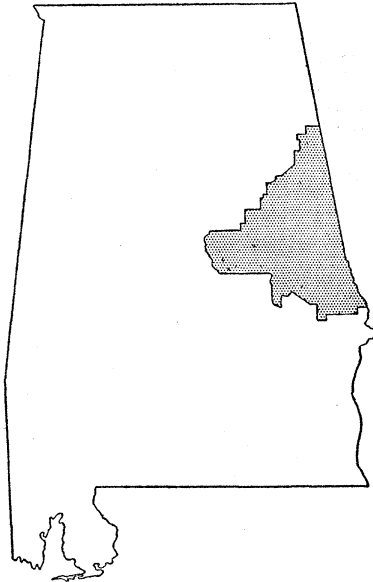


CONSUMPTION of POULTRY PRODUCTS

Factors Affecting Use of
Eggs, Chicken, and Turkey
in Alabama's Piedmont



**AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
of the ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**

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CONSUMPTION of POULTRY PRODUCTS*

Factors Affecting Use of Eggs, Chicken, and Turkey in Alabama's Piedmont

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INTRODUCTION

PER CAPITA consumption of poultry products in the United States, according to the 1955 report by the Agricultural Marketing Service, was 366 eggs, 20.9 pounds chicken, and 5.0 pounds turkey. Egg consumption in Alabama is estimated at 380 per capita, or slightly over 1 egg per person per day. Poultry consumption is estimated to be well over the national average. These figures indicate that the average Alabamian is getting near his pro rata share of poultry products. Distribution of these products among white and Negro families of varying economic and educational levels, however, has not been studied heretofore.

Information on distribution and consumption trends as affected by race, income, education, socio-economic status, age, sex, and individuals within families would point to improvements in mar-

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keting methods leading to increased consumption of poultry products.

The region selected to be studied was the Piedmont Plateau, which is one of the relatively poor farming areas in Alabama. Seven counties were included. The families studied are a reasonably homogeneous group with respect to family composition and background.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

There is need for current information on poultry consumption and on factors affecting uses of poultry products. In the Southern Region, emphasis has been placed on production and marketing of eggs and poultry. The study of poultry consumption by families of the Piedmont Area in Alabama was designed:

(1) To relate per capita consumption of eggs, poultry, and turkey to (a) economic level, education, and other related factors; (b) certain family characteristics and habits; and (c) the intake of other protein foods to determine where diets might be improved.

(2) To determine the effect of quality and price on preparation practices and consumption of poultry products.

(3) To compare per capita consumption of poultry products and other protein foods with recommended dietary allowances.

(4) To determine the kinds and amounts of poultry products preferred and consumed by families in the Piedmont Area; and to locate groups of people that may have inadequate protein foods.

(5) To determine family characteristics and habits, so that educational programs concerning diet improvement may be related to food habits of families in this region, thus making such programs more effective.

METHOD OF STUDY

The area was divided into three zones, Urban, Rural Place, and Open Country¹ and into 50 strata. Two sampling units were drawn at random within each of 50 strata, with the expected size of sampling unit approximately 4 occupied dwelling units. Integral numbers of strata were assigned to each zone and integral numbers of sampling units were assigned to each county within

¹ Urban, Rural Place, and Open Country Zone Areas, as defined in 1950 census. For definition see Appendix A, page 37.

a zone. The expected size of each sampling unit within a given zone and county varied slightly, but the number of sampling units and the sampling rate (2/225) is exact for each stratum, county, and zone.²

Maps used for drawing the sample included half-inch and 1-inch county highway maps, enumeration district maps, city maps, and aerial photos.

Data were collected from occupied dwelling units in each segment by personal interviews with householders. Interviewers were trained in each county. Schedules were collected and checked for completion during the spring months of 1956. A total of 401 family schedules were used in this study, representing 314 white families, and 87 Negro families. Of these families, 183 white and 43 Negro families lived in open country places, 131 white and 44 Negro families lived in towns. Information was collected from a total number of 1,139 white and 401 Negro people.

The data from the urban and rural place zones indicated similarity in behavior patterns. Furthermore, the data from the rural place zone were inadequate to stand alone. For these reasons, therefore, the data from the two were combined into a single zone. They are referred to in this report as "Towns."

Data were examined and studied for the effects of several variables to determine what factors were related to consumption of poultry products and consumption practices of the people. These variables include race, zone of residence, income, age, education, and socio-economic status. Percentages were based on the total number answering specific questions, rather than on the total schedules collected.

DESCRIPTION OF FAMILIES STUDIED

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. Occupied dwelling units in each segment were visited as designated in the statistical procedure. White households had an average of 3.6 members per family, whereas Negroes averaged 4.6 members per family. Average family size unit from which data were collected for this study consisted of 3.8 members.

HOME AND FARM INFORMATION. More white families living in open country owned their homes than was found true of any

² Sampling units for this study were drawn by the Survey Operations Unit, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

group in this study, 71 per cent. Sixty-four per cent of the white people living in towns owned their homes, and almost 40 per cent of the Negro families in all parts of the Piedmont Area were home owners, Appendix Table 1. Homes owned by families of both races averaged 25 years old. Homes occupied by white owners averaged 5.4 rooms per dwelling and those lived in by Negro families, 3.8 rooms per home. Houses of both races were principally of wood construction. Very few homes were constructed of brick.

Average farm size in open country for white families was 70.6 acres with 27.4 acres under cultivation; for Negroes the average was 40.3 acres, with 17.8 acres under cultivation. Average size of farms owned by white townspeople was 52.5 acres per family and that of Negroes was 25.2 acres, Appendix Table 2.

INCOME.³ Average net income of families covered by this study varied considerably for white and Negro people. However, it averaged almost the same for Negro families in both zones. White families in open country had an average income of \$2,743 per year, or a per capita income of \$722. White families in towns averaged \$4,052 in yearly income and a per capita income of \$1,192. Negro families in open country earned annually \$1,331, or a per capita average of \$246; in towns Negro families averaged \$1,375 per year, with a per capita income of \$353, Appendix Table 3.

EDUCATION. The average educational level of white husbands and wives from open country areas was 8.4 grades, whereas that of husbands and wives from towns was 10.7 grades. The educational level of Negro husbands and wives in open country was 5.5 grades and that of husbands and wives from towns was 6.7 grades, Table 1 and Appendix Table 4. There were no outstanding differences in the educational levels of husbands and wives

TABLE 1. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN GRADES COMPLETED, BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Family member	Open country		Town	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Husband.....	8.2	4.9	10.7	6.8
Wife.....	8.6	6.1	10.7	6.6

³ Income is defined as the total sum of net receipts from farm operations, wages, salaries, and other sources.

within areas studied, with possible exception of Negro husbands in open country who were over 1 grade level lower than their wives. When comparing educational levels of husbands and wives by zone, it was found that Negro husbands were 2 grade levels lower in open country than those in town.

SOURCE OF INCOME AND NUMBER OF EARNERS IN FAMILY. The main occupation of the principal earner in one-third of the white families and one-half of the Negro families was unskilled labor. Twenty per cent of the white families and 14 per cent of the Negro families received other than earned incomes. Only 10 per cent of the white and Negro families had incomes from skilled labor. Twenty-five per cent of families in open country areas had incomes from farm operations. The remaining respondents reported self employment, professional, and clerical work as sources of income, Appendix Table 5.

About 70 per cent of the families in this study had only one income earner. The number of earners within families during the year averaged very near the same for both races in this study. White families living in open country had the highest number of earners, averaging 1.7 persons per family. All other divisions averaged about 1.3 earners per family per year, Table 2. Additional information is in Appendix Table 6.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF EARNERS PER FAMILY PER YEAR BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Area	White	Negro
Open country.....	1.7	1.3
Town.....	1.3	1.4

Three-fourths of the white homemakers in open country and almost two-thirds of those living in towns were not gainfully employed. Two-thirds of the Negro homemakers were not gainfully employed, with higher ratio in open country. There were more Negro homemakers who were the principal earner for the family than was the case with white families, 20 and 10 per cent respectively, Appendix Table 7.

CONSUMPTION OF EGGS, CHICKEN, AND TURKEY

One of the most important objectives of this study was to determine the effects of race, income, education, zone, socio-economic status, age, and sex on consumption of poultry products.

EGG CONSUMPTION

All groups were found to be using at least the recommended allowance⁴ of 4 to 7 eggs per person per week, with the exception of Negro children 1 to 16 years old. By every method of comparison, white people were consuming more eggs than were Negro people of the same classification. Per capita consumption averaged more than 7 eggs per person per week among white people, but only slightly more than the minimum allowance of 4 eggs per person per week among Negroes. On this basis annual consumption was estimated to be at least 365 eggs per person for white people, not including eggs used in prepared food mixes and table-ready food products, and at least 208 eggs per person for Negroes. White and Negro people reported using from 6 to 12 eggs per family per week in food preparation.

People living in town were consuming more eggs than were people living in open country, Table 3. Even though the average per capita consumption of eggs appears very favorable, 10 per cent of the white people in open country and 7 per cent of the white townspeople consumed no eggs, except those used in food preparation. This was also true of 9 per cent of the Negro people in open country and 5.4 per cent living in town. Thirty-one per cent of the Negro townspeople and 16 per cent of Negro families in open country ate only 1 to 2 eggs per week. There were fewer white families than Negro families having the low consumption of 1 to 2 eggs per week, with only 10 per cent living in open country and 7 per cent in towns.

TABLE 3. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE USING VARIOUS QUANTITIES OF EGGS PER WEEK BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Eggs per person per week	White				Negro			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
No.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
None.....	68	9.8	31	7.0	21	9.1	9	5.4
Seldom.....	0	0	2	.5	37	16.0	0	0
1-2.....	70	10.1	30	6.8	37	16.0	52	31.1
3-5.....	140	20.2	76	17.2	84	36.4	25	15.0
6-10.....	290	41.8	249	56.5	47	20.3	75	44.9
11-17.....	101	14.6	44	10.0	3	1.3	6	3.6
Over 17.....	24	3.5	9	2.0	2	.9	0	0
TOTAL.....	693	100.0	441	100.0	231	100.0	167	100.0

⁴ Rural Family Living, Human Nutrition Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. March 1955.

