | . 06 | . 39 | . 12 | -. 50 | -. 27 | -. 03 | -24 | . 27 | $\cdot 76$ | . 05 | . 22 |
| Bread | - 29 | -. 02 | 46 | -. 23 | --10 | . 05 | . 05 | -. 07 | . 01 | --11 | -. 05 | $-10$ | - 20 | . 17 | -08 | . 23 | . 77 |  | -28 |
| Other cercals | - 13 | . 07 | -. 26 | . 17 | $\cdot 13$ | -. 01 | -. 03 | . 03 | . 01 | . 02 | . 09 | -. 01 | $\cdot 12$ | -. 55 | -. 01 | -12 | . 70 | $\cdot 12$ | . 36 |
| Beverages | - 07 | -. 04 | $\cdot 19$ | -. 28 | . 32 | - 12 | -. 14 | $\cdot 10$ | . 03 | -. 09 | . 07 | . 14 | . 14 | -. 03 | -. 57 | . 17 | . 74 | . 10 | 25 |
| Average deflated pricc (c) | 3.23 4.88 | 16.90 3.60 | $\begin{aligned} & 22.83 \\ & 15.12 \end{aligned}$ | 17.66 22.33 | $\begin{array}{r} 20.72 \\ 4.93 \end{array}$ | 1.33 4.21 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.42 \\ & 11.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.78 \\ 17.27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.46 \\ 43.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 91 \\ 35 \cdot 51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.68 \\ 16.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.03 \\ & 6.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 20 \\ 35.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.63 \\ 24.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.73 \\ 3.33 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |

(a) Standard errors of the cross-price elasticities are not shown in the table, but in most cases they are between 05 and -15 .
(b) Column I shows the proportion of the total variation in average purchases which can be explained by seasonal and annual shifts in demand and by changes in income in a single-equation
model. variation in a single-equation model.
 (c) New pence per lb deflated to January 1962 general price level, except for new pence per pint of milk and cream, and new pence per egg.
(d) Ounces per person per week, except for pints of milk and cream and number of eggs.

Table 8
Annual indices of average deflated prices, purchases and demand (a) for broad food groups, 1968-1975
(average for the whole period $=100$ )

|  |  | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milk and cream | Prices | 105 | 104 | 103 | 111 | 109 | 103 | 83 | 86 |
|  | Purchases | 100 | 102 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
|  | Demand | 99 | 101 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 101 |
| Cheese | Prices | 94 | 89 | 88 | 97 | 117 | 112 | 107 | 100 |
|  | Purchases | 94 | 97 | 100 | 101 | 98 | 103 | 103 | 105 |
|  | Demand. | 92 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 108 | 102 | 106 |
| Carcase meat | Prices | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 99 | 117 | 109 | 99 |
|  | Purchases | 104 | 104 | 103 | 107 | 97 | 90 | 96 | 101 |
|  | Demand. | 104 | 104 | 100 | 104 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 97 |
| Other meat | Prices | 98 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 108 | 110 | 101 |
|  | Purchases | 99 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 96 | 98 |
|  | Demand. | 103 | 103 | 107 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 95 |
| Fish | Prices | 92 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 100 | 110 | 117 | 106 |
|  | Purchases | 114 | 110 | 107 | 102 | 101 | 93 | 87 | 90 |
|  | Demand. | 107 | 104 | 105 | 97 | 99 | 93 | 95 | 101 |
| Eggs | Prices | 103 | 104 | 99 | 99 | 82 | 111 | 113 | 92 |
|  | Purchases | 104 | 104 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 94 |
|  | Demand. | 106 | 105 | 104 | 103 | 99 | 96 | 95 | 94 |
| Fats | Prices | 101 | 98 | 98 | 112 | 107 | 92 | 97 | 97 |
|  | Purchases | 103 | 103 | 104 | 101 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 |
|  | Demand . | 107 | 109 | 108 | 104 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 94 |
| Sugar and preserves | Prices . | 96 | 94 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 92 | 102 | 156 |
|  | Purchases | 111 | 109 | 112 | 107 | 102 | 95 | 90 | 79 |
|  | Demand . | 105 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 96 | 100 |
| Potatoes | Prices | 92 | 106 | 107 | 87 | 88 | 94 | 99 | 135 |
|  | Purchases | 107 | 103 | 109 | 101 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 92 |
|  | Demand. | 105 | 103 | 107 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 97 |
| Other vegetables | Prices | 98 | 101 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 104 | 105 |
|  | Purchases | 98 | 99 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 98 |
|  | Demand | 98 | 101 | 104 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 102 |
| Fresh fruit | Prices | 105 | 101 | 92 | 96 | 101 | 106 | 101 | 99 |
|  | Purchases | 100 | 104 | 103 | 110 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 96 |
|  | Demand. | 108 | 110 | 102 | 108 | 92 | 96 | 93 | 94 |
| Other fruit | Prices | 102 | 101 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 110 | 101 |
|  | Purchases | 99 | 103 | 98 | 102 | 100 | 108 | 92 | 98 |
|  | Demand . | 102 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 99 |
| Bread | Prices . | 98 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 107 | 99 |
|  | Purchases | 108 | 106 | 107 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 95 |
|  | Demand . | 109 | 106 | 107 | 102 | 99 | 92 | 90 | 97 |
| Other cereals | Prices | 101 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 98 | 106 | 106 |
|  | Purchases | 102 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 96 |
|  | Demand . | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 94 |
| Beverages | Prices | 108 | 106 | 105 | 106 | 100 | 98 | 94 | 86 |
|  | Purchases | 107 | 106 | 108 | 101 | 97 | 92 | 96 | 94 |
|  | Demand . | 117 | 116 | 116 | 110 | 96 | 89 | 87 | 79 |

