Food Consumption Profiles Of White And Black Persons Aged 1-74 Years:

United States, 1971-74

Presents graphs and tables from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey on the percent of persons consuming foods from selected food groups for specified intervals in a probability sample of the white and black U.S. population aged 1-74 years by age, sex, race, and income levels, 1971-74.

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COOPERATION OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual agreement, participated in the design and selection of the sample, and carried out the first stage of the field interviewing and certain parts of the statistical processing.

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FOOD CONSUMPTION PROFILES OF WHITE AND BLACK PERSONS AGED 1-74 YEARS: UNITED STATES, 1971-74

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INTRODUCTION

The Health and Nutrition Examination Survey program was undertaken by the National Center for Health Statistics in response to a directive from the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a continuing national nutrition surveillance system under the authority of the National Health Survey Act of 1956. This system has as its purposes the measuring of nutritional status for the U.S. population and monitoring the changes in this status over time.

The Health and Nutrition Examination Survey , (HANES) is the first program to collect measures of nutritional status for a scientifically designed sample representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in a broad range of ages, 1-74 years. Other earlier nutrition surveys, such as the Ten-State Nutrition Survey, have had more limited objectives. The probability sample design permits estimates to be made for the total population and at the same time permits more detailed analysis of data for certain groups at high risk of malnutrition-the poor, preschool children, women of childbearing ages, and the elderly.² This is made possible through use of differential sampling of these high-risk groups and appropriate weighting of the data.

The first HANES program began data collection in April 1971, was in full operation by August, and was completed in June 1974. A detailed description of the specific content and plan of operation, including the sample design, has been published³ and only the general characteristics are mentioned here. The U.S. Bureau of the Census cooperated in the sample design and in the initial visits to and interviewing at selected eligible households in the 65 primary sampling units (PSU's) throughout the United States. Additional household visiting, interviewing, history taking, and explaining of the examination portion of the program were performed by members of the field teams of the Center. These teams traveled to the various locations and included professional and paraprofessional medical and dental examiners along with technicians, interviewers, and other staff. The selected sample persons for whom appointments could be made were brought into specially constructed mobile examination centers that were moved into a central location in each PSU area.

Of the 28,043 sample persons selected to represent 194 million persons aged 1-74 years in the U.S. population, the program examined 20,749, or 74 percent of the sample, at 65 locations visited between April 1971 and June 1974. This is an effective response rate of 75 percent when adjustment is made for the effect of oversampling among preschool children, women of childbearing age, the poor, and the elderly. Data presenting breakdowns by race are based on findings from HANES of a sample of 27,730 white and black persons, of whom 20,514 were examined. Estimates in this report

are based on weighted observations, i.e., the data obtained for the examined persons are inflated to the level of the total population using the appropriate weights to account for both sampling fractions and response results. (See appendix V.)

DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES

Race was observed and recorded as white, black, and other races. Of the 20,749 sample persons examined, 78.8 percent were white and 20.07 percent were black. Only 1.13 percent of the sample was classified as other races. Other races are included only when the total subjects are used; they are not used in the white-black breakdowns.

The sample design focused special attention on groups of people known to be at greater risk of malnutrition by oversampling these groups. The oversampling was directed first of all to the poor. The design thus enabled the Center to obtain sufficient numbers to analyze the nutritional status of poor black and white persons without resorting to separate oversampling of racial or ethnic groups. Thus while black persons represent about 11 percent of the U.S. population, they constitute one-fifth of the HANES sample. Such large numbers were found because the economically poor segments of the population include disproportionate numbers of black persons. These larger numbers yield more reliable estimates for this group.

Income status is considered when nutritional data are presented because quantity and quality of dietary intake have been known to be associated with level of income. The income status for each examined person is expressed by the Poverty Income Ratio. (See appendix I.) Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by the Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index, in contrast to total family income, reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence.

For analysis, two groups of income levels are presented: income below poverty level, a ratio of

less than 1; and income at and above poverty level, a ratio of 1 or more. Small numbers preclude the analysis of dietary intake data by further gradation of incomes in both income groups. Examined persons with unknown income are excluded from the two income classification groups, but they are included in the total group.

FIGURE AND TABLE CONTENT

In this report, the data on frequency of consumption of food groups by the white and black U.S. population are grouped in six categories: 4 times a day or more, 3 times a day, 2 times a day, and once a day; 1-6 times a week; and seldom or never. The 1-6 times per week frequency category shows the percent of sample persons who consumed food items at least once a week but not more than 6 times per week.

The cross-sectional data on food frequency intake of subjects were obtained on different age cohorts. The age trends show percentage values for successive cohorts of different age groups and reflect the effect of different environmental influences. The limitations of cross-sectional data are recognized in considering group age changes.

Figures A-D present graphic profiles of percent distribution of frequency of intake of 19 selected food groups for persons of both sexes ages 1-74 years for race and income groups. Figures 1-19 present graphic profiles of percent distribution of frequency of intake of specified food groups for race, age, and sex without regard to income groups. Figures 20-57 present graphic profiles of percent distribution of frequency of intake of specified food groups for race, age, sex, and income groups. The 19 selected food groups on which graphic and tabular data are based are shown in appendix III.

Tables 1 and 2 present tabular data of the percent distribution of frequency of intake of 19 food groups for persons of both sexes aged 1-74 years for race and income groups. Tables 3-14 present tabular data of the percent distribution of frequency of intake of 19 food groups for race, sex, and specified age groups without regard to income. Tables 15-26 present tabular

data of the percent distribution of frequency of intake of 19 food groups for race, sex, and specified age and income groups.

The sources of nutrients for selected food groups used in HANES I are shown in appendix III. This information will be used in assessing the actual food consumption profiles of the U.S. population. A daily food guide recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is shown in appendix IV.

NUTRITION DATA

Information on each sample person's usual pattern of food intake was obtained during the first national Health and Nutrition Examination Survey by means of a dietary interview consisting of a 24-hour recall of food consumption and a food frequency questionnaire (appendix II). This interview was conducted by dietary staff who are graduates of accredited colleges and/or universities and who majored in home economics with emphasis in foods and nutrition.

The nutrition examination also included a general medical examination by a physician for indicators of nutritional deficiencies, a skin examination by a dermatologist, and a dental examination by a dentist. Body measurements were taken by a trained technician, and numerous laboratory tests were performed on whole blood, serum, plasma, and urine. A description of the sampling process, HANES operation, and response rates has been published.³

In this report, these graphic and tabular dietary findings, based on the HANES food frequency data, are directed to a qualitative assessment of food pattern profiles of the white and black population, both combined and separately. The frequency of consumption of 19 food groups with similar nutritional charac-

teristics ingested daily and/or weekly over the 3-month interval prior to the nutrition interview are presented here by age, race, sex, and income level. The food frequency interview accounted for all regular meals, as well as for between-meal foods or snacks, eaten during the week (including special occasions and holidays) and were reported in six frequency categories. The food frequency method served as a quality control technique for the 24-hour recall method of obtaining data while depicting diet profile patterns over a longer period of time.

Although this report does not include analysis of the data, it does provide a pictorial and qualitative method of appraising the usual diet patterns of subgroups within the population. The data provide a basis for identifying groups within communities who are likely to need more detailed dietary investigation and nutrition counseling and for planning educational programs for such groups.

Analysis and discussion of the pictorial food frquency profiles presented in this report for the white and black U.S. population aged 1-74 years for specified age, sex, race, and income levels will be made in a supplemental report. Comparison of these findings with the percent contribution of nutrients from the 24-hour recall data and with the dietary findings presented in Series 11-No. 202 of the *Vital and Health Statistics* series will be made to validate dietary methodologies used and provide sources of nutrient density in the American diet.

Another report based on the 24-hour recall questionnaire, entitled "Meal Pattern Profiles of the U.S. Population Aged 1-74 Years: 1971-74," will analyze and discuss specific foods eaten at each meal or as snacks. The nutrient contribution of these foods to individual meals and to the total day's intake for the total population and selected subgroups will be emphasized.