It was found that 56 per cent of the white townspeople and 45 per cent of the Negro townspeople were consuming between 6 and 10 eggs per person per week. In open country 42 per cent of the white people consumed 6 to 10 eggs per person per week, while only 20 per cent of the Negro people were in this higher consumption bracket. More white people in open country were in the consumption bracket of 3 to 5 eggs per week than white people in towns. Data show that 36 per cent of the Negro people of the open country and 15 per cent of those living in towns consumed from 3 to 5 eggs per person per week.

Data pertaining to egg consumption according to age, sex, race, and zone show that all age groups in the white population were consuming recommended quantities of eggs on a per capita basis, Table 4. The Negro population over the age of 16 consumed at least the minimum recommended requirement. Detailed analysis was made of the adolescent group from the standpoint of recommended egg consumption. All age groups of white children of both sexes were found to consume from 4 to 7 eggs per person per week. Negro children between the ages of 1 and 16 fell below the minimum standard per person per week. Several age groups averaged only 2 eggs per child per week. White people in almost all age classifications were consuming more eggs than were Negroes. There were no significant differences by sex, in either race.

TABLE 4. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF EGGS PER WEEK,¹ BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Age group	White ²				Negro ²			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1-3 years.....	5.0	6.4	5.1	7.1	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.3
4-6 years.....	5.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	3.9	3.8	6.9	3.8
7-9 years.....	6.5	5.9	6.2	3.9	2.1	2.9	5.2	8.0
10-12 years.....	5.8	7.4	6.8	5.5	1.8	4.1	5.8	8.0
13-15 years.....	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.7	3.3	2.5	5.2	4.1
16-20 years.....	7.2	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.9
21 years and over....	8.9	6.9	8.7	7.3	4.4	4.4	6.4	4.5
Weighted average...	7.7	6.7	7.8	6.7	3.5	4.0	5.9	4.8
Average ³	7.1		7.1		3.8		5.2	

¹ Eggs consumed in prepared foods are not included.

² Children under 1 year of age excluded.

³ Per capita consumption of eggs for all people, male and female, including children under 1 year of age.

TABLE 5. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES REPORTING INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF EGGS AT VARIOUS PRICES BY FAMILY INCOME, RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Price	Families in open country							Families in town						
	\$000-1,499		\$1,500-2,999		\$3,000 and over.		All incomes	\$000-1,499		\$1,500-2,999		\$3,000 and over.		All incomes
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.
White														
Use same no matter price.....	30	56.6	34	72.3	53	75.7	68.8	10	62.5	10	38.5	54	70.1	62.2
Below \$0.60 per dozen.....	3	5.7	4	8.5	4	5.7	6.5	0	0	4	15.3	7	9.1	9.2
Below \$0.50 per dozen.....	3	5.7	1	2.1	1	1.4	2.9	0	0	2	7.7	3	3.9	4.2
Below \$0.40 per dozen.....	17	32.0	8	17.0	12	17.1	21.8	6	37.5	10	38.5	13	16.9	24.4
TOTAL	53	100.0	47	99.9	70	99.9	100.0	16	100.0	26	100.0	77	100.0	100.0
Negro														
Use same no matter price.....	11	42.3	4	40.0	2	100.0	44.7	7	30.4	6	42.9	1	33.3	35.0
Below \$0.60 per dozen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	5.0
Below \$0.50 per dozen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	2.5
Below \$0.40 per dozen.....	15	57.7	6	60.0	0	0	55.3	16	69.6	5	35.7	2	66.7	57.5
TOTAL	26	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	100.0	23	100.0	14	100.0	3	100.0	100.0

Upon relating egg consumption to price per dozen and family income, a fairly well established pattern was found among white families in all income groups, Table 5. Price of eggs did not affect egg consumption of about 66 per cent of the white people. In open country, 69 per cent of the white families reported using the same number of eggs regardless of price or income, as compared with 62 per cent in towns. Among Negro families where sufficient data were available, it was found that approximately 40 per cent consumed the same number of eggs the year around regardless of price or income. There were no significant differences in the consumption pattern between Negro families of open country and towns. As price dropped to \$0.40 per dozen and below, increased purchasing and consumption of eggs in all groups studied was reported, averaging almost 56 per cent among Negro families and 23 per cent among white families. Few families were induced to buy more eggs when prices dropped to only \$0.60 or \$0.50 per dozen. It was not until prices dropped \$0.20 or more per dozen that consumption increased.

White homemakers used more eggs in food preparation than Negro homemakers. The majority of homemakers in both races, however, used 6 to 12 eggs per family a week in food preparation.

For numbers of eggs reported purchased over a 7-day period and for those used in the preparation of foods, see Appendix Tables 8 and 9.

CHICKEN CONSUMPTION

Data on chicken consumption by people living in the Piedmont Area of Alabama was compared to the per capita consumption in the United States of 20.9 pounds per person for 1955.⁵ It was found that people of both races living in open country were consuming 19 pounds per person per year, which is slightly under the national average. People of both races living in town, however, reported consuming over 26 pounds per person per year, or about 5 pounds per person over the national average.

White and Negro families living in open country consumed 1 serving⁶ of chicken per person per week, whereas those living in town ate 1.4 servings per person per week. Chicken was served once a week by 42 per cent of all white families and by 52 per

⁵ U.S. Dept. Agr., Agricultural Marketing Service, 1955 Report.

⁶ For this study, a serving of chicken is defined as 4 ounces of meat without bone.

cent of all Negro families, Table 6. Even though chicken was a popular food with both races, data revealed that 8 per cent of the white families living in open country ate no chicken.

In studying chicken consumption in relation to age, sex, race, and zone, it was found that townspeople in each age group both white and Negro, male and female, consumed more chicken than did those in open country. No other significant differences were found, Table 7.

TABLE 6. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE USING VARIOUS AMOUNTS OF CHICKEN PER WEEK, BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Servings ¹ per person per week or month	White				Negro			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
<i>Number</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
None.....	54	7.9	14	3.2	7	3.0	1	0.6
Seldom.....	9	1.3	1	.2	13	5.6	2	1.2
1 ser. per month.....	31	4.6	4	.9	7	3.0	0	0
2 ser. per month.....	169	24.8	57	12.9	49	21.2	18	10.8
1 ser. per week.....	277	40.7	195	44.2	121	52.4	84	50.6
2 ser. per week.....	109	16.0	125	28.3	16	6.9	48	28.9
More than 2 ser. per week.....	32	4.7	45	10.2	18	7.8	13	7.8
TOTAL.....	681	100.0	441	99.9	231	99.9	166	99.9
No. consuming 1 or more servings per week.....	418	61.4	365	82.7	155	67.1	145	87.3

¹ For this study, a serving of chicken is defined as 4 ounces of meat without bone.

TABLE 7. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION¹ OF CHICKEN PER WEEK IN SERVINGS BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Age group	White ²				Negro ²			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1-3 years.....	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0
4-6 years.....	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	.6	1.4	1.8
7-9 years.....	1.0	.9	1.6	1.4	.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
10-12 years.....	.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	.8	1.7	1.3
13-15 years.....	1.0	.9	1.9	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	.8
16-20 years.....	.9	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4
21 years and over.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	.9	1.4	1.4
WEIGHTED AVERAGE.....	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9	1.5	1.3
AVERAGE ³	1.0		1.4		1.0		1.4	

¹ Number of 4-ounce servings of meat without bone, includes all forms of chicken.

² Children under 1 year of age excluded.

³ Per capita consumption of chicken for all people, male and female, including children under 1 year of age.

TABLE 8. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES REPORTING INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF CHICKEN AT VARIOUS PRICES BY FAMILY INCOME, RACE, AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Price	Families in open country							Families in town						
	\$000-1,499		\$1,500-2,999		\$3,000 and over.		All incomes	\$000-1,499		\$1,500-2,999		\$3,000 and over.		All incomes
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.
White														
Use same no matter price.....	34	68.0	25	54.3	37	54.4	58.5	9	60.0	7	29.2	23	29.5	33.3
Below \$0.45 per pound.....	3	6.0	1	2.2	2	2.9	3.7	1	6.7	3	12.5	15	19.2	16.2
Below \$0.40 per pound.....	13	26.0	20	43.5	29	42.6	37.8	5	33.3	14	53.3	40	51.3	50.4
TOTAL.....	50	100.0	46	100.0	68	99.9	100.0	15	100.0	24	100.0	78	100.0	99.9
Negro														
Use same no matter price.....	6	26.1	3	27.3	0	0	25.7	3	13.0	2	14.3	0	0	12.5
Below \$0.45 per pound.....	2	8.7	0	0	0	0	5.7	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	5.0
Below \$0.40 per pound.....	15	65.2	8	72.7	1	100.0	68.6	20	87.0	10	71.4	3	100.0	82.5
TOTAL.....	23	100.0	11	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	23	100.0	14	100.0	3	100.0	100.0

Homemakers of both races in towns were more strongly affected by price of chicken than were people of open country. This was possibly because of home production of chicken in the country. Consumption increased significantly in all groups studied when prices were reduced to \$0.40 per pound and below. Negro homemakers were influenced by price more than were white homemakers, and those living in towns more so than families in open country. Price of chicken did not affect the consumption of about 48 per cent of the white families, Table 8.

An unexpected reaction to price was found among white families. A higher percentage of families with low income reported using the same amount of chicken regardless of price than was observed for families of higher income. On the assumption that people with sufficient income to own a home freezer might be the ones taking advantage of low prices, the data were reexamined omitting these owners. The findings were changed slightly, but only to accentuate the original results.