(a) After removal of effects of price changes and income changes.

## APPENDIX C

## Estimates of national supplies of food moving into consumption

The National Food Survey estimates of average consumption per head presented in this Report relate only to food consumed in private households in Great Britain. For some purposes, however, it is useful to have estimates of the total quantities of food obtained for consumption in the whole of the United Kingdom, including food used in the manufacture of soft drinks and sweets, food consumed in catering establishments or in institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools and prisons, food consumed by HM Forces and food which, though purchased by individuals living in private households, is not taken home to form part of the household supply. In practice it is necessary to obtain such overall estimates not by measuring the quantities consumed by each of the various categories of final user but by making measurements at an earlier stage in the distributive chain. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates (expressed as averages per head per year) of national supplies of the main foods moving into consumption in the United Kingdom for each of the years from 1970 to 1975 are given on the next page.

[^32]
## National supplies of principal foods moving into consumption in the United Kingdom, 1970-1975

|  | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ib per head per year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products, excluding butter (as milk solids) | 56.1 | $56 \cdot 1$ | 56.5 | 56.7 | 57.1 | $58 \cdot 2$ |
| Cheese (also included in dairy products) | 11.8 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.8 |
| Meat (edible weight) . . | 115.0 | 117.1 | 114.5 | 106.6 | 107.2() | 107.6(1) |
| Poultry, game and rabbits (edible weight) | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 17.8 |
| Fish (edible weight) . . . . | 19.6 | $18 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | 17.5 | 18.3 |
| Eggs . . . . . | $35 \cdot 1$ | 35.0 | 34.9 | $33 \cdot 6$ | 32.8 | 31.5 |
| Butter | $19 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 0$ | 15.9 | 16.8 | 18.7 | $18 \cdot 1$ |
| Margarine (a) . . . | 11.9 | 12.7 | 140 | 12.8 | 10.9 | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| Lard and compound cooking fat | $12 \cdot 1$ | 11.2 | 12.4 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 1$ |
| Other edible oils and fats. | 13.9 | $13 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | 12.0 |
| Total fats (fat content) . | 51.3 | 49.7 | $48 \cdot 8$ | $50 \cdot 1$ | $50 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 7$ |
| Sugar and syrups (b) | 114.5 | 112.8 | $115 \cdot 1$ | 114.0 | 116.6 | $107 \cdot 6$ |
| Sugar (c) . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | 102.0 | 99.8 | 101.3 | $99 \cdot 2$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | 89-5 |
| Potatoes (raw equivalent) | 228.2 | 221.2 | 215.2 | 218.4 | $219 \cdot 1$ | $218 \cdot 7$ |
| Other vegetables (fresh equivalent) | $138 \cdot 8$ | 133.9 | 139.0 | $146 \cdot 2$ | $147 \cdot 5$ | $133 \cdot 8$ |
| Fruit (fresh equivalent) . . | 124.7 | $129 \cdot 1$ | 123.9 | 125.6 | $123 \cdot 1$ | 118.0 |
| Pulses, nuts, etc . . | 12.5 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Grain products | 162.9 | 159.7 | 157.5 | 158.8 | 154.2 | 159.0 |
| Tea | $8 \cdot 6$ | $8 \cdot 2$ 4.7 | 8.0 4.4 | 7.5 5.9 | 7.8 4.5 | $7 \cdot 7$ 4.7 |