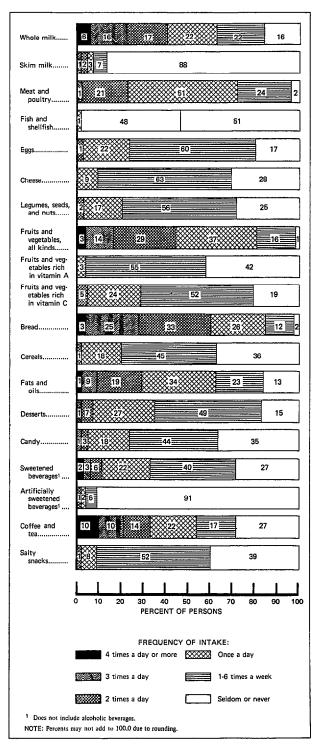


Figure A. Percent distribution of white persons aged 1-74 years with income below poverty level by frequency of intake of selected food groups: United States, 1971-74

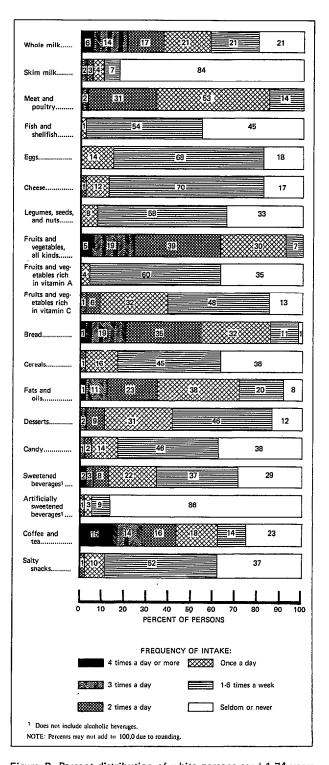


Figure B. Percent distribution of white persons aged 1-74 years with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of selected food groups: United States, 1971-74

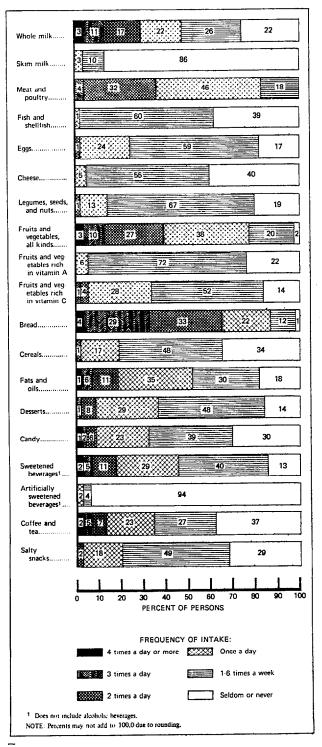


Figure C. Percent distribution of black persons aged 1-74 years with income below poverty level by frequency of intake of selected food groups: United States, 1971-74

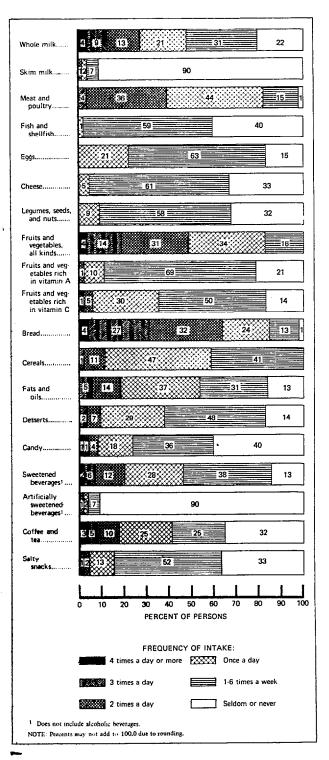


Figure D. Percent distribution of black persons aged 1-74 years with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of selected food groups: United States, 1971-74

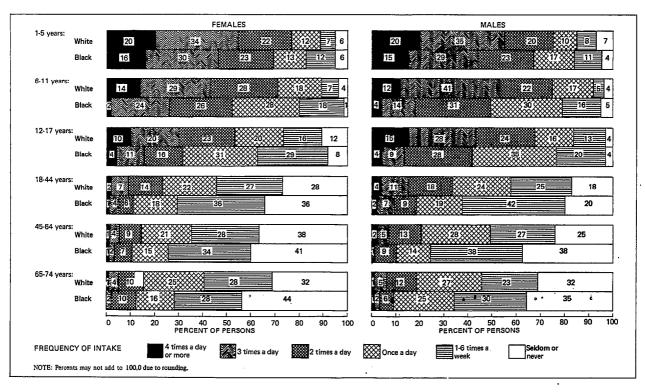


Figure 1. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of whole milk, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

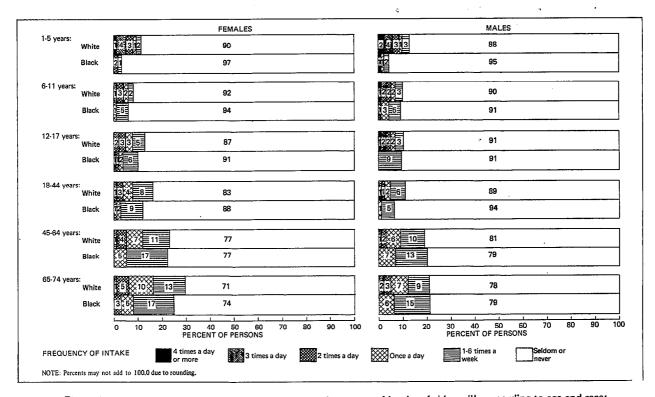


Figure 2. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of skim milk, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

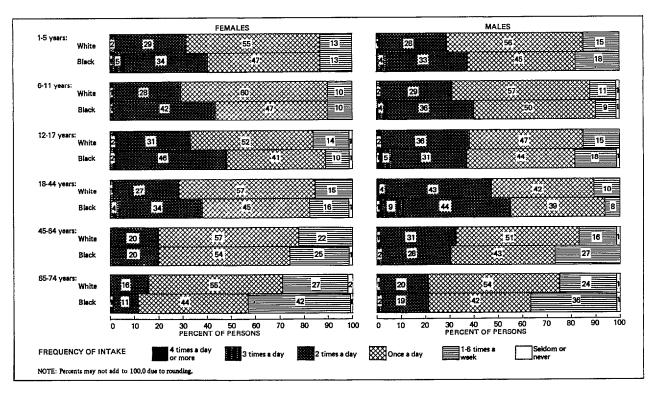


Figure 3. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of meat and poultry, according to age and race:
United States, 1971-74

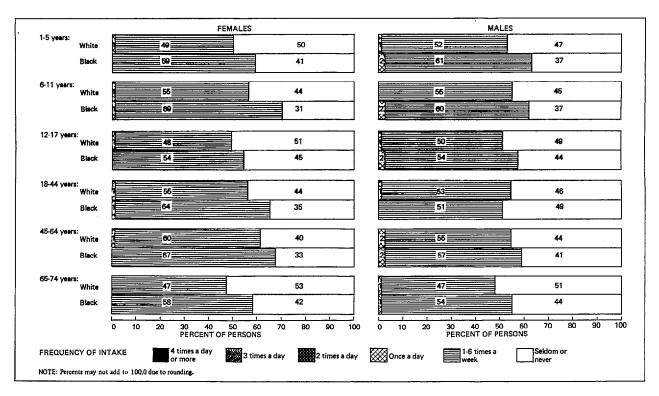


Figure 4. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of fish and shellfish, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

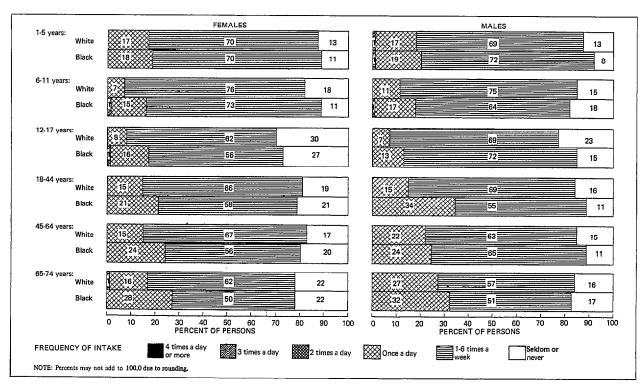


Figure 5. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of eggs, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

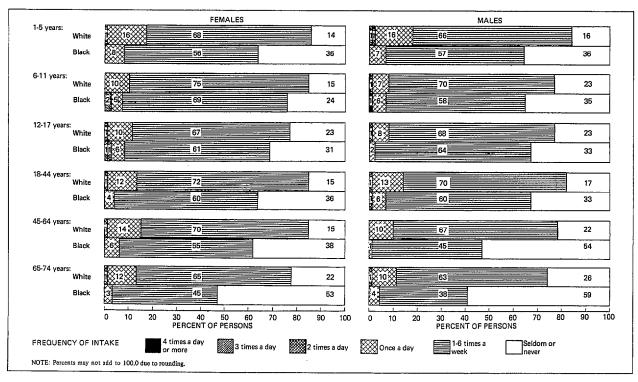


Figure 6. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of cheese, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