TURKEY CONSUMPTION

Turkey, when served in the home, was found to be used mainly as a holiday food for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Over 50 per cent of all white families and 70 per cent of all Negro families interviewed did not serve any turkey during the previous year, Table 9. Both white and Negro families using turkey served it more often on Christmas than on Thanksgiving. There were more white than Negro families who served turkey on both holidays by a margin of almost 3 to 1. Only 8 per cent of all families, white and Negro, reported serving turkey on occasions other

TABLE 9. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES SERVING TURKEY PER YEAR BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Number times served per year	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
0.....	90	51.7	66	50.4	34	79.1	28	63.6
1.....	53	30.5	35	26.7	8	18.6	13	29.5
2.....	28	16.1	21	16.0	1	2.3	2	4.5
3.....	0	0	5	3.8	0	0	0	0
4.....	1	.6	1	.8	0	0	0	0
5-6.....	0	0	3	2.3	0	0	0	0
7-12.....	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	2.3
TOTAL.....	174	100.0	131	100.0	43	100.0	44	99.9

TABLE 10. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES SERVING TURKEY ON STATED OCCASIONS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Occasion	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Christmas.....	28	35.0	20	31.2	5	55.6	5	31.2
Thanksgiving.....	23	28.8	13	20.3	3	33.3	7	43.8
Christmas and Thanksgiving.....	27	33.7	21	32.8	1	11.1	2	12.5
Other occasions.....	2	2.5	10	15.7	0	0	2	12.5
TOTAL.....	80	100.0	64	100.0	9	100.0	16	100.0

than Thanksgiving and Christmas, Table 10. The preferred method of preparation for turkey was roasting.

RELATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS TO CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

Food expenditure and consumption patterns of people are fairly stable within families at various levels of living. Income alone does not explain the variability in consumption habits. This indicates that current data need to be supplemented with some other quantitative measures that would give a more complete understanding of factors affecting levels of living. An adapted socio-economic scale was prepared. All eligible families in the study were interviewed and scored by this scale, which included type of house construction; ownership of such material possessions as television, radio, refrigerator, home freezer, and auto; household conveniences, to include electricity, telephone, power washer, and running water; newspaper subscription, and social participation. Individual family scores were ranked and the entire number divided into four groups. There was a possible score of 26. Families scoring 21 to 26 compose the highest group; 15 to 20 the second group; 9 to 14 the third; and 8 or less the fourth group, Table 11.

TABLE 11. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES IN VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSES BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Socio-economic classes	Percentages of white families		Percentages of Negro families	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
21-26.....	16.4	25.9	2.3	4.6
15-20.....	44.8	55.7	11.6	16.3
9-14.....	29.0	18.3	34.9	34.9
8 or less.....	9.8	0	51.2	44.2
TOTAL.....	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

As may be noted from the summary Table 11, the percentage of families in the four socio-economic classes varied with race and zone. Twenty-six per cent of the white families in towns and 16 per cent of the white families in open country were in the 21 to 26 class. Among Negro families, only 4.6 per cent of the families living in towns and 2.3 per cent of the families in open country were in the 21 to 26 class. Almost half of all Negro families interviewed fell in the lowest socio-economic group with a score of 8 or less. On the other hand, 10 per cent of the white families in the open country and none in the towns were in the lowest group. There were relatively more white families in the 15 to 20 socio-economic class and relatively more Negro families in the 9 to 14 class.

The consumption data from this study were examined and compared by various factors to determine which were more importantly related to patterns of family consumption. Consumption was compared by income, education, size of family, age groups, and socio-economic status. It is recognized that families can fall into certain socio-economic brackets through various circumstances, which could cause families of diverse backgrounds to appear in the same socio-economic bracket. Larger families, even though falling in the lower income bracket on a per capita basis, may have more money within the family for items other than food. Therefore, large families tend to appear higher on the socio-economic score than do small families having the same per capita income. Thus, such items as television, radio, and home freezer, of which each family unit needs only one, may be obtained by large families more easily than by small families of the same per capita income. Families might attain a high socio-economic status and be paying for it through inadequate food consumption. It is possible that a young married couple, falling within a low income bracket, might have a high socio-economic score through gifts, or parental help. Other families might come in a high socio-economic bracket through better rental property as is found in many textile mill villages. Furthermore, families might fall into a low socio-economic group while actually earning a fairly high income. For instance, because of early deprivations, they might not desire and appreciate conveniences. It is essential to keep in mind that these influencing factors are possible and that no conclusions can be entirely accurate concerning socio-economic status of families.

RELATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND EDUCATION TO CONSUMPTION

Eggs. It was found that egg consumption increased with socio-economic status at incomes less than \$600 per person a year, among people of both races, Figure 1 and Appendix Table 10. Above this income level, there were not sufficient Negroes to stabilize the data, and consumption by white people is not materially affected by socio-economic status or income. The educational level of both the white and Negro people was found to have little effect on the consumption of eggs, Figure 2 and Appendix Table 11. People on a low per capita income consumed fewer eggs in all grade levels. White people consumed more eggs than did Negro people. Size of family is inversely related to per capita income so that large families tend to have low per capita income. Thus, any effects because of income might also be attributed to family size.

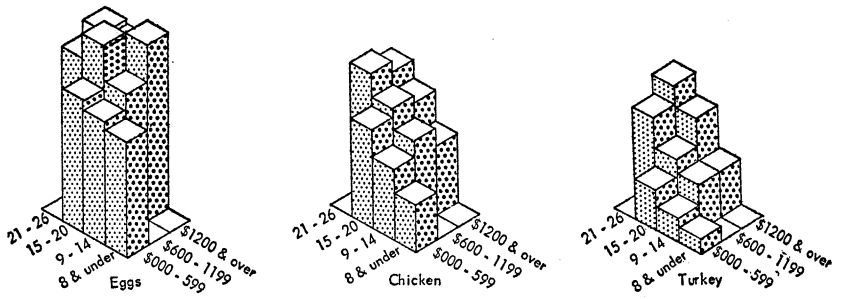
It may be assumed from the data collected that total egg consumption in the Piedmont Area of Alabama is adequate by recommended standards of 4 to 7 eggs per person per week. Furthermore, the daily egg requirement was met on a minimum basis by all people when grouping data according to education, income, and socio-economic score. However, Negro children when studied as a separate group were found to be receiving less than the recommended quantity of eggs, Table 4. This is not true of some other sources of protein and some household conveniences listed on the socio-economic scale. See Figures 1 and 2 for further comparative information.

CHICKEN. There is a significant relationship between the socio-economic status of families and the consumption of chicken, Figure 1 and Appendix Table 12. Data reveal that within each income group, the consumption of chicken increased as socio-economic score increased.

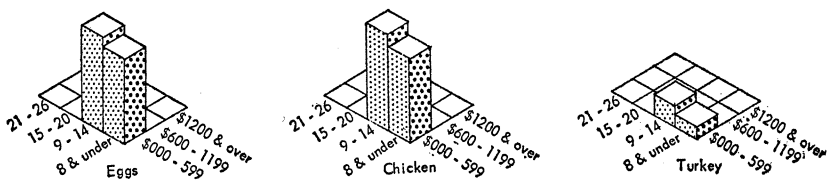
Within income groups the educational level of people in both races was found to have little if any effect upon consumption of chicken, Figure 2 and Appendix Table 13.

TURKEY. The consumption of turkey is affected by the socio-economic status of families, Figure 1 and Appendix Table 14. At each level of per capita income, it was found that consumption of turkey increased with higher socio-economic scores. Practically

White



Negro



White & Negro

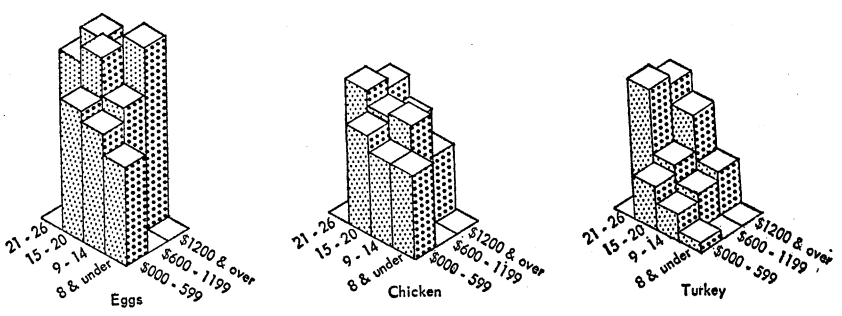
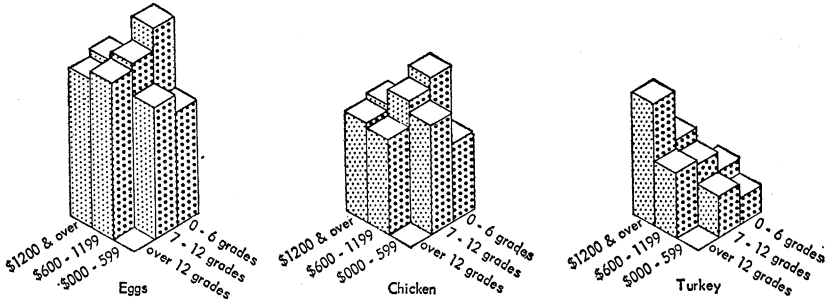
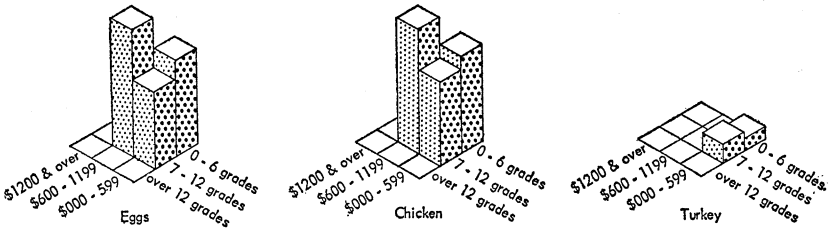


FIGURE 1. Poultry consumption as related to socio-economic status and per capita income in the Piedmont Area of Alabama.

White



Negro



White & Negro

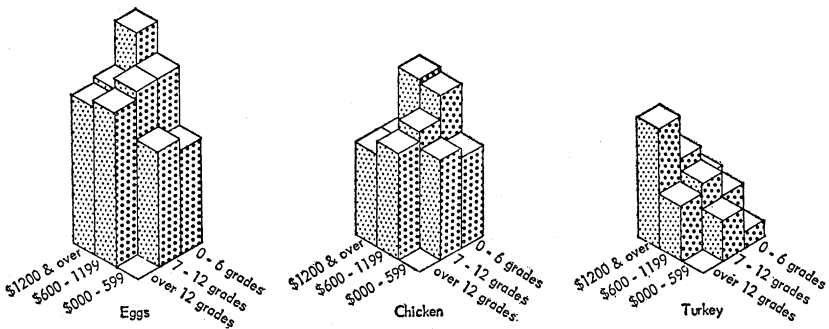


FIGURE 2. Poultry consumption as related to education and per capita income in the Piedmont Area of Alabama.

no turkey was served in families with socio-economic scores of 8 or less. Income was also a factor. More turkey was consumed as per capita income increased.