| Coffee | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 5.9 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| Chocolate confectionery (d) | 12.7 | $13 \cdot 0$ | 14.1 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 14.8 | $13 \cdot 0$ |
| Sugar confectionery (d) | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | $12 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | 11.1 |
| utritional value |  |  | per hea | per day |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (k) | (k) |
|  | 3,110 | 3,070 | 3,060 | 3,040 | 2,960 | 2,910 |
| Protein: animal | 52.5 | 52.4 | 52.6 | $51 \cdot 1$ | 52.3 | 52-8 |
| vegetable | 33.7 | $32 \cdot 4$ | $32 \cdot 5$ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 31.1 | 31-2 |
| total | $86 \cdot 2$ | 84.8 | 85.1 | $84 \cdot 2$ | $83 \cdot 4$ | 84-0 |
| Fat: animal . . . . g | 117 | 116 | 114 | 110 | 106 | 104 |
| vegetable . . . $\quad$ g | 28 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 26 |
| total . . . $\quad$ - | 145 | 144 | 142 | 141 | 133 | 130 |
| Carbohydrate: animal | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| vegetable $\mathbf{g}$ | 366 | 361 | 361 | 360 384 | 359 382 | 351 |
| Calcium . ${ }_{\text {cotal }}$. $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \mathbf{g}$ | 390 1,120 | 384 1,110 | 385 1,110 | 384 1,120 | 382 1,110 | 375 1,150 |
| Iron . . . . . . mg | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 13.0 | $13 \cdot 1$ |
| Thiamin (e) . . . . mg | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.70 | 1.66 |
| Ribuflavin . . . . mg | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.93 |
| Nicotinic acid (f) . . . fg | $20 \cdot 2$ | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.7 | $19 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 6$ |
| Nicotinic acid equivalent (g) - mg | $35 \cdot 4$ | 35.0 | 35.5 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $34 \cdot 3$ | $34 \cdot 5$ |
| Vitamin C (e) - ${ }^{\text {Vg }}$ | 101 | +100 | 99 1 | 99 1.290 | 100 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |
|  | 1,320 2.94 | 1,320 2.98 | 1,370 3.15 | 1,290 3.23 | 1,280 2.82 | 1,310 2.81 |
| Energy: alcoholic drink (l) . . kcal | 129 | 136 | 142 | 153 | 159 | 160 |

NB: More detailed estimates for the years 1972-1975 were published in Trade and Indusfry, vol. 24, No. 9, pages 596-600, 27th August 1976.
(a) Includes some quantities of fats also shown under other headings.
(b) Refined sugar, including the sugar content of imported manufactured foods and of honey and glucose but excluding that used in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks.
(c) As in (b), less honey and glucose.
(d) Ingredients of chocolate and sugar confectionery are also included elsewhere.
(c) As these estimates relate to the nutrient equivalent of foods moving into consumption, no allowance is made for possible cooking losses.
(f) Total nicotinic acid.
(g) Available nicotinic acid plus the contribution from tryptophan.
(h) Retinol activity and carotene are added together to obtain the total vitamin A or retinol equivalent.
(i) Not included in total energy shown above.
( $j$ ) Using revised factors to express supplies of meat in terms of edible equivalent.
(k) Using revised nutrient and energy conversion factors based on new analytical information for meat. The effects have been to reduce the totals for fat, iron and thiarnin in 1974 by 6,11 and 9 per cent respectively. Using the old factors the figures for 1974 would have been 141, 14.4 and 1.87 . The total energy value for 1974, using 1973 factors, would have been $3,030 \mathrm{kcal}$ per head per day.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE SURVEY