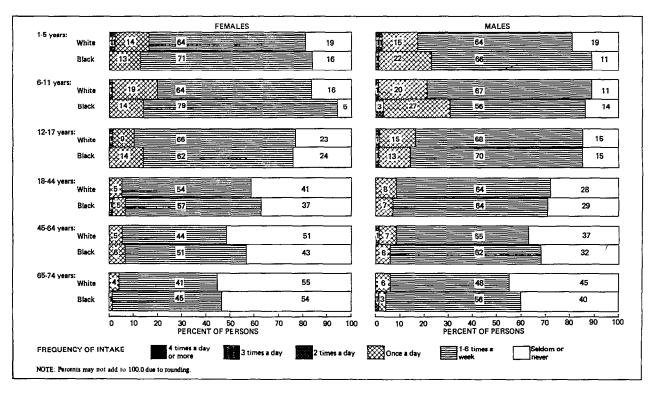


Figure 7. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of legumes, seeds, and nuts, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

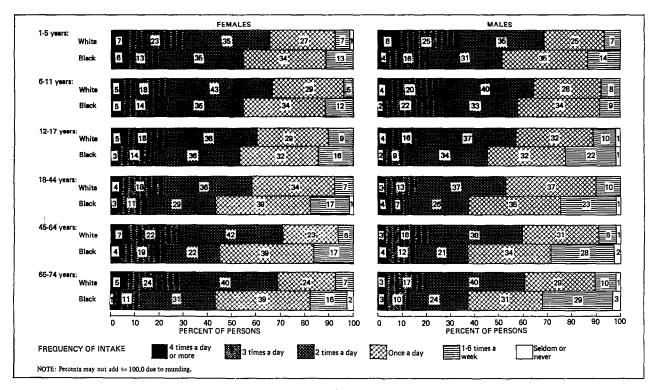


Figure 8. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables, all kinds, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

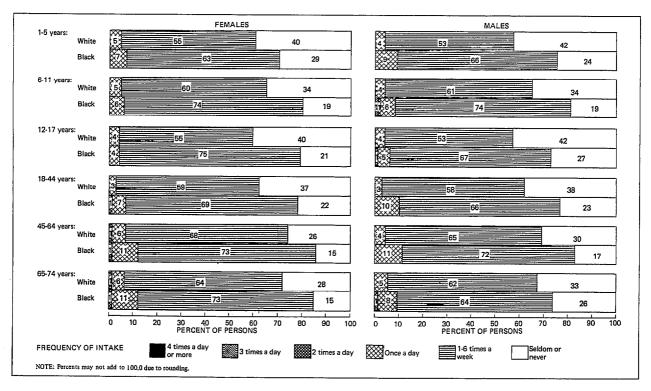


Figure 9. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

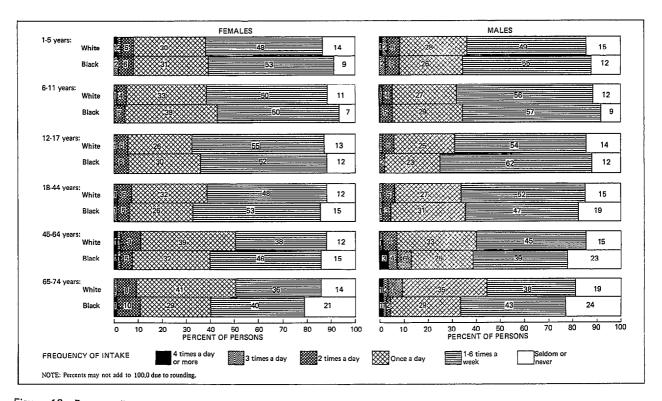


Figure 10. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

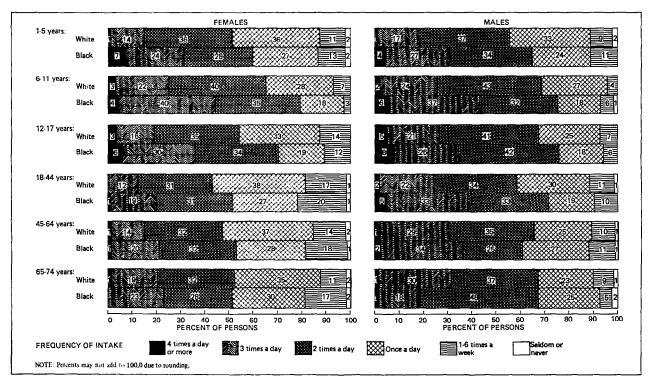


Figure 11. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of bread, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

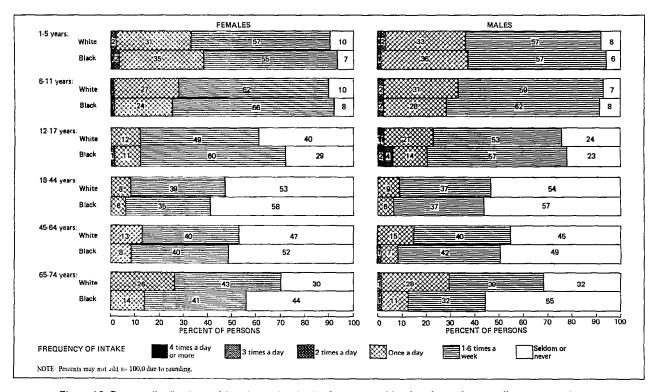


Figure 12. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of cereals, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

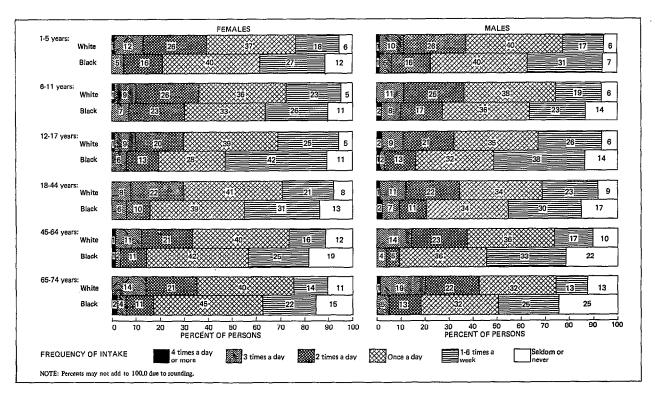


Figure 13. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of fats and oils, according to age and race:
United States, 1971-74

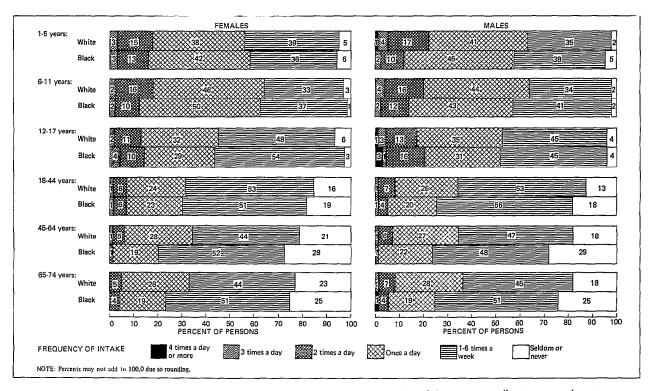


Figure 14. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of desserts, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

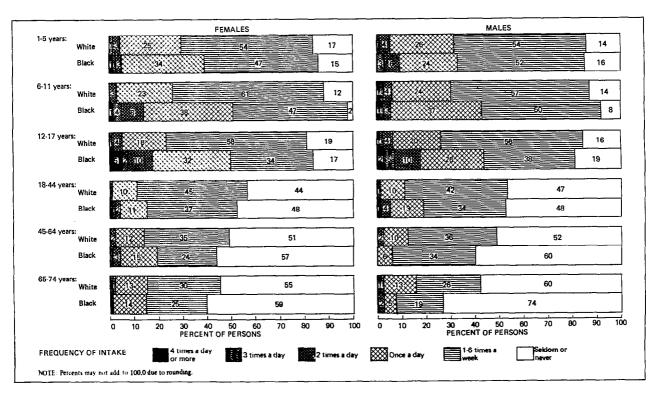


Figure 15. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of candy, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