There was found to be a relationship between educational level and consumption of turkey, Figure 2 and Appendix Table 15. While more turkey is used by white people, data reveal that consumption among both races increased as the educational level became higher, with one exception where there were inadequate data.

PREFERRED METHODS OF COOKING POULTRY PRODUCTS

PREPARATION OF EGGS

Fried eggs were preferred by 55 per cent of the white homemakers, Figure 3 and Appendix Table 16. Thirty per cent reported preferring scrambled eggs. Among Negro families studied, preferences in cooking methods were reverse to that of white families, with almost 50 per cent preferring scrambled eggs and 38 per cent preferring fried eggs. More white town homemakers poached eggs than did any other group. This might be related to avail-

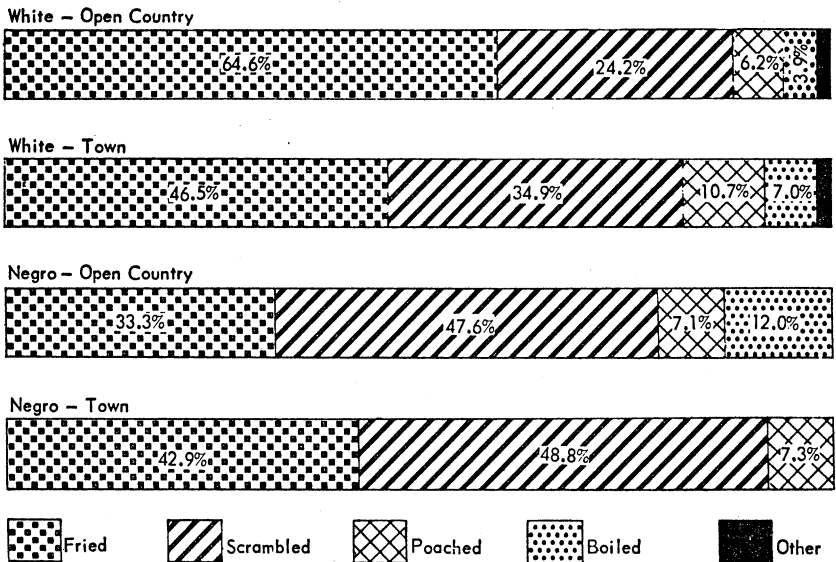


FIGURE 3. Preferred methods of preparing eggs in Alabama's Piedmont Area.

ability of high-quality eggs, as well as to personal preference. The fact that more Negro families scrambled eggs may also be related to price and grade of eggs used. The general practice of frying foods is characteristic of southern cookery. Comparison of preparation preferences by income groups was made to determine differences, but showed no significant trends.

Homemakers were asked if eggs when used replaced a meat dish. Forty-two per cent of the white homemakers reported that it did, whereas the other 58 per cent supplemented eggs with some other food, such as sausage, ham, bacon, or brains. Negro families used eggs as a main dish in 39 per cent of the homes, whereas 61 per cent indicated that they supplemented eggs with another food.

PREPARATION OF CHICKEN AND TURKEY

Of the 401 homemakers interviewed, almost 90 per cent reported a family preference for chicken fried, Figure 4 and Appendix Table 17. Negro families had a slightly higher preference for fried chicken than did white families. Twenty-seven per cent of the white homemakers in towns reported baked chicken as their families' second choice, while 38 per cent of the white and

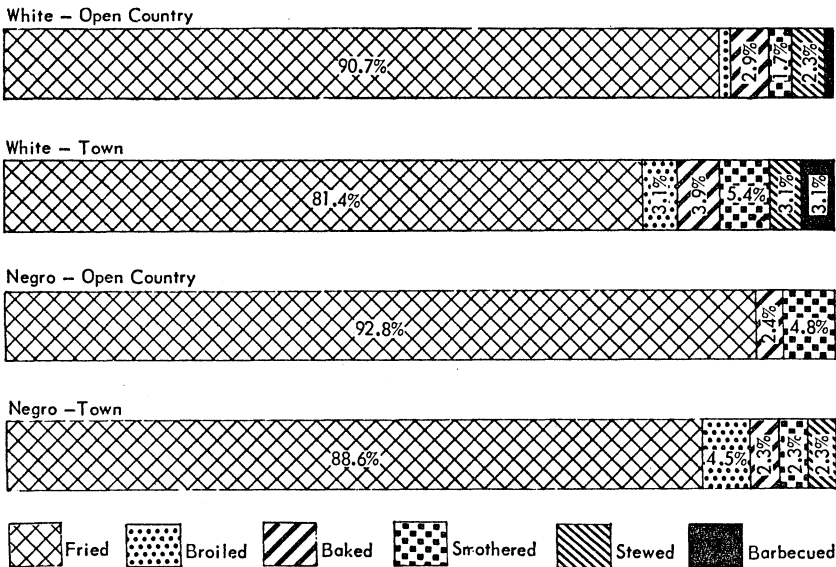


FIGURE 4. Preferred methods of preparing chicken in Alabama's Piedmont Area.

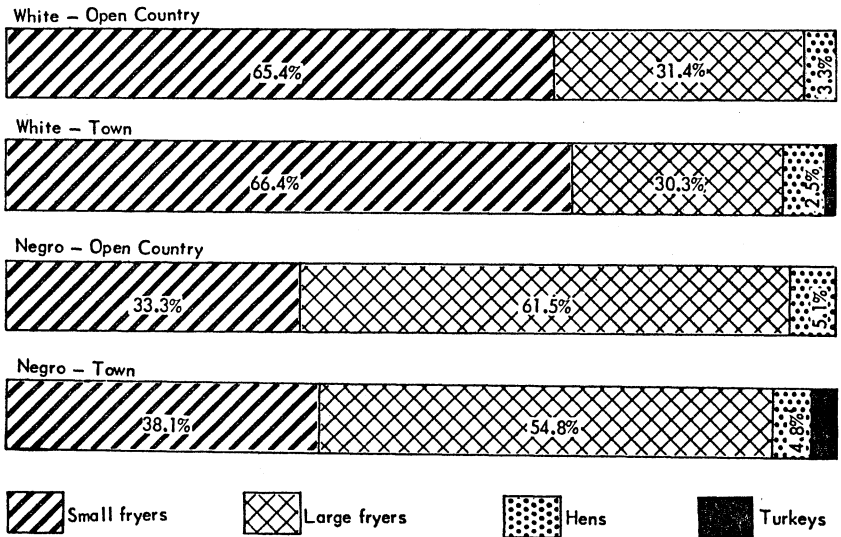


FIGURE 5. Preferred size of chicken and turkey in Alabama's Piedmont Area.

Negro families in open country preferred stewed chicken. Miscellaneous preferences were reported by the few remaining homemakers.

Homemakers' preference as to size of chicken⁷ varied quite widely between white and Negro people, Figure 5 and Appendix Table 18. Sixty-six per cent of the white homemakers preferred small fryers, and 31 per cent large fryers. The remaining 3 per cent bought hens and turkeys.

Among Negro homemakers, the data reveal that 58 per cent preferred the large fryers, 35 per cent small fryers, and less than 5 per cent purchased hens and turkeys.

FAMILY USE OF EGGS

Eggs are principally served as a main dish. Practically all households studied used eggs in this way one or more times a week. Sixty-five per cent of the Negro people living in towns indicated a preference for eggs served at breakfast, as compared with 46 per cent of the Negroes in open country, Table 12. Among white households, 28 per cent of the families in towns and 20 per cent of those in the open country preferred to use eggs for breakfast

⁷ Small fryers refers to chickens weighing less than 2 pounds and large fryers, 2 pounds and over.

TABLE 12. PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES PREFERRING EGGS AT STATED MEALS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Meal	White		Negro	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Never.....	2.2	.8	4.9	2.5
Breakfast.....	20.4	28.5	46.3	65.0
Dinner.....	11.6	4.6	2.4	5.0
Supper.....	28.7	43.8	21.9	20.0
Dinner and supper.....	28.7	16.9	17.1	7.5
Breakfast and dinner.....	2.8	0	2.4	0
Breakfast and supper.....	1.1	1.5	0	0
All 3 meals.....	4.4	3.8	4.9	0
TOTAL.....	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0

only. This situation reverses itself by race in preference for eggs served as a main dish for supper. Forty-four per cent of the white people living in towns and 29 per cent of those in the open country served eggs for supper, while only 20 per cent of the Negro families in towns and 22 per cent of the Negro families in open country preferred eggs for supper. Even though several studies⁸ have reported that eggs are used primarily for breakfast, data from this study reveal that there is a definite trend among white people toward serving eggs quite often as a main dish for meals other than breakfast. Frequent use was made of eggs for dinner and supper in all groups studied. More white families served eggs for at least one meal in addition to breakfast than served them for breakfast only, Table 12. More low than high income families served eggs for breakfast only.

REASONS FOR NOT EATING EGGS AND CHICKEN

Although almost 80 per cent of both white and Negro people ate eggs and chicken, an effort was made to determine why the minority group of about 20 per cent did not eat poultry products. Expense and dislike were the reasons most frequently given. Numerous other reasons were offered. However, their importance was judged as negligible in comparison with cost and dislike. A greater number of white people reported a dislike for poultry products than was found true of Negro people, while more Negroes than white people cited expense as being the reason for lower consumption.

⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture: "Some Highlights from Consumer Egg Studies," Production and Marketing Administration, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 110. June, 1953.

SEASONAL USE OF EGGS

Use of eggs was to some degree affected by season; however, 55 per cent of the white and Negro families consumed the same number of eggs the year around, Table 13. White families in both zones consumed more eggs during the winter months; 12 per cent of the white families in the open country used more eggs in the spring. Negro families varied slightly more in their use of eggs; 31 per cent of them consumed more eggs in the spring, whereas only 14 per cent of the Negro families in the open country used more during these months. More Negro families reported increased consumption of eggs in the summer than was true of white families for this season. Fifty-eight per cent of the Negro families in the open country consumed the same number of eggs the year around, whereas only 38 per cent of the Negro families in town had this stabilized pattern of consumption. A higher proportion of white families than Negro families had a more definite year-round pattern of egg consumption, with a total of 56 per cent of the open country and 66 per cent of the townspeople following this more stabilized trend.