General note. The Survey records household food purchases and food obtained without payment during one week. It does not include the following: food eaten outside the home (except packed meals prepared at home); chocolate and sugar confectionery; mineral waters, squashes and alcoholic drinks; ${ }^{1}$ vitamin preparations; food obtained specifically for consumption by domestic animals.
Adult. A person of 18 years of age or over.
Average consumption. The aggregate amount of food obtained for consumption (q.v.) by the households in the sample divided by the total number of persons in the sample.
Average expenditure. The aggregate amount spent by the households in the sample divided by the total number of persons in the sample.
Average price. Sometimes referred to as "average unit value". The aggregate expenditure on an item in the Survey classification of foods divided by the aggregate quantity of that item purchased by those households.
Child. A person under 18 years of age.
Consumption. See "Food obtained for consumption".
Conurbation. See "Type of area".
Convenience foods. Those processed foods for which the degree of preparation has been carried to an advanced stage by the manufacturer and which may be used as labour-saving alternatives to less highly processed products. The convenience foods distinguished by the Survey are cooked and canned meats, meat products (other than sausages), cooked and canned fish, fish products, canned vegetables, vegetable products, canned fruit, fruit juices, cakes and pastries, biscuits, breakfast cereals, puddings (including canned milk puddings), cereal products, instant coffee and coffee essences, baby foods, canned soups, dehydrated soups, ice-cream bought to serve with a meal, and all frozen foods which fulfil the requirements of the previous sentence.
Deflated price. See "Real price".
Demand. This term is popularly, and mistakenly, confused with "consumption" or "sales". The economic concept of demand is best visualized as a demand schedule or demand curve which represents the whole series of quantities which would be demanded by consumers at different prices, other things being equal. Thus, a change in demand signifies a shift in the entire demand schedule or curve and is generally associated with such major factors as a change in incomes, tastes or marketing policies.
Elasticity of demand. A measure for evaluating the influence of variations in prices (or in incomes) on purchases. With some approximation it can be said that the elasticity indicates by how much in percentage terms the amount

[^33]bought (in quantity or value as appropriate) will change if the price (or income) increases by one per cent; a minus sign attached to the elasticity coefficient indicates that purchases will decrease if the price (or income) rises. The elasticity of demand for a commodity with respect to changes in its own price is usually called the price elasticity of demand, but may be described as the own-price elasticity where it is necessary to avoid confusion with cross elasticities of demand or cross-price elasticities which are the terms used to describe the elasticity of the demand for one commodity with respect to changes in the prices of other commodities. The elasticity of demand for a commodity with respect to changes in real income is called the income elasticity of demand; if the change in purchases of the commodity is measured in terms of the percentage change in the physical amount of the commodity, the elasticity may be referred to as an income elasticity of quantity, but if the change is measured in terms of the percentage change in expenditure, the elasticity is referred to as an income elasticity of expenditure. More formally, if the relationship between the quantity $(\mathrm{Q})$ of a commodity and the level of income $(\mathrm{Y})$, the price of the commodity ( P ) and the prices of other commodities $\mathrm{P}_{1}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathbf{2}}, \ldots, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{i}}, \ldots, \mathrm{P}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is known, then the own-price elasticity is given by $\frac{P}{Q} \cdot \frac{\delta Q}{\delta P}$, the cross-price elasticities by $\frac{P_{i}}{Q} \cdot \frac{\delta Q}{\delta P_{i}}$, and the income elasticity of quantity by $\frac{Y}{Q} \cdot \frac{\delta Q}{\delta Y}$. When determining a set of own-price and cross-price elasticities of demand for a group of commodities, constraints are imposed to ensure that each pair of cross-elasticities complies with the theoretical relationships which should exist between them (eg the elasticity for beef with respect to the price of pork should be in the same ratio to the coefficient for pork with respect to the price of beef as expenditure on pork is to expenditure on beef).