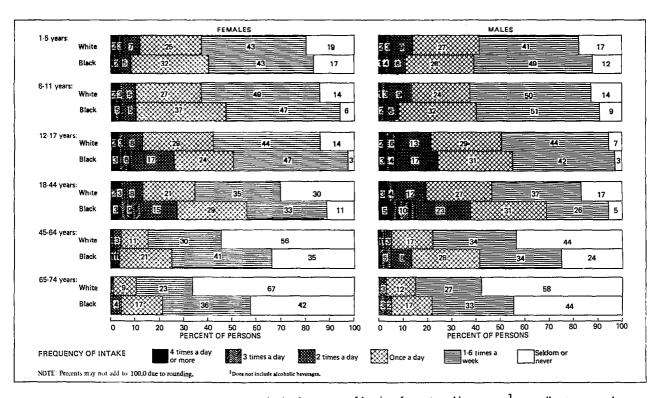


Figure 16. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of sweetened beverages, ¹ according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

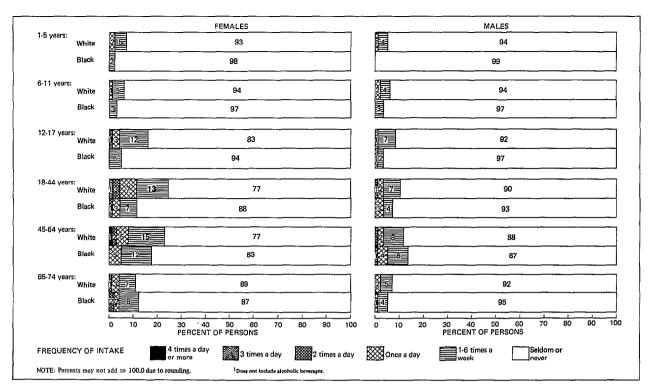


Figure 17. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of artificially sweetened beverages, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

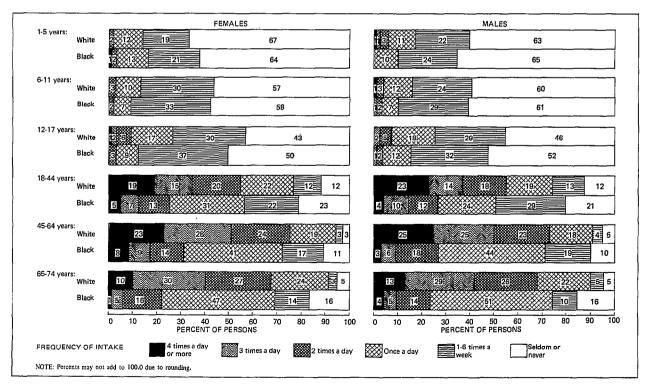


Figure 18. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of coffee and tea, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

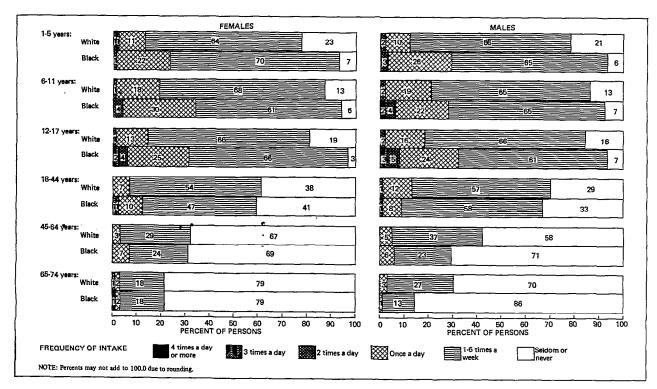


Figure 19. Percent distributions of females and males by frequency of intake of salty snacks, according to age and race:

United States, 1971-74

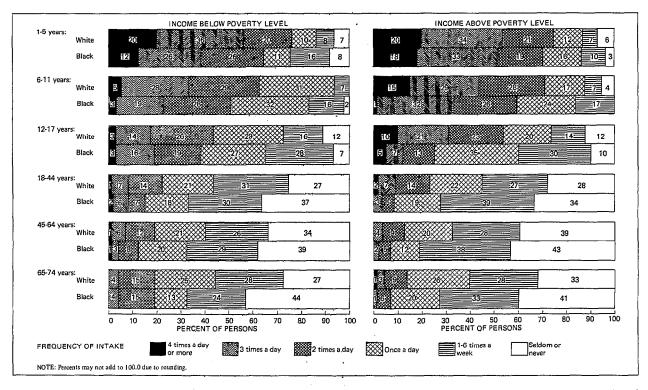


Figure 20. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of whole milk, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

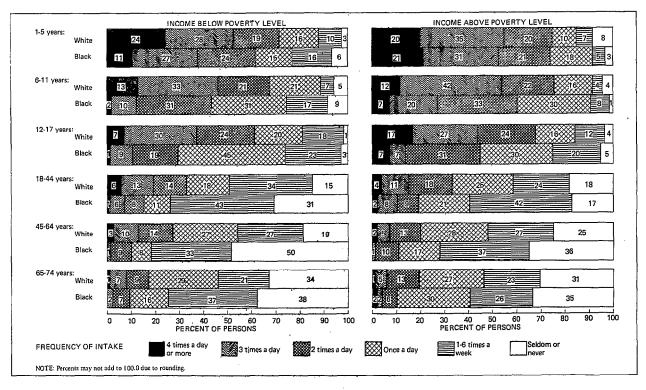


Figure 21. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of whole milk, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

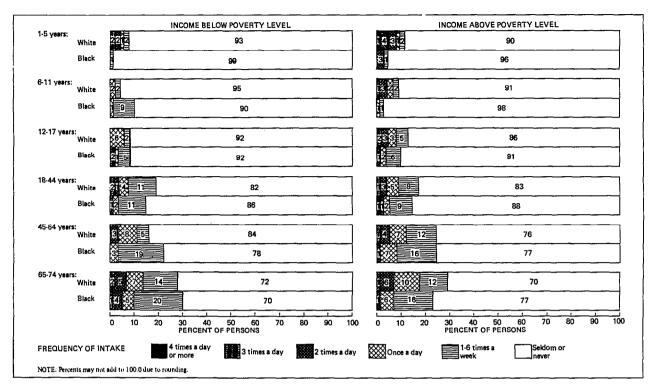


Figure 22. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of skim milk, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

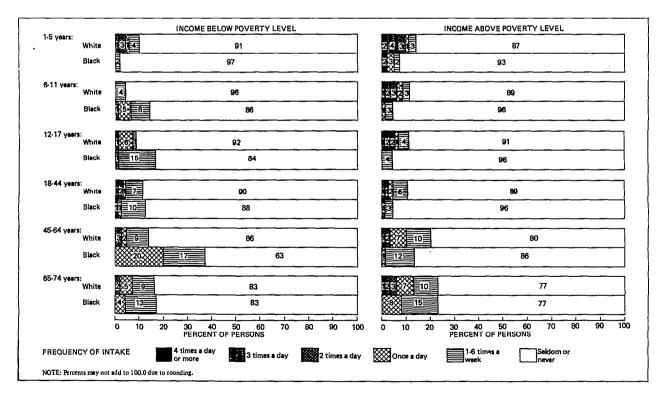


Figure 23. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of skim milk, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

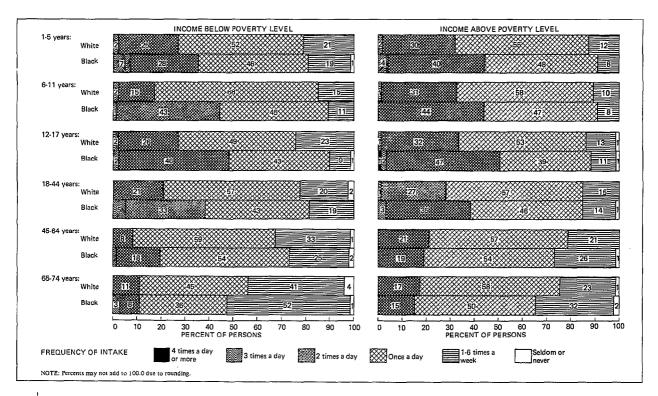


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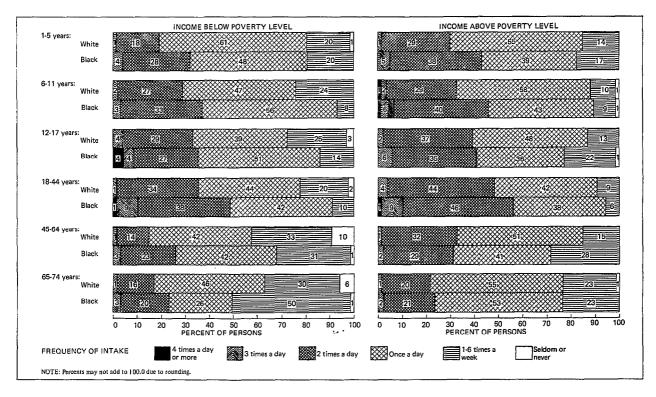