TABLE 13. PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES REPORTING INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF EGGS AT VARIOUS SEASONS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Season at which more eggs were consumed	White		Negro	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Same year-round.....	56.4	66.2	58.1	38.1
Spring.....	12.2	3.8	13.9	31.0
Summer.....	6.0	6.9	20.9	11.9
Fall.....	5.0	5.4	4.7	7.1
Winter.....	19.9	16.9	2.3	11.9
Fall and winter.....	0	.8	0	0
Fall and spring.....	.5	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

STORAGE OF EGGS AND POULTRY IN THE HOME

The majority of consumers now keep eggs under refrigeration in their homes, Table 14. Ninety-six per cent of the white families in towns and 75 per cent in open country stored eggs in the refrigerator. Twenty-two per cent of the white families in open

TABLE 14. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES STORING CHICKEN AND EGGS IN THE HOME UNDER VARIOUS METHODS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Place of storage	Chicken				Eggs			
	White families		Negro families		White families		Negro families	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Refrigerator.....	65.7	78.5	57.1	54.8	74.6	96.1	58.1	64.3
Freezer.....	22.1	18.5	2.4	7.1	0	0	0	0
Shelf.....	0	0	0	0	22.1	3.9	25.6	9.5
Cellar.....	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0
Ice box.....	0	0	14.3	16.7	1.7	0	13.9	21.4
Do not store.....	12.2	3.0	26.2	21.4	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	.5	0	2.3	4.8
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

country still stored eggs on an open shelf, while only 4 per cent of the white townspeople interviewed followed this practice.

Among the Negro families in open country places, 58 per cent stored eggs in the refrigerator, 26 per cent used shelf storage, and 14 per cent used ice boxes. In towns, it was found that 64 per cent of the surveyed Negro families used refrigerators, 9.5 per cent shelf storage, and 21 per cent used ice boxes.

In home storage of poultry, more white families in towns used refrigerator storage than did the families in the open country, Table 14. However, the latter group used the home freezer for poultry storage slightly more than did townspeople. Twelve per cent of the white open country families do not store poultry, which was true likewise of 26 per cent of the Negro families in open country areas and 21 per cent of the Negro families in towns. The poultry was killed, dressed, and cooked within a half-day period or less without use of cold storage.

CONSUMER PREFERENCES FOR EGG QUALITIES

SHELL COLOR PREFERENCE

Almost half of all homemakers, white and Negro, expressed a preference for brown eggs, Table 15. Thirty-two per cent of all homemakers had no shell color preference. Of those indicating a color preference, 25 per cent of the white homemakers living in towns preferred white eggs, while only 14 per cent of the Negroes in towns indicated this preference. Open country people in both

TABLE 15. EGG SHELL COLOR PREFERENCE BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Shell color preference	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Brown.....	95	51.9	61	46.5	19	44.2	22	52.4
Cream.....	7	3.8	6	4.6	2	4.6	1	2.4
White.....	16	8.7	33	25.2	4	9.3	6	14.3
No preference.....	65	35.5	31	23.7	18	41.9	13	30.9
TOTAL.....	183	99.9	131	100.0	43	100.0	42	100.0

racers were found to be more indifferent to color of eggs than was true of townspeople.

YOLK COLOR PREFERENCE

In both open country and town areas, it was found that approximately 50 per cent of all families studied preferred eggs with a dark yellow yolk, whereas 24 per cent chose the medium colored yolk, Table 16. Twenty per cent expressed no preference for yolk color. Deep color was often associated with richness.

TABLE 16. EGG YOLK COLOR PREFERENCE BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Yolk color	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Dark yellow.....	96	52.7	63	48.5	22	51.1	19	45.2
Medium yellow.....	35	19.2	40	30.8	10	23.3	10	23.8
Light yellow.....	8	4.4	8	6.1	3	7.0	4	9.5
No preference.....	43	23.6	19	14.6	8	18.6	9	21.4
TOTAL.....	182	99.9	130	100.0	43	100.0	42	99.9

GRADED EGGS

To indicate consumer preference for quality of eggs, the interviewed families were asked for opinions concerning grading. In open country 58.6 per cent of the white families and 44 per cent of the Negro families indicated a preference for graded eggs. Among townspeople, 85.5 per cent of the white homemakers preferred graded eggs, whereas 65.5 per cent of the Negro families indicated such preference.

When consumers were asked for a preference regarding a particular egg quality, it was found that AA quality egg was preferred by only 26 per cent of the white families and 10 per cent

of the Negro families, Table 17. Grade A was preferred by 44 per cent of the white families and by 40 per cent of the Negro families. Less than 1 per cent of the white and 5 per cent of the Negro families preferred Grade B. When graded eggs were selected, 58 per cent of the white and Negro homemakers in towns bought Grade A eggs. Grading did not matter to almost 33 per cent of all families interviewed, Table 17.

TABLE 17. CONSUMER PREFERENCE FOR GRADED EGGS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Grade ¹	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
AA.....	39	26.9	29	24.8	2	5.9	4	13.8
A.....	45	31.0	70	59.8	10	29.4	15	51.7
B.....	1	.7	1	.9	3	8.8	0	0
No preference.....	60	41.4	17	14.5	19	55.9	10	34.5
TOTAL.....	145	100.0	117	100.0	34	100.0	29	100.0

¹ As reported by the housewife.

SIZE EGGS PREFERRED

Large size eggs were preferred by almost 70 per cent of the white and Negro families living in towns, Table 18. This was not true of open country places where both white and Negro families selected medium sized eggs almost as readily as large. Only 1 per cent of all families interviewed preferred small eggs. In open country, 20 per cent of the white families and 34 per cent of the Negro families bought according to price per dozen, rather than by size.

TABLE 18. CONSUMER EGG SIZE PREFERENCE BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Size	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Jumbo.....	7	4.5	7	5.6	1	2.4	2	4.8
Large.....	58	36.9	83	65.9	11	26.8	29	69.0
Medium.....	49	31.2	23	18.2	9	21.9	2	4.8
Small.....	0	0	2	1.6	2	4.9	0	0
Buy according to price per dozen.....	32	20.4	10	7.9	14	34.1	8	19.0
No preference.....	11	7.0	1	.8	4	9.8	1	2.4
TOTAL.....	157	100.0	126	100.0	41	99.9	42	100.0

BRAND NAMES

White homemakers living in towns indicated a greater interest in buying eggs by brand names than did any other of the groups studied. Forty-three per cent preferred buying a brand they had become accustomed to and liked, Table 19. Over half of all white homemakers and 75 per cent of all Negro homemakers indicated no interest in buying eggs by brand name. In open country only 22 per cent of the white families and 5 per cent of the Negro families bought eggs by brand name. In towns, 19 per cent of the Negro families bought eggs by brand name.

EGG CONTAINERS

Consumer preference as to type of containers varied considerably by race and zone. Sixty per cent of the white families and 40 per cent of the Negro families living in towns preferred cartoned eggs, Table 19. In open country 41 per cent of the white families preferred cartoned eggs, while only 17 per cent of the Negro families indicated this preference. Over 60 per cent of all Negro families interviewed were indifferent to the purchasing of eggs in cartons. According to other studies made, there has been undoubtedly a sharp increase in the number of consumers who purchase eggs in cartons, yet data reveal that much remains to be done on general acceptance.

TABLE 19. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES PREFERRING TO PURCHASE EGGS BY BRAND NAMES AND IN CARTONS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Preference	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Brand name over none.....	33	22.3	53	43.1	2	5.3	8	19.5
Cartons over other.....	63	40.9	76	60.3	7	17.5	17	40.5

FERTILITY AND BLOODSPOTS

The data obtained on fertility of eggs indicate that 65 per cent of all white people and 80 per cent of all Negro families were not concerned over fertility of eggs. Almost 32 per cent of the white homemakers living in towns preferred infertile eggs, Table 20.

Little has been known of the use made of eggs containing bloodspots. The data collected from 401 families reveal that more

TABLE 20. CONSUMER PREFERENCE TO FERTILITY OF EGGS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Preference	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Fertile eggs.....	28	15.5	8	6.2	4	9.5	6	15.8
Infertile eggs.....	29	16.0	41	31.5	1	2.4	5	13.2
No preference.....	124	68.5	81	62.3	37	88.1	27	71.0
TOTAL.....	181	100.0	130	100.0	42	100.0	38	100.0

TABLE 21. CONSUMER USE OF EGGS CONTAINING BLOODSPOTS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Use made of eggs	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Remove bloodspots.....	52	29.9	40	32.8	18	41.9	15	35.7
Discard eggs.....	122	70.1	82	67.2	25	58.1	27	64.3
TOTAL.....	174	100.0	122	100.0	43	100.0	42	100.0

white families than Negro families discarded these eggs, Table 21. Thirty per cent of the white families and 42 per cent of the Negro families living in open country tried to remove the bloodspots and use the eggs in cookery. In towns it was found that almost 34 per cent of both the white and Negro homemakers attempted to salvage the egg by removal of the spot. Almost 70 per cent of all white families and over 60 per cent of all Negro families discarded eggs containing bloodspots.

KNOWLEDGE OF EGG CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

A study was included to determine homemakers' level of knowledge concerning how many eggs a man, woman, boy, and girl should eat per week. The majority of homemakers in both races reported that 6 to 10 eggs were needed per person per week, Appendix Table 19. There were, however, small groups not adequately informed about family egg requirements. Over 4 per cent of the open country white people believed that 1 to 2 eggs per week were adequate for a boy, girl, man, and woman. In towns, 4 per cent of the Negro families indicated that 1 to 2 eggs per week were sufficient for all members of the family. Opinions of people in both races indicated that men in open country needed more eggs (11 per week) than did any other member of

TABLE 22. HOMEMAKER'S OPINION CONCERNING NUMBER OF EGGS PER WEEK NECESSARY FOR VARIOUS MEMBERS OF FAMILY BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Race	Man		Boy		Woman		Girl	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
White.....	11.2	9.4	9.9	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.3	8.0
Negro.....	10.7	8.6	10.0	8.3	9.7	7.5	9.7	7.8

the family, Table 22. Opinions further indicated that boys in open country followed next in line, needing 10 eggs per week. Women and girls came third with the homemakers recommending an average of about 9 eggs per week, well over the recommended weekly requirement, Table 22.