Expenditure index. The average expenditure at one period in time expressed as a percentage of the corresponding average at another period. It is also used to make comparisons at one point of time between different household groups.
Foods, Survey classification of-See Appendix A, Table 12, which lists the 154 categories into which the Survey normally classifies food purchases.

Food obtained for consumption. Food purchases from all sources (inclusive of bulk buying) plus garden and allotment produce, etc (q.v.). Neither "consumption" nor "intake" need be identical with ingestion.

Garden and allotment produce, etc. Food which enters the household without payment, for consumption during the week of participation in the Survey; it includes supplies obtained from a garden, allotment or farm, or from an employer, but not gifts of food from one household in Great Britain to another if such food has been purchased by the donating household. (See also "Value of garden and allotment produce, etc".)

Household. For survey purposes, this is defined as a group of persons living in the same dwelling and sharing common catering arrangements.

Income group. Households are grouped into eight income groups (A1, A2, B, C, D, E1, E2 and OAP) according to the ascertained or estimated gross income of the head of the household, or of the principal earner in the household if the weekly income of the head is less than the amount defining the upper limit to income group D. All households whose heads are adult male full-time
agricultural workers earning less than the lower limit for income group $C$ are nevertheless placed in that group so as to keep the occupational composition of income groups C and D as closely as possible the same over time.
Index of food purchases. See "Index of real value of food purchased".
Index of real value of food purchased. The expenditure index (q.v.) divided by the food price index (q.v.); it is thus, in effect, an index of the value of food purchases at constant prices. It is identical with an index of quantities derived as the geometric mean of two separate quantity indices formed as weighted averages of quantity relatives, the weights in the one case being equal to expenditure in the base period, and in the other case the weights are equal to the current cost of the base-period quantities.
Larger towns. See "Type of area".
Intake. See "Food obtained for consumption".
Net balance. The net balance of an individual (a member of the household or a visitor) is a measure of the number of meals eaten in the home by that individual during the Survey week, each meal being given a weight in proportion to its importance. The net balance is used when relating nutrient intake to need. (See paragraph 70 of Chapter 4 and paragraph 96 of Chapter 5.

Nutrients. In addition to the energy value of food expressed in terms of kilocalories and megajoules ( $4 \cdot 184$ megajoules $=1,000$ kilocalories), the food is evaluated in terms of the following nutrients:

Protein (animal and total), fat (including the component saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids), carbohydrate, calcium, iron, vitamin A (retinol, $\beta$-carotene, retinol equivalent), thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid (total, tryptophan, nicotinic acid equivalent), vitamins $\mathbf{C}$ and D.
Separate figures for animal and total protein are included; as a generalization, foods of animal origin are of greater value than those of vegetable origin, because of a greater content of some $B$ vitamins and trace elements, so that the proportion of animal protein is to some extent an indication of the nutritive value of the diet.
Nutrient conversion factors. Quantities of nutrients available per unit weight of each of the categories into which foods are classified for Survey purposes.
Old age pensioner households (OAP). Households in which at least threequarters of total income is derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary pensions or allowances paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions. Such households will include at least one person over the national insurance retirement age.

Person. An individual of any age who during the week of the Survey spends at least four nights in the household ("at home"), and has at least one meal a day from the household food supply on at least four days, except that if he/she is the head of the household, or the housewife, he or she is regarded as a person in all cases.

Price. See "Average price", also "Real price".
Price flexibility. A measure of the extent to which the price of a commodity is affected by a change in the level of supply, other things remaining equal.

In simplified terms and with some degree of approximation, it may be regarded as the percentage change in price associated with a 1 per cent change in the level of supply. If only a single commodity is under consideration, the price flexibility may be regarded as the reciprocal of the price elasticity. (See "Elasticity of demand"). If, however, the relationship between demand and prices of a number of related commodities is being considered, the matrix of price flexibilities and cross-price flexibilities is the inverse of the corresponding matrix of own-price and cross-price elasticities, and in general, the individual flexibilities will not be identical with the reciprocals of the corresponding elasticities.
Price index. A price index of Fisher "Ideal" type is used; this index is the geometric mean of two indices with weights appropriate to the earlier and later periods respectively, or in the case of non-temporal comparisons (eg regional, type of area, income group and household composition), with weights appropriate to the group under consideration and the national average respectively.
"Price of energy" indices. These indices show relative differences in the "cost per calorie". They have been obtained by dividing the money value of food obtained for consumption (purchases plus supplies from garden and allotments etc) in each group of households by its energy value and expressing the result as a percentage of the corresponding quotient for all households. These indices take into account variations in consumers' choice of food as well as variations in prices paid.