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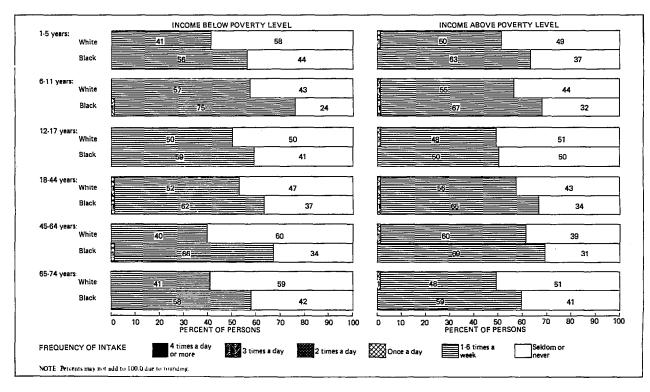


Figure 26. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fish and shellfish, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

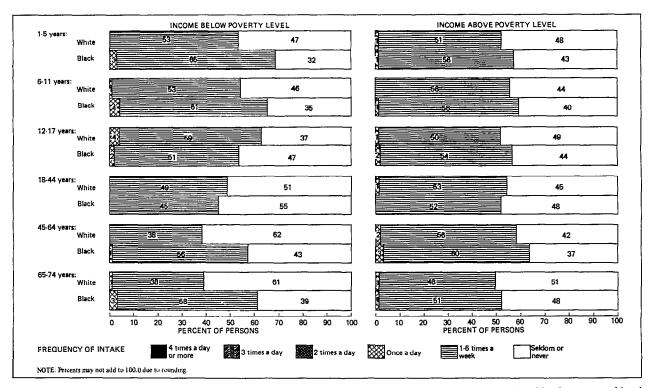


Figure 27. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fish and shellfish, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

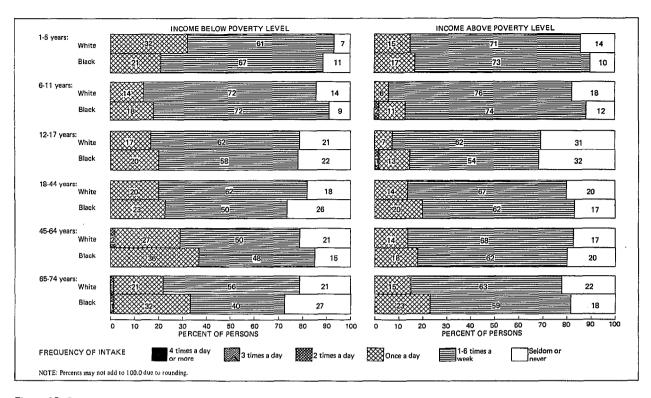


Figure 28. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of eggs, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

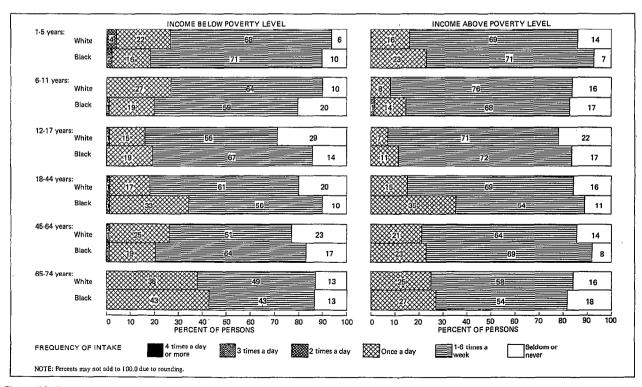


Figure 29. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of eggs, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

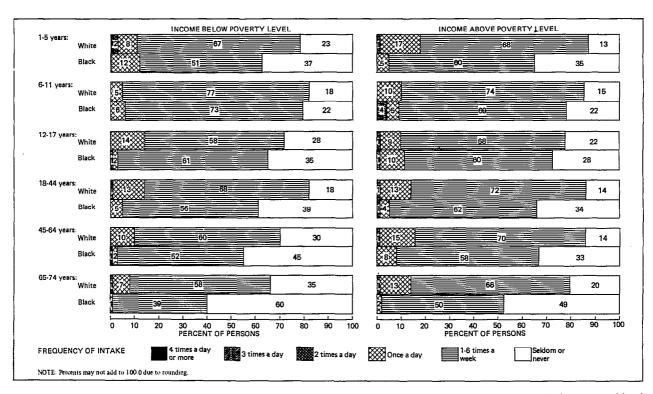


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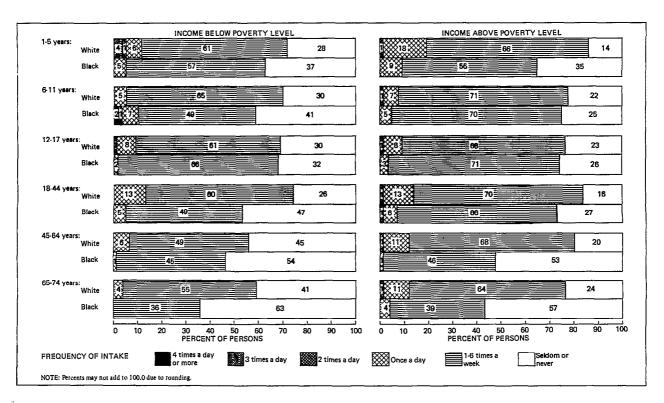


Figure 31. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of cheese, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

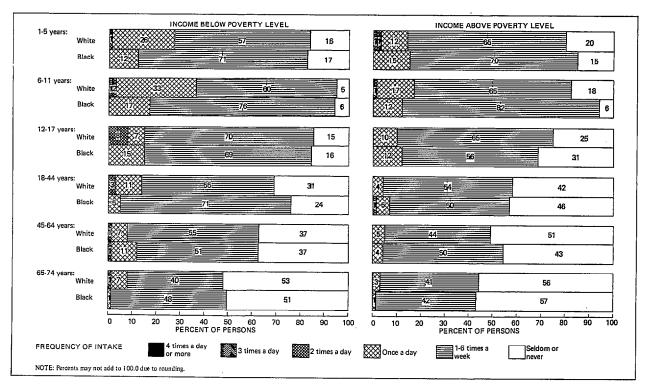


Figure 32. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of legumes, seeds, and nuts, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

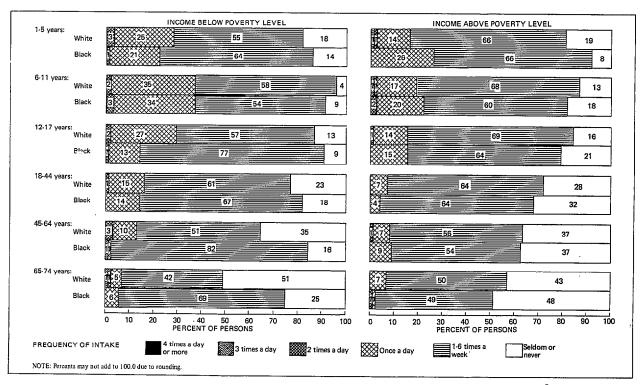


Figure 33. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of legumes, seeds, and nuts, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

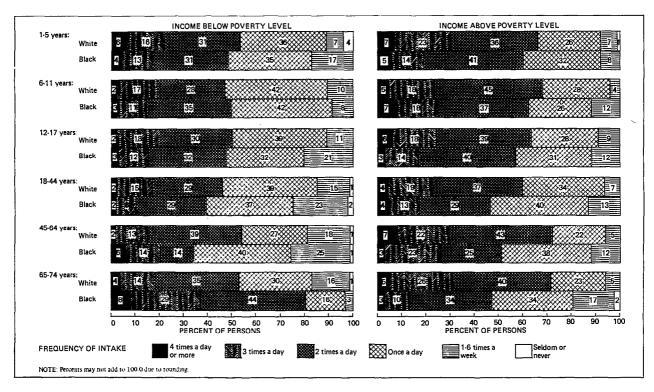


Figure 34. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables, all kinds, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