Both races living in towns indicated a per person average of 8 eggs as being needed by all members of the family, with also a trend toward men requiring more eggs per person per week than women.

TABLE 23. TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN FROM ANIMAL AND LEGUME SOURCES BY WHITE FAMILIES OVER A PERIOD OF 7 DAYS, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Commodity	Open country		Town	
	Total protein intake	Percentage of intake	Total protein intake	Percentage of intake
	Grams ¹	Per cent	Grams ¹	Per cent
Beef.....	17,005.28	5.67	17,312.96	9.35
Fresh pork.....	20,038.50	6.68	12,527.53	6.77
Lamb.....	200.20	.07	1,003.20	.54
Bacon.....	14,293.76	4.77	13,197.99	7.13
Ham.....	17,545.12	5.85	10,751.04	5.81
Sausage.....	10,531.06	3.53	5,327.77	2.88
Cheese.....	20,104.01	6.70	13,171.79	7.11
Fish.....	15,674.32	5.23	10,366.68	5.60
Seafoods.....	6,814.92	2.27	6,707.86	3.62
Dried peas and beans.....	31,053.21	10.35	13,028.21	7.04
Chicken.....	15,984.20	5.33	13,936.48	7.53
Eggs.....	30,145.22	10.05	19,207.31	10.37
Milk.....	95,036.84	31.68	45,138.02	24.38
Dried milk.....	5,463.83	1.82	3,471.37	1.87
TOTAL.....	299,945.47	100.00	185,148.21	100.00
			Open country	Town
Per capita protein consumption for 7 days.....			429.72 grams	419.84 grams
Per capita protein consumption for 1 day.....			61.38 grams	59.98 grams

¹ Calculations were made according to Composition of Foods, U.S. Dept. Agr., Agriculture Handbook No. 8. 1950.

PROTEIN FROM POULTRY PRODUCTS AS RELATED TO TOTAL REQUIREMENT

On an average per capita basis, white families in the Piedmont Area are consuming adequate protein in their diets, Table 23. Protein foods studied included all foods from animal and legume sources consumed by the family over a 7-day period preceding the interview. Other proteins from grain sources consumed by white families are estimated to increase the total protein intake to well over the recommended daily food requirement. Negro families were falling approximately 25 per cent short of the recommended daily food requirement, considering only protein from animal and legume sources, Table 24. However, their high cereal intake is estimated to make up the difference for minimum protein adequacy. (See Table 25 for protein requirement by race.)

For white families in open country and towns, eggs alone contributed 10 per cent of the recommended protein requirement. Chicken contributed a little more than 6 per cent, making a total

TABLE 24. TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN FROM ANIMAL AND LEGUME SOURCES BY NEGRO FAMILIES OVER A PERIOD OF 7 DAYS, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Commodity	Open country		Town	
	Total protein intake	Percentage of intake	Total protein intake	Percentage of intake
	Grams ¹	Per cent	Grams ¹	Per cent
Beef.....	2,628.33	3.74	3,270.96	5.93
Fresh pork.....	4,771.28	6.78	3,886.52	7.04
Lamb.....	0	0	168.48	.30
Bacon.....	2,798.87	3.98	2,739.44	4.96
Ham.....	3,364.06	4.78	2,227.37	4.04
Sausage.....	3,034.08	4.31	2,371.60	4.30
Cheese.....	4,563.76	6.49	3,522.90	6.38
Fish.....	8,927.36	12.69	6,759.06	12.25
Seafoods.....	1,361.12	1.93	1,065.06	1.93
Dried peas and beans.....	11,946.13	16.98	10,083.57	18.27
Chicken.....	5,289.90	7.52	5,372.34	9.74
Eggs.....	5,312.31	7.55	5,350.92	9.70
Milk.....	15,426.59	21.93	7,095.13	12.86
Dried milk.....	919.73	1.31	1,268.74	2.30
TOTAL.....	70,343.52	99.99	55,182.09	100.00
			Open country	Town
Per capita protein consumption for 7 days.....			304.52 grams	324.60 grams
Per capita protein consumption for 1 day.....			43.50 grams	46.37 grams

¹ Calculations were made according to Composition of Foods, U.S. Dept. Agr., Agriculture Handbook No. 8. 1950.

TABLE 25. WEIGHTED¹ RECOMMENDED PROTEIN REQUIREMENT² OF PEOPLE COMPARED TO PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Race	Zone	Requirement per individual	Intake per individual	Percentage of requirement
		<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
White.....	Open country....	62.80	61.38	97.7
	Town.....	60.95	59.98	98.4
Negro.....	Open country....	60.24	43.50	72.2
	Town.....	59.82	46.37	77.5

¹ Weighted by age and sex.

² Recommended Requirements as set up by Home Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. Revised 1953.

TABLE 26. PERCENTAGE OF PROTEIN¹ REQUIREMENT FROM EGGS AND CHICKEN BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Race	Zone	Percentage from eggs	Percentage from chicken
White.....	Open country.....	9.82	5.21
	Town.....	10.21	7.41
Negro.....	Open country.....	5.45	5.43
	Town.....	7.52	7.55

¹ Protein content of foods was calculated from Composition of Foods, U.S. Dept. Agr., Agriculture Handbook No. 8. 1950.

of 16 per cent from poultry products,⁹ Table 26. Negro families averaged a little more than 6 per cent of their protein requirement from eggs and from chicken, with an average total of 12 per cent from poultry products, Table 26. Families of both races living in town were consuming more poultry products than were families living in open country.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A study of consumption of poultry products in the Piedmont Area of Alabama included 401 families, representing 314 white and 87 Negro families; 183 white and 43 Negro families lived in open country places and 131 white and 44 Negro families lived in town. A total of 1,139 white and 401 Negro people were included in the study.

Per capita consumption of eggs averaged more than 7 eggs per person a week among white people and slightly more than 4 eggs per Negro per week.

⁹ Turkey excluded.

People living in town consumed more eggs than people living in open country.

Ten per cent of the white people in open country, 7 per cent of the white townspeople, 9 per cent of the Negro people in open country, and 5.4 per cent of the Negro townspeople consumed no eggs except those used in preparation of other dishes.

All age groups in the white population consumed at least the recommended allowance of 4 to 7 eggs per person a week. Negro children between 1 and 16 years of age were below this minimum standard.

Price of eggs did not affect egg consumption of 66 per cent of the white families nor 40 per cent of the Negro families.

White homemakers used more eggs in food preparation than did Negro homemakers. The majority of homemakers in both races, however, used between 6 and 12 eggs per family per week.

People of both races living in open country ate 1 serving of chicken per person a week, while people of both races living in towns ate 1.4 servings per person a week.

Both white and Negro homemakers in towns were more strongly affected by price of chicken than were homemakers in the country. Consumption was increased in all groups studied when prices were reduced to \$0.40 per pound and below.

Over 50 per cent of all white families and 70 per cent of all Negro families served no turkey. When turkey was served, it was for Thanksgiving and/or Christmas dinners.

Egg consumption increased with socio-economic status up to the income level of \$600 per person a year; above this income level, consumption was not affected by socio-economic status nor income.

Educational level was found to have little effect on the consumption of eggs. People on a low per capita income consumed fewer eggs in all grade levels.

Within each income group consumption of chicken increased as the socio-economic score increased.

Within income groups the educational level of people in both races was found to have little effect upon the consumption of chicken.

Turkey consumption increased with socio-economic status at each level of per capita income. Practically no turkey was served in families in the lowest socio-economic group.

Turkey consumption increased as educational levels became higher.

Fried eggs were preferred by 55 per cent of the white people, while 30 per cent preferred scrambled eggs.

These preferences were nearly reversed among Negro families studied where it was found that fried eggs were preferred by 38 per cent of the Negro families, and scrambled eggs by 50 per cent.

Almost 90 per cent of all homemakers preferred fried chicken over other methods of preparing chicken.

Sixty-six per cent of all white homemakers preferred small fryers while 58 per cent of all Negro homemakers preferred large fryers.

Data reveal a trend among white people toward serving eggs quite often as a main dish for meals other than breakfast. Among Negro families, however, 65 per cent living in towns and 46 per cent living in open country indicated a preference for eggs served only at breakfast.

Only a minority group reported not eating poultry products; expense and dislike were the reasons given most frequently.

The use of eggs was to some degree affected by season; however, 55 per cent of all families, white and Negro, consumed the same number of eggs the year around.

The majority of consumers stored eggs under refrigeration in their homes; however, it was found that 22 per cent open country white families, 4 per cent white townspeople, 22 per cent open country Negro families, and 9.5 per cent Negro townspeople still used shelf storage.

The majority of consumers refrigerate poultry, yet it was found that 12 per cent white open country, 3 per cent white towns, 26 per cent Negro open country, and 21 per cent Negro townspeople killed, dressed, and cooked poultry within a half-day period or less without the use of cold storage.

Almost half of all homemakers, white and Negro, expressed a preference for brown eggs over white or cream colored eggs.

Approximately 50 per cent of all families preferred eggs with a dark yellow yolk.

Grading of eggs did not matter to almost 33 per cent of all families studied; when graded eggs were preferred, however, grade A was selected by the largest percentage of all families, 44 per cent white and 40 per cent Negro.

Large size eggs were preferred by nearly 70 per cent of the white and Negro homemakers living in towns. This was not true of open country homemakers, who selected medium sized eggs almost as readily as large eggs.

Over half of all white homemakers and 80 per cent of all Negro homemakers indicated no interest in buying eggs by brand name.

Cartoned eggs were preferred by only 41 per cent white open country families, 60 per cent white townspeople, 17 per cent Negro open country families, and 40 per cent Negro townspeople.

Sixty-six per cent of all white people and 80 per cent of all Negro families were not concerned over fertility of eggs.

Almost 70 per cent of all white families and over 60 per cent of all Negro families discarded eggs containing bloodspots and did not attempt to use them.