## Provincial conurbation. See "Type of area".

Real price. The price of an item of food in relation to the price of all goods and services. The term is used when referring to changes in the price of an item over a period of time. It is measured by dividing the average price (q.v.) paid at a point in time by the General Index of Retail Prices (all items) at that time.

Recommended intakes of nutrients. Estimates consistent with and based on recommendations of the Department of Health and Social Security given in Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom; Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No 120; HMSO 1969. Averages of nutrient intakes are compared with these recommendations for each group of households identified in the Survey.
Regions. The standard regions for statistical purposes (as revised in mid-1965) except that East Anglia is combined with the South East Region: see Table 1 of Appendix A.

Rural areas. See "Type of area".
Seasonal foods. Those foods which regularly exhibit a marked seasonal variation in price or in consumption; these are (for the purposes of the Survey) eggs, fresh and processed fish, shell fish, potatoes, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. (See also Table 12 in Appendix A).
Smaller towns. See "Type of area".
Standard errors. Like all estimates based on samples, ihe results of the Survey are subject to chance variations. The magnitude of the possible inaccuracy from this cause is indicated by the standard error of the estimate, examples of which are given in Appendix A, paragraph 5 and Table 13. Conceptually, the
extent of this inaccuracy (above or below the estimate presented) is expected rarely to exceed twice the standard error. Standard errors of certain derived statistics (for example, some of the demand parameters given in Appendix B) may be interpreted in the same way even though, in this case, the chance variation is not wholly a result of sampling procedure, but is augmented by the attempt to fit smooth demand curves.

Type of area. The following are distinguished:-
Conurbations. As defined by the Registrars-General. These are the largest contiguous urban areas in the country, which are, to a greater or lesser extent, focal points of economic and social activity. The London conurbation is the area administered by the Greater London Council.

Provincial conurbations. The largest areas of continuous urban development outside London, centred in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow.

Larger touns. Other boroughs and urban districts ${ }^{1}$ with a population of 100,000 or more, urban areas ${ }^{1}$ adjoining such boroughs and urban districts (or a conurbation), and other contiguous urban areas with an aggregate population of 100,000 or more.

Smaller towns. All other urban areas ${ }^{1}$.
Rural areas. All rural districts ${ }^{1}$.
Value of consumption. Expenditure plus value of garden and allotment produce etc (q.v.).

Value of garden and allotment produce, etc. The value imputed to such supplies received by a group of households is derived from the average prices currently paid by the group for corresponding purchases. This appears to be the only practicable method of valuing these supplies, though if the households concerned had not had access to them, they would probably not have replaced them fully by purchases at retail prices, and would therefore have spent less than the estimated value of their consumption. Free school milk and free welfare milk are valued at the average price paid by the group for full price milk. (See also "Garden and allotment produce, etc.").

## Symbols and conventions used

Symbols. The following are used throughout:-
$-=$ nil
$\ldots=$ less than half the final digit shown
n.a. $=$ not available or not applicable

Rounding of figures. In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total shown.
${ }^{1}$ As defined prior to April 1974.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Up to October, 1976.
    ${ }^{2}$ Up to May, 1977.
    ${ }^{2}$ Up to April, 1977.
    'Up to June, 1977.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1} 14$ per cent greater, if the General Index of Retail Prices is used as deflator in place of the Consumers' Expenditure Deflator derived from the National Accounts.
    'Economic Progress Report No 82, H M Treasury, January 1977.
    ${ }^{\text {'Household food expenditure plus the ingredient cost of food consumed in catering establish- }}$ ments.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 2 to paragraph 17 below for a comparison with the National Food Survey estimate of the change in real value over the period.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Since the beginning of 1975 the Survey has obtained expenditure and quantity data in respect of soft drinks purchased to form part of the household supply, and details of such purchases are presented in Chapter 5 , section 4, below. In order to preserve continuity of time-series, expenditure on these purchases and the contribution they make to nutrient intakes are excluded from all tables of Survey data presented elsewhere in this Report.