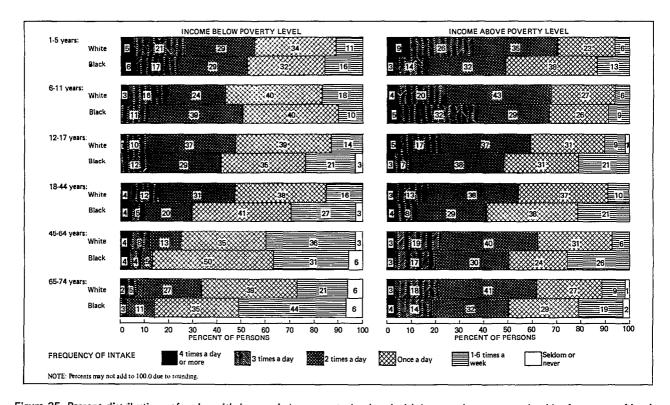


Figure 35. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables, all kinds, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

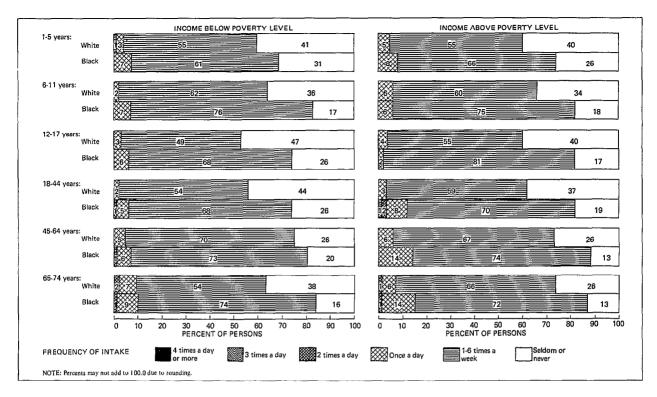


Figure 36. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

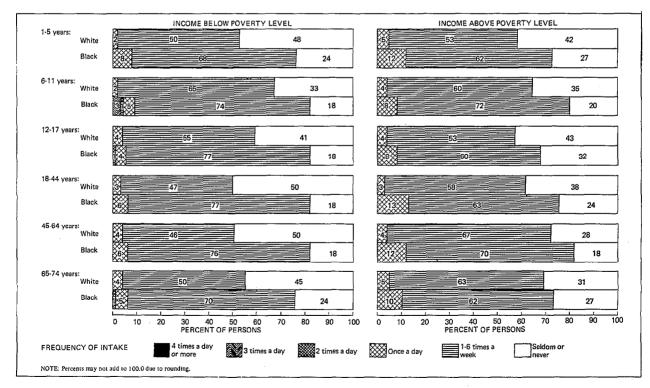


Figure 37. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

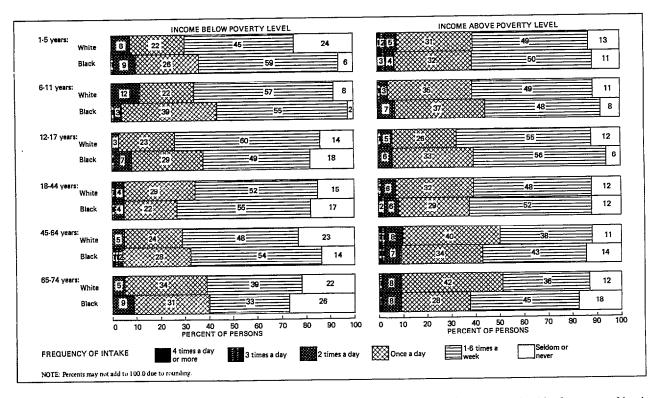


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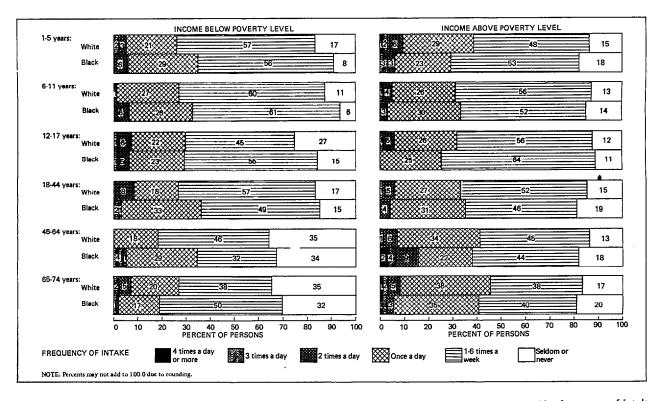


Figure 39. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

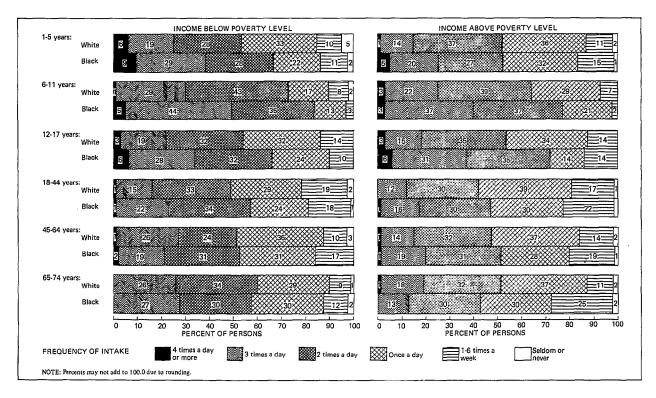


Figure 40. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of bread, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

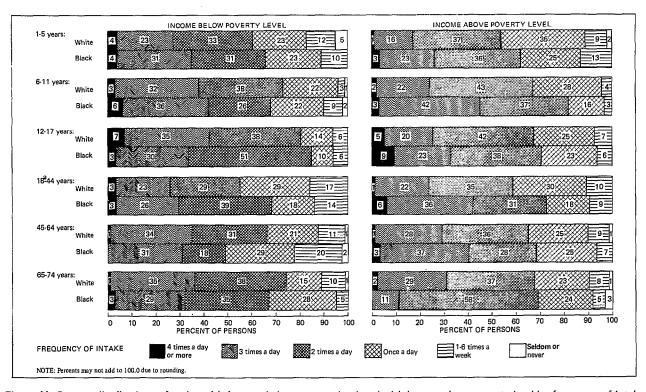


Figure 41. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of bread, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

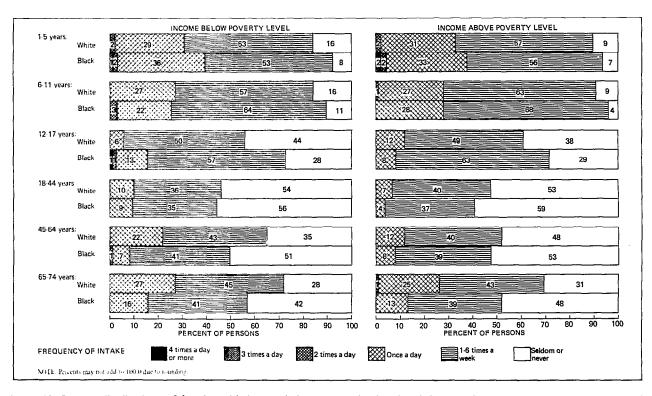


Figure 42. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of cereals, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

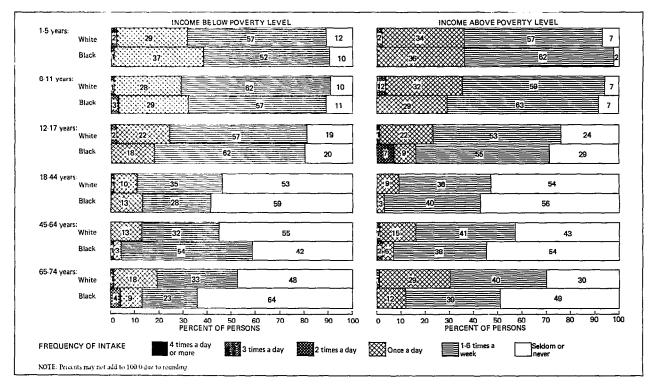


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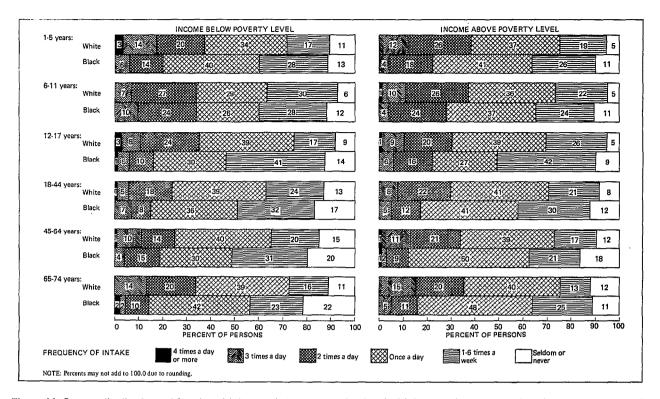