Homemakers' opinions concerning number of eggs per week necessary for various members of the family varied, but the average was over the recommended requirement per person per week. The homemakers believed that men needed more eggs per week than did any other member of the family, next boys, and last women and girls.

White families were consuming adequate protein in their diets on an average per capita basis.

Negro families were 25 per cent short of their recommended daily protein requirement, considering only protein from animal and legume sources.

Eggs contributed 10 per cent of the protein requirement for all white families, while chicken contributed better than 6 per cent. Negro families were averaging a little more than 6 per cent of their protein requirement from eggs and almost 7 per cent from chicken.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

DEFINITION, 1950 CENSUS. The **Urban Zone** comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, incorporated as towns, cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe.

The **Rural Place Zone** consists of all incorporated places less than 2,500 in population and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 in population as defined by the Census.

The **Open Country Zone** is the residual area not defined as Urban or Rural Place.

Data from Urban and Rural Place Zones were combined and referred to as Towns. Examination of the data from these two zones indicated similarity in behavior pattern. Data collected from Rural Place Zones were not adequate in number to stand alone.

PROTEIN DETERMINATION. The protein contents of meats and legumes were calculated from United States Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 8, "1950 COMPOSITION OF FOODS - RAW, PROCESSED, PREPARED," according to amounts reported used by homemakers. Table 2 was used for all protein foods with the exception of poultry, eggs, and milk, which were calculated from Table 3.

Per capita consumption of poultry products was calculated by the amount of each product reported used during the week prior to the interview.

ITEMS COMPRISING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCORE

Item	Answer	Score
1. Type of house construction	Brick, stucco, wood unpainted, frame.....	2
	Other.....	1
2. Electricity	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
3. Television set	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
4. Telephone	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
5. Refrigerator	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
6. Radio	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
7. Auto	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
8. Running water	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
9. Home freezer	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
10. Power washer	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
11. Truck	Yes.....	2
	No.....	0
12. Daily newspaper	Yes.....	2
	Weekly.....	1
	None.....	0
13. Family participation	All members 6 years and over in 1 or more organizations other than church.....	2
	Part members 6 years and over in 1 or more organizations other than church.....	1
	All or part in church organizations or in no organization.....	0
	TOTAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCORE.....	26

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX TABLE 1. HOME OWNERSHIP BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Home ownership	White		Negro	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Own home.....	71.0	64.1	39.5	39.5
Rent.....	26.8	32.8	53.5	58.1
Other.....	2.2	3.1	7.0	2.3
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

APPENDIX TABLE 2. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM AND ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Item	White ¹		Negro ¹	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Size of farm.....	70.6	52.5	40.3	25.2
Acreage under cultivation.....	27.4	27.1	17.8	19.0

¹ Based on only those people reporting farms.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES IN VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Income	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Under \$500.....	23	12.9	3	2.4	8	20.0	9	21.4
\$500-\$999.....	14	7.9	6	4.9	8	20.0	13	30.9
\$1000-\$1499.....	18	10.2	9	7.3	10	25.0	3	7.1
\$1500-\$1999.....	15	8.5	6	4.9	6	15.0	7	16.7
\$2000-\$2499.....	21	11.8	9	7.3	4	10.0	3	7.1
\$2500-\$2999.....	14	7.9	12	9.8	2	5.0	4	9.5
\$3000-\$3499.....	19	10.7	18	14.6	1	2.5	1	2.4
\$3500-\$3999.....	16	9.0	10	8.1	0	0	1	2.4
\$4000-\$4999.....	16	9.0	16	13.0	1	2.5	1	2.4
\$5000-\$7500.....	17	9.6	22	17.9	0	0	0	0
\$7501-\$10,000 and over....	4	2.3	12	9.8	0	0	0	0
No information.....	6		8		3		2	
TOTAL.....	183	99.8	131	100.0	43	100.0	44	99.9
Number of people.....	698		441		231		170	
Average size family.....	3.8		3.4		5.4		3.9	
Family income.....	\$2,743		\$4,052		\$1,331		\$1,375	
Per capita income.....	\$ 722		\$1,192		\$ 246		\$ 353	

APPENDIX TABLE 4. PERCENTAGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Education	White families								Negro families							
	Husband				Wife				Husband				Wife			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town		Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
No schooling.....	5	3.7	0	0	5	3.3	0	0	1	3.8	1	3.7	0	0	3	7.1
1-3 grades.....	11	8.1	0	0	11	7.3	1	.9	7	26.9	5	18.5	7	18.9	7	16.7
4-6 grades.....	22	16.3	11	11.5	10	6.6	6	5.3	11	42.3	7	25.9	14	37.8	9	21.4
7-9 grades.....	44	32.6	26	27.1	62	41.0	28	24.8	6	23.1	6	22.2	12	32.4	12	28.6
10-12 grades.....	43	31.8	32	33.3	56	37.1	53	46.9	1	3.8	7	25.9	4	10.8	10	23.8
Some college.....	6	4.4	12	12.5	3	2.0	13	11.5	0	0	1	3.7	0	0	1	2.4
Some vocational and business.....	0	0	1	1.0	1	.7	1	.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree...	2	1.5	10	10.4	2	1.3	10	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over bachelor's degree.....	2	1.5	4	4.2	1	.7	1	.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	135	99.9	96	100.0	151	100.0	113	100.0	26	99.9	27	99.9	37	99.9	42	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 5. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES REPORTING VARIOUS INCOME SOURCES BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Nature of source	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Self employed.....	8	4.4	22	16.9	1	2.3	2	4.6
Professional.....	4	2.2	8	6.2	0	0	0	0
Clerical.....	12	6.6	15	11.5	0	0	1	2.3
Skilled.....	20	11.0	13	10.0	5	11.6	4	9.3
Farm operation.....	37	20.3	0	0	13	30.2	0	0
Income not from work.....	33	18.2	29	22.3	5	11.6	7	16.3
Unskilled.....	67	36.8	42	32.3	19	44.2	26	60.5
Other.....	1	.5	1	.8	0	0	3	7.0
TOTAL.....	182	100.0	130	100.0	43	99.9	43	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES WITH VARIOUS NUMBERS OF EARNERS WITHIN FAMILIES DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Number of earners	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
None.....	1	0.5	0	0	2	4.6	0	0
One person.....	134	73.6	94	71.8	29	67.4	31	70.5
Two persons.....	39	21.4	34	25.9	9	20.9	10	22.7
Three persons.....	6	3.3	3	2.3	3	7.0	2	4.5
Four persons.....	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five or more persons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.3
TOTAL.....	182	99.9	131	100.0	43	99.9	44	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 7. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS REPORTING VARIOUS TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR PRIOR TO STUDY BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Employment	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Homemaker is principal earner.....	11	6.0	21	16.0	8	18.6	9	20.5
Self employed.....	0	0	2	1.5	0	0	1	2.3
Professional.....	3	1.6	3	2.3	1	2.3	0	0
Clerical and white collar.....	2	1.1	7	5.3	0	0	1	2.3
Skilled.....	1	.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm operation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income not from work.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.5
Unskilled.....	24	13.1	19	14.5	4	9.3	4	9.1
Not gainfully employed.....	140	76.5	77	58.8	30	69.8	25	56.8
Other.....	2	1.1	2	1.5	0	0	2	4.5
TOTAL.....	183	99.9	131	99.9	43	100.0	44	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 8. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES PURCHASING VARYING QUANTITIES OF EGGS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Number of eggs	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
None.....	94	51.4	12	9.2	18	41.9	9	20.5
6.....	1	.5	0	0	1	2.3	2	4.5
12.....	11	6.0	12	9.2	11	25.6	7	15.9
18.....	4	2.2	1	.8	0	0	3	6.8
24.....	21	11.5	30	22.9	5	11.6	6	13.6
30.....	2	1.1	9	6.8	1	2.3	3	6.8
36.....	24	13.1	36	27.5	3	7.0	8	18.2
42.....	3	1.6	4	3.0	0	0	0	0
48.....	15	8.2	10	7.6	3	7.0	4	9.1
60.....	6	3.3	13	9.9	0	0	2	4.5
72.....	0	0	1	.8	0	0	0	0
84.....	0	0	1	.8	1	2.3	0	0
96.....	1	.5	2	1.5	0	0	0	0
108.....	1	.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	183	99.9	131	100.0	43	100.0	44	99.9

APPENDIX TABLE 9. NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES USING VARYING QUANTITIES OF EGGS IN PREPARATION OF FOODS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Number of eggs	White families				Negro families			
	Open country		Town		Open country		Town	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1- 3	5	2.9	7	5.9	4	12.1	3	7.5
4- 6	32	18.9	23	19.5	13	39.4	12	30.0
7- 9	23	13.6	26	22.0	6	18.2	7	17.5
10-12	65	38.5	33	28.0	6	18.2	18	45.0
13-15	7	4.1	1	.8	0	0	0	0
16-18	9	5.3	8	6.8	3	9.1	0	0
19-21	2	1.2	1	.8	0	0	0	0
22-24	16	9.5	17	14.4	1	3.0	0	0
Over 24	10	5.9	2	1.7	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	169	99.9	118	99.9	33	100.0	40	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 10. EGG CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Socio-economic score	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
White									
21-26.....	3	4.67	6.40	21	4.19	7.02	37	3.24	7.86
15-20.....	39	5.23	5.98	62	3.76	8.20	45	2.51	6.90
9-14.....	48	4.15	5.61	14	2.71	6.56	12	2.33	8.18
8 and under.....	16	3.50	5.48	1	1.00	4.00	1	1.00	7.00
TOTAL.....	106	4.46	5.75	98	3.67	7.67	95	2.76	7.44
Negro									
21-26.....	1	4.00	7.00	1	4.00	7.00	1	2.00	7.00
15-20.....	5	6.60	5.88	4	2.75	5.25	3	2.00	10.00
9-14.....	22	4.91	4.27	5	2.40	5.40	0	0	0
8 and under.....	38	4.61	3.99	1	2.00	10.50	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	66	4.85	4.27	11	2.64	5.95	4	2.00	9.25
White and Negro combined									
21-26.....	4	4.50	6.55	22	4.18	7.02	38	3.21	7.84
15-20.....	44	5.39	5.97	66	3.70	8.02	48	2.43	7.09
9-14.....	70	4.39	5.19	19	2.63	6.26	12	2.33	8.18
8 and under.....	54	4.28	4.43	2	1.50	7.25	1	1.00	7.00
TOTAL.....	172	4.61	5.81	109	3.57	7.50	99	2.73	7.51

¹ Per person consumption for each member within the family.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. EGG CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Education	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ egg consumption per week
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
White									
0-6 grades.....	35	4.20	5.39	6	3.83	8.76	5	3.00	8.21
7-12 grades.....	45	5.07	6.07	70	3.69	7.67	52	2.73	7.22
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	5.33	11	3.91	7.36	26	2.88	7.03
TOTAL.....	83	4.66	5.75	87	3.73	7.71	83	2.79	7.22
Negro									
0-6 grades.....	41	4.51	4.56	3	2.67	5.17	1	2.00	14.00
7-12 grades.....	20	5.15	3.55	6	2.67	5.92	3	2.00	7.67
Over 12 grades.....	0	0	0	1	3.00	4.00	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	61	4.72	4.23	10	2.70	5.50	4	2.00	9.25
White and Negro combined									
0-6 grades.....	76	4.37	4.94	9	3.44	7.56	6	2.83	9.18
7-12 grades.....	65	5.09	5.31	76	3.61	7.53	55	2.69	7.25
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	5.33	12	3.83	7.08	26	2.88	7.03
TOTAL.....	144	4.69	5.12	97	3.62	7.48	87	2.76	7.32

¹ Per person consumption for each member within family.