    This fall is greater than the fall in household food expenditure per head at 1970 prices shown by the National Accounts, but is reconcilable with it within the limits of normal sampling variation, when due allowance is made for differences in definition, coverage and the construction of the deflator. A full account is given at the end of this chapter.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Changes in Survey practice in 1972 and in 1975 prevent an exact measurement of the effect of the increase in eating-out on the index of the real value of food purchased for consumption in the home, but it is estimated to have contributed a decrease of between 0.9 and 1.4 per cent.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ For estimates of average expenditure in each quarter from 1970 to 1974 see Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1970 and 1971, HMSO, 1973; ibid 1972, HMSO, 1974; 1973, HMSO, 1975; 1974, HMSO, 1976.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Some changes in the basic definitions and classification criteria of the National Food Survey were made in 1972 in order to make them more closely comparable with those used in the Family Expenditure Survey. Prior to that date an individual was classified as a "person" only if he or she obtained at least half of his or her meals at home during the week of participation in the Survey; all other individuals were classified as "visitors". From 1972 onwards, an individual was classified as a "person" if he or she during the week spent at least four nights and ate at least four meals in the household, or, irrespective of the number of nights' residence or meals, if he or she was the head of the household or the housewife. In 1972 the number of individuals classified as "persons" according to the new definition exceeded by I.6 per cent the number who would have been classified as "persons" according to the former definition. Consequently, the national averages per head were all 1.6 per cent lower on the new definition than on the old, but average prices and nutrient percentages were (and are) not affected to any measurable extent. About a fifth of the difference was attributable to the inclusion in the Survey results of a small number of households which would previously have been disqualified for inclusion on the grounds that (on the old definition but not the new) they did not contain anyone qualifying for classification as a "person". The difference was not constant throughout the year and is subject to sampling as well as seasonal and longerterm variation. The retrospective adjustment to the averages for 1970 and 1971 is therefore an approximation based solely on 1972 experience.
    'The supply of welfare milk at reduced price to young children and expectant mothers was discontinued in April 1971, but arrangements were made for families in need to obtain welfare milk free of charge. In September 1971, the supply of free milk in schools to most children over seven years of age was discontinued.
    'The average consumption of full price milk recorded by the Survey in 1970 (Table 12) is almost certainly an under-statement due to sampling variation.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ This scheme was introduced on 2nd December 1974 and continued until early in April 1975. It enabled all retirement pensioners and certain other Social Security beneficiaries of retirement age to buy beef at reduced prices. Each beneficiary was given special tokens to the value of 20 p per week for 18 weeks; these tokens could be used for purchases of beef and veal provided not less than a further 20p was spent on those meats. For details of purchases made under this scheme see Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1974, pp 15, 26 and 27, HMSO, 1976.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ The recorded increases in consumption in 1974 and 1975 were not large enough to attain statistical significance at the conventional 5 per cent level.

[^9]:    ${ }^{2}$ The former sub-division of this category into semi-rural and other rural areas was discontinued in 1975.

[^10]:    'See footnote 1 on page 17.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Although the significance tests for the types of area did not establish any overall change over time in the price differences, the price index for London did in fact differ significantly between the first and second three-year periods. However, an average increase of 0.3 per cent per annum calculated for the London index compared with the national one was not itself significantly different from zero.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including wastage of food in the home. An independent survey conducted by the Ministry, but not yet reported, points to this being greater the higher the income.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Glossary.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1974, paragraphs 52 and 53, HMSO, 1976.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Department of Health and Social Security. Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the Unirea Kingdom. Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No 120, HMSO, 1969. The recormmended levels are under review.
    ${ }^{2}$ This standard deduction is somewhat arbitrary. The amount and type of food not eater (because it is spoiled, wasted in the kitchen or on the plate, or fed to pets) is likely to Vary considerably between families of different composition and income, and living in differen regions, as well as with the season of the year and the relative cost and scarcity of food.
    ${ }^{3}$ To convert to nutrients per megajoule, divide by $4 \cdot 184$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1972, paragraph 100 and Appendix A paragraphs 17-22, HMSO, 1974.