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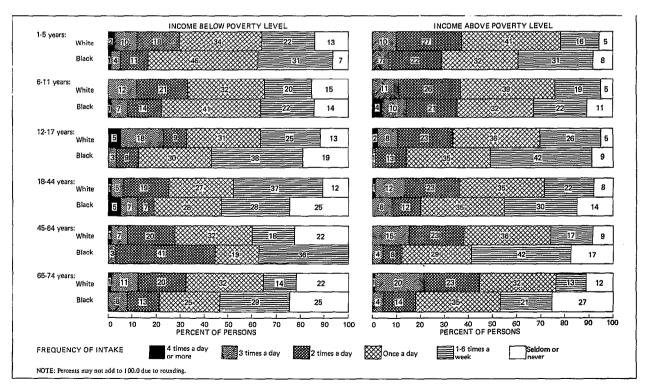


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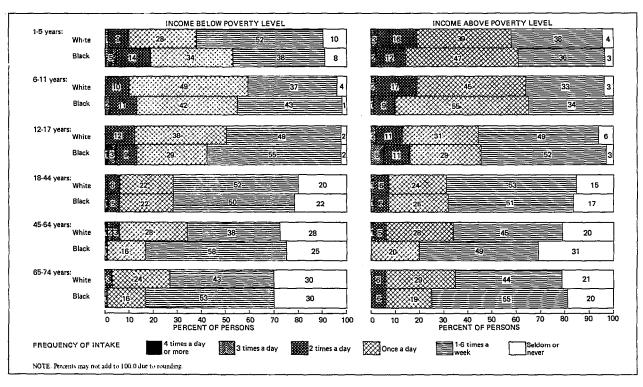


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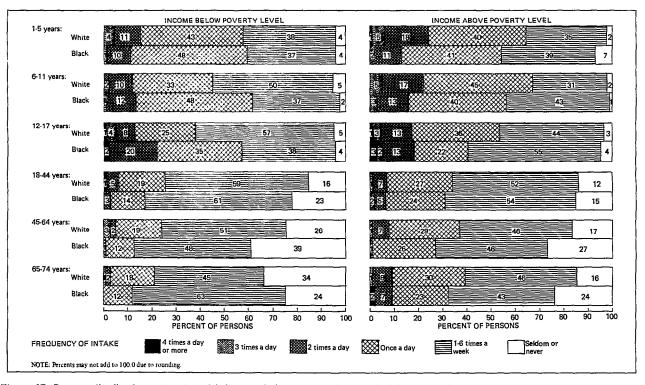


Figure 47. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of desserts, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

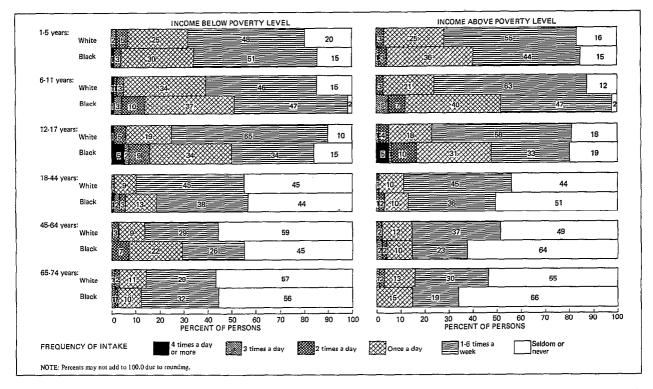


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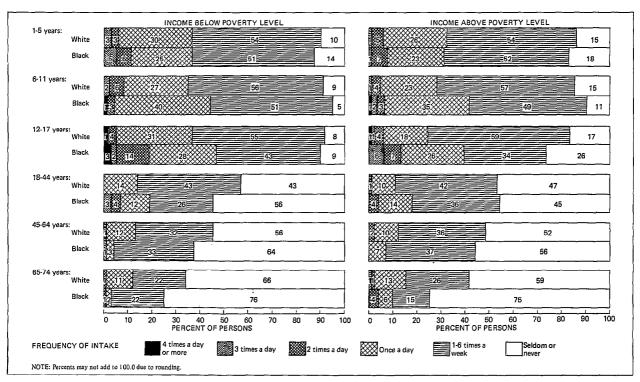


Figure 49. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of candy, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

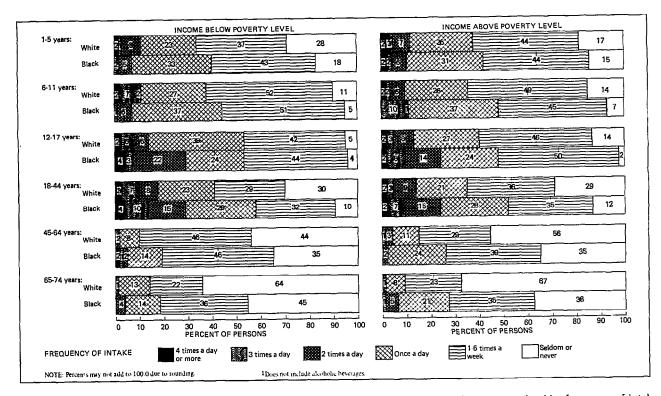


Figure 50. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of sweetened beverages, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

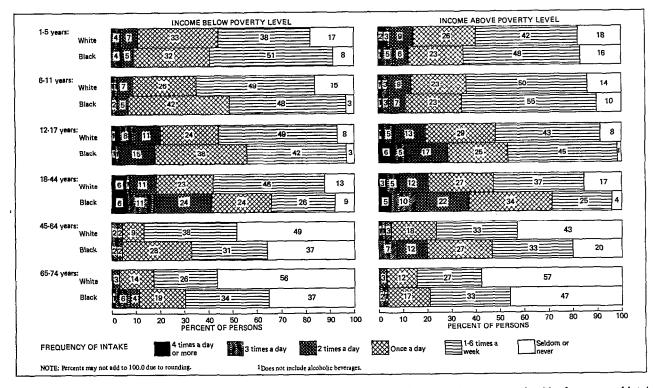


Figure 51. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of sweetened beverages, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

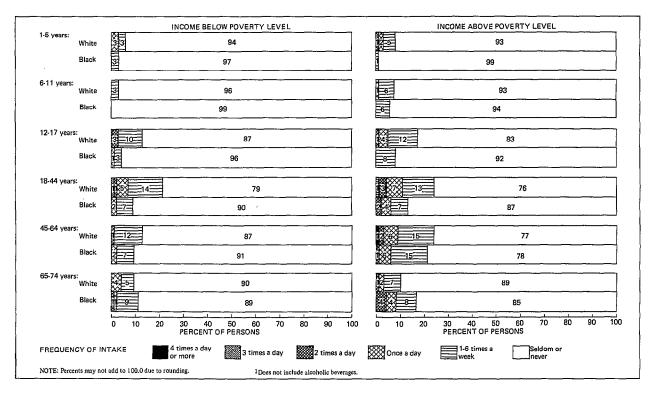


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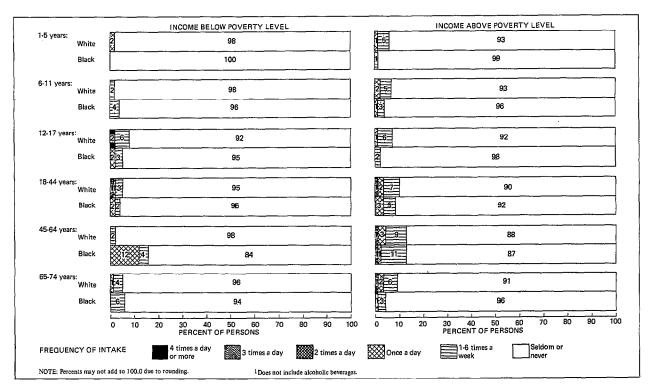


Figure 53. Percent distributions of males with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of artificially sweetened beverages, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