APPENDIX TABLE 12. CHICKEN CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Socio-economic score	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
White									
21-26.....	3	4.67	1.60	21	4.19	1.51	37	3.24	1.37
15-20.....	38	5.24	1.15	61	3.77	1.26	45	2.51	1.19
9-14.....	46	4.24	.80	14	2.71	1.03	12	2.33	.79
8 and under.....	14	3.71	.61	0	.00	.00	1	1.00	.50
TOTAL.....	101	4.56	.93	96	3.71	1.28	95	2.76	1.20
Negro									
21-26.....	1	4.00	1.00	1	4.00	1.00	1	2.00	1.00
15-20.....	5	6.60	1.47	4	2.75	1.38	3	2.00	1.33
9-14.....	22	4.91	1.14	5	2.40	2.00	0	0	0
8 and under.....	37	4.68	1.00	1	2.00	1.00	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	65	4.90	1.08	11	2.64	1.59	4	2.00	1.25
White and Negro combined									
21-26.....	4	4.50	1.45	22	4.18	1.48	38	3.21	1.36
15-20.....	43	5.40	1.18	65	3.71	1.26	48	2.48	1.12
9-14.....	68	4.46	.91	19	2.63	1.29	12	2.33	.79
8 and under.....	51	4.41	.90	1	2.00	1.00	1	1.00	.50
TOTAL.....	166	4.69	.99	107	3.60	1.31	99	1.00	.50

¹ Servings per person for each member within family.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. CHICKEN CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Education	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ chicken consumption per week
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
White									
0-6 grades.....	31	4.42	.93	6	3.83	1.52	5	3.00	1.60
7-12 grades.....	43	5.16	1.21	68	3.74	1.36	52	2.73	1.17
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	1.17	11	3.91	1.12	26	2.88	1.15
TOTAL.....	77	4.82	1.10	85	3.77	1.34	83	2.79	1.19
Negro									
0-6 grades.....	40	4.51	1.15	3	2.67	1.83	1	2.00	2.00
7-12 grades.....	20	5.15	.99	6	2.67	1.50	3	2.00	1.00
Over 12 grades.....	0	0	0	1	3.00	2.00	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	60	4.72	1.10	10	2.70	1.65	4	2.00	1.25
White and Negro combined									
0-6 grades.....	71	4.51	1.06	9	3.44	1.62	6	2.83	1.67
7-12 grades.....	63	5.16	1.14	74	3.65	1.37	55	2.69	1.16
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	1.17	12	3.83	1.20	26	2.88	1.15
TOTAL.....	137	4.80	1.10	95	3.65	1.37	87	2.76	1.19

¹ Servings per person for each member within family.

APPENDIX TABLE 14. TURKEY CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Socio-economic score	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
White									
21-26.....	3	4.67	.33	21	4.19	1.05	35	3.29	1.26
15-20.....	36	5.28	.44	59	3.85	.65	42	2.50	1.00
9-14.....	46	4.22	.28	14	2.71	.50	12	2.33	.50
8 and under.....	15	3.40	.20	1	1.00	0	1	1.00	0
TOTAL.....	100	4.49	.33	95	3.73	.71	90	2.77	1.02
Negro									
21-26.....	1	4.00	0	1	4.00	7.00	1	2.00	1.00
15-20.....	5	6.60	1.00	3	2.67	1.00	3	2.00	1.67
9-14.....	22	4.91	.27	5	2.40	0	0	0	0
8 and under.....	38	4.61	.11	1	2.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	66	4.85	.23	10	2.60	1.00	4	2.00	1.50
White and Negro combined									
21-26.....	4	4.50	.25	22	4.18	1.32	36	3.25	1.25
15-20.....	41	5.44	.51	62	3.79	.67	45	2.47	1.04
9-14.....	68	4.44	.28	19	2.63	.37	12	2.33	.50
8 and under.....	53	4.26	.13	2	1.50	0	1	1.00	0
TOTAL.....	166	4.63	.29	105	3.62	.74	94	2.74	1.04

¹ Times served per year.

APPENDIX TABLE 15. TURKEY CONSUMPTION AND FAMILY SIZE AS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Education	\$000-599			\$600-1,199			\$1,200 and over		
	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year	Families	Average size family	Average ¹ turkey consumption per year
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
White									
0-6 grades.....	33	4.15	.30	6	3.83	.50	5	3.00	.20
7-12 grades.....	39	5.13	.50	68	3.74	.68	48	2.75	.85
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	.67	11	3.91	.73	25	2.88	1.44
TOTAL.....	75	4.65	.42	85	3.77	.67	78	2.81	1.00
Negro									
0-6 grades.....	41	4.51	.15	3	2.67	.33	1	2.00	2.00
7-12 grades.....	20	5.15	.25	5	2.60	1.80	3	2.00	1.33
Over 12 grades.....	0	0	0	1	3.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	61	4.72	.18	9	2.67	1.11	4	2.00	1.50
White and Negro combined									
0-6 grades.....	74	4.35	.23	9	3.44	.44	6	2.83	.50
7-12 grades.....	59	5.14	.41	73	3.66	.75	51	2.71	.88
Over 12 grades.....	3	4.00	.67	12	3.83	.67	25	2.88	1.44
TOTAL.....	136	4.68	.32	94	3.66	.71	82	2.77	1.02

¹ Times served per year.

APPENDIX TABLE 16. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES PREFERRING VARIOUS METHODS OF PREPARING EGGS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Method	White families				Negro families			
	First preference		Second preference		First preference		Second preference	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Poached.....	6.2	10.9	4.2	6.2	7.1	7.3	5.1	2.7
Fried.....	64.6	46.4	10.6	14.2	33.3	43.9	41.0	24.3
Scrambled.....	24.2	34.9	43.0	36.3	47.6	48.8	38.5	35.1
Boiled.....	3.9	7.0	35.2	33.6	11.9	0	10.3	32.4
Deviled.....	1.1	0	6.3	6.2	0	0	5.1	5.4
Raw.....	0	.8	.7	0	0	0	0	0
Steamed.....	0	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9

APPENDIX TABLE 17. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES PREFERRING VARIOUS METHODS OF PREPARING CHICKEN BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Method	White families				Negro families			
	First preference		Second preference		First preference		Second preference	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
Fried.....	90.7	81.4	2.3	4.8	92.8	88.6	5.5	8.1
Broiled.....	1.2	3.1	7.0	18.1	0	4.5	5.5	18.9
Baked.....	2.9	3.9	32.0	26.7	2.4	2.3	16.7	21.6
Smothered.....	1.7	5.4	9.4	7.6	4.8	2.3	25.0	29.7
Stewed.....	2.3	3.1	36.7	25.7	0	2.3	38.9	16.2
Barbecued.....	1.2	3.1	12.5	17.1	0	0	8.3	5.4
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9

APPENDIX TABLE 18. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES PREFERRING VARIOUS SIZES OF CHICKEN AND TURKEY BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Size	White families				Negro families			
	First preference		Second preference		First preference		Second preference	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Small fryers ¹	65.3	66.4	0	4.0	33.3	38.0	11.1	3.8
Large fryers ²	31.4	30.3	6.2	10.7	61.5	54.8	16.7	23.1
Hens.....	3.3	2.5	63.1	65.3	5.1	4.8	44.4	57.7
Turkeys.....	0	.8	30.7	20.0	0	2.4	27.8	15.4
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Small fryers refers to chickens weighing less than 2 pounds.

² Large fryers refers to chickens weighing 2 pounds and over.

APPENDIX TABLE 19. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS REPORTING VARIOUS EGG CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS FOR FAMILY MEMBERS BY RACE AND ZONE, PIEDMONT AREA OF ALABAMA, FEBRUARY-APRIL, 1956

Number of eggs ¹ per week	White		Negro		White		Negro	
	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town	Open country	Town
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Boy				Girl			
1- 2.....	4.6	4.2	0	4.3	3.4	1.9	0	3.8
3- 5.....	5.8	2.1	9.5	4.3	5.6	0	9.5	3.8
6-10.....	59.3	85.3	61.9	78.3	62.9	96.2	61.9	88.5
11-17.....	20.9	6.3	19.0	13.0	21.3	1.9	23.8	3.8
More than 17.....	9.3	2.1	9.5	0	6.7	0	4.8	0
TOTAL.....	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
	Man				Woman			
1- 2.....	4.1	2.9	0	2.9	4.7	4.6	0	5.1
3- 5.....	3.4	3.9	6.3	14.7	8.1	3.7	6.3	12.8
6-10.....	42.5	68.6	56.2	58.8	64.2	78.7	68.7	76.9
11-17.....	41.8	20.6	28.1	23.5	19.6	9.3	18.7	5.1
More than 17.....	8.2	3.9	9.4	0	3.4	3.7	6.3	0
TOTAL.....	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

¹ Weighted averages, Table 22, page 30.