[^15]:    'See paragraph 95.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ For 1956-1960 and 1961-1965, see Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1965, Table 28, HMSO, 1967; and for 1966-1970, see Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1970 and 1971, Table 46, HMSO, 1973.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 1 to paragraph 69.

[^17]:    'Information from Domestic Refrigeration Development Committec.

[^18]:    (a) See Appendix A Table 12 for further details of the classification of foods.
    (b) Ounces per person per week except: pints of milk, cream; equivalent pints
    (b) Ounces per person per week except: pints of milk, cream; equivalent pints of condensed and dried milk: fluid ounces of fruit juices, coffee essences, ice-crearm, vegetable and salad oils; number
    of eggs. The estimates for 1970 and 1971 have been adjusted to conform with the revised definition of a person adopted in the Survey in 1972 .
    (c) Pre (d) These foods are not available during certain months of the year; the proportions of households purchasing such foods in each quarter were given in previous Annual Reports for 1970 - 1974 ,
    and for 1975 are given in Table 16. and for 1975 are given in Table 16.

[^19]:    (a) See Appendix A Table 12 for details of the classification of foods:
    (b) Including London, for which separate results are given in the analysis according to type of area,

[^20]:    (a) See Appendix A Table 12 for details of the classification of foods.
    (b) Including London, for which separate resules are given in the analysis according to type of area.
    (c) Foods are bracketed where there were no separate estimates prior to 1972 .

[^21]:    (a) See Glossary.

[^22]:    (a) Averages are not shown for houscholds of 1 adult and 1 or more children in income group A or households with 2 adults and 4 or more children in income groups $\mathbf{D}$ and E2 because there
    were fewer than 5 such households in the samples. (b) Liquid milk, natural cheese, butter, bread (except "other bread"), four and tea.

[^23]:    (a) Including London, for which separate results are given in the analysis according to type of area.
    (b) Contributions from pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin are not recorded by (b) Contributions from pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin are not recorded by the Survey. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary vitamin D since they obtain all they need
    from the action of sunlight on the skin.

[^24]:    *Fewer than five households in the sample. Figures in brackets are based on samples of fewer than 20 households.
    (a) The contributions from pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin are not recorded by the Survey. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary vitamin D since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.
    (b) These indices, which show the relative differences in "cost per calorie", have been obtained by dividing the money value of food obtained for consumption
    in each group of households by its energy value and expressing the result as a percentage of the corresponding quotient for all households. in each group of households by its energy value and expressing the result as a percentage of the corresponding quotient for all households.

[^25]:    (a) Values below 30 have been omitted.
    (b) These foods show seasonal variations in nutritional value or price.

[^26]:    (a) See Glossary.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ The questionnaire relates to family composition, occupation, etc.

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1974, HMSO, 1976.
    ${ }^{2}$ Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1973, HMSO, 1975.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1969, Appendix B, HMSO, 1971.
    'As determined by the "net balance" (see paragraph 70 of Chapter 4) which gives each type of meal a relative weight proportionate to its importance.

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ This relationship is approximate and holds good only for small changes in income. The relationship is accurate however when applied to the logarithms of income and of expenditure.

[^31]:    (a) Deflated by the General Index of Retail Prices.
    (b) For further details of the items included in each category see Appendix A, Table 12. In a number of cases estimates of demand parameters have been tions, however, may give rise to a series of annual demand constants which are not compatible with the corresponding constants for the constituent items; for example, those for carcase meat as a whole, where the relative contributions of beef, lamb and pork to the aggregation changed over the period covered by the analysis.
    (c) Including changes in dernand due to changes in real personal disposable incomes.
    (e) For these foods indices which take into account the effects of cross-price elasticities for related commodities are given in Table 6 of this Appendix.

[^32]:    'The relationship between National Food Survey results and estimates of national supplies of food moving into consumption was discussed in the Annual Report for 1967, Household Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1967, Appendix F, HMSO 1969.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ Exceptionally and experimentally, soft drinks bought for the houschold supply were recorded in 1975 and tabulated separately (see Chapter 5 , section 4), but they were excluded from the main tabulations of Survey results.