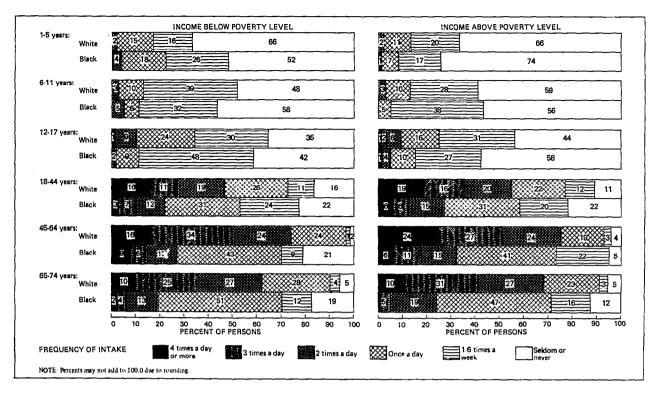


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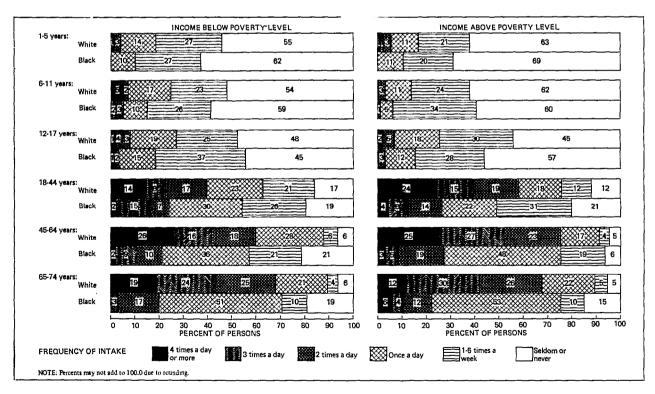


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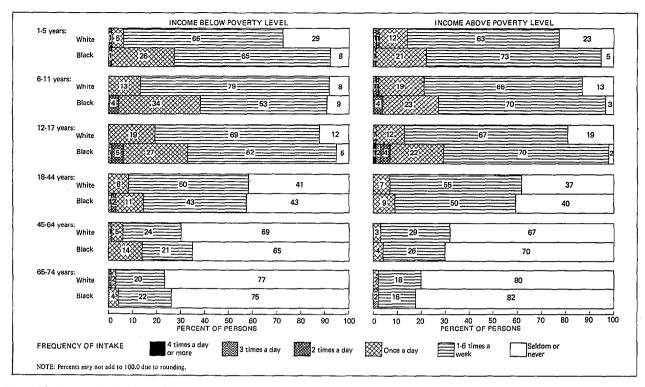


Figure 56. Percent distributions of females with income below poverty level and with income above poverty level by frequency of intake of salty snacks, according to age and race: United States, 1971-74

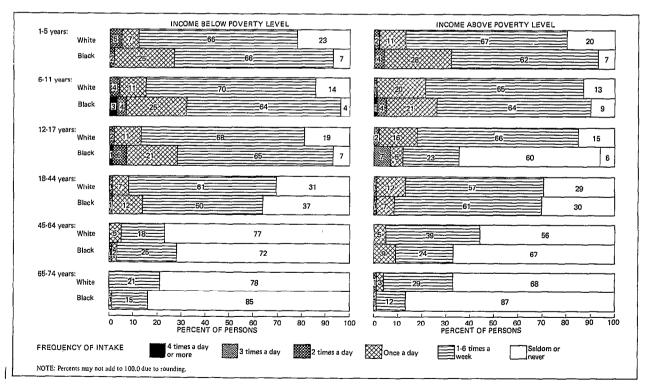


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Table 1. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of white persons aged 1-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated					•	
Income level and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
Income below poverty level				Perc	ent dist	ibution	1	
Whole milk	2,118 2,114 2,120 2,118	16,101 16,074 16,054 16,105 16,105 16,099 16,099 16,009 16,011 16,002 16,022 16,087 16,087 16,087 16,087 16,089 16,089	5.9 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 2.9 0.1 2.5 0.0 1.4 0.2 2.0 2.0 0.2	16.3 0.6 1.2 0.0 0.1 0.1 13.9 0.5 24.5 24.5 24.5 0.6 0.6 0.3	17.3 1.5 21.2 0.0 0.7 0.7 2.3 29.2 0.1 4.8 32.9 19.1 6.6 6.5 13.8	21.9 3.4 51.1 0.6 21.8 9.3 16.8 33.2 24.0 26.2 18.0 34.2 27.4 17.7 21.8 21.7	22.0 24.2 48.4 60.5 55.1 51.5 51.5 12.2 248.2 44.2 39.4 44.2 39.4 16.9	16.5 87.5 2.3 51.0 27.5 24.9 1.7 36.4 13.7 36.4 90.8 27.2
Income above poverty level								
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	13,466 13,467 13,468 13,469 13,460 13,451 13,439 13,438 13,468 13,468 13,468 13,468 13,468 13,468	145,155 145,122 145,077 145,169 144,964 145,076 145,038 144,940 145,121 145,121 145,025 145,057 145,099 145,08 145,149 145,149	6.2 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 4.5 0.0 0.3 1.4 0.6 0.4 0.2 1.6 0.3	14.4 1.5 1.6 0.0 0.1 18.7 0.1 18.8 0.1 1.0 0.5 2.8 0.3 14.5	16.8 2.7 31.0 0.1 0.1 0.8 39.1 0.3 5.8 35.1 0.0 22.8 9.1 2.0 7.6 1.1 15.7	21.2 4.1 52.7 1.0 13.8 12.0 8.1 30.2 4.2 31.9 32.4 16.0 37.7 30.7 30.7 13.9 21.7 30.7	20.9 14.1 548.0 69.8 77.1 607.9 11.4 44.8 45.2 45.3 9.2 14.1	20.6 84.4 0.4 44.9 17.9 17.2 32.9 0.3 35.2 13.1 1.0 38.5 8.0 12.0 28.9 85.4 37.1

 $^{^{1} \, \}mathrm{Does}$ not include alcoholic beverages.

 $\ensuremath{{\tt NOTE}}\xspace$. Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 2. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of black persons aged 1-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Frequency of intake				
Income level and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times . a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
Income below poverty level				Perc	ent distr	ibution	ι	-
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs— Cheese— Legumes, seeds, and nuts— Fruits and vegetables, all kinds— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C— Bread— Cereals— Fats and oils— Desserts— Candy— Sweetened beverages¹— Artificially sweetened beverages¹— Coffee and tea————————————————————————————————————	1,860 1,853 1,855 1,848 1,859 1,865 1,861	8,323 8,390 8,302 8,383 8,383 8,339 8,315 8,362 8,291 8,355 8,377 8,315 8,369 8,347 8,378 8,344 8,344	3.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.2 3.5 0.2 3.5 0.3 1.1 2.0 0.3	11.2 0.4 4.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 10.2 1.0 28.8 0.2 5.8 1.2 4.5 0.0 4.7	16.5 0.5 31.6 0.0 0.5 0.6 26.8 0.5 4.4 33.0 1.2 11.1 7.8 5.5 10.9 0.1 6.8 2.3	21.6 2.9 45.7 1.1 23.5 4.5 133.3 8.4 5.9 27.6 22.0 17.2 34.5 28.5 22.6 29.3 1.8 23.2 18.2	25.9 10.3 17.8 59.7 58.8 55.5 20.2 71.7 72.5 12.0 47.3 30.1 48.9 40.0 4.0 49.4	21.7 86.0 0.5 39.2 17.0 39.8 18.6 1.6 21.7 14.3 0.7 14.3 0.7 14.3 30.3 13.3 94.1
Income above poverty level Whole milk	1,953 1,953 1,956 1,953 1,950 1,952 1,949 1,949 1,954	12,114 12,123 12,132 12,125 12,090 12,118 12,082 12,104 12,090 12,126 12,127 12,059 12,099 12,129 12,099 12,129 12,099	3.8 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.9 0.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.6 2.2 0.0 3.3	9.2 9.2 4.0 0.3 14.5 1.2 26.6 1.2 1.6 1.2 1.6 1.7 1.8	13.0 0.8 36.3 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2 31.4 0.5.2 32.5 0.9 13.7 6.7 12.3 0.7 12.3	21.3 1.9 43.9 0.8 21.1 5.1.1 5.1.2 8.9 34.3 9.6 29.6 11.2 137.3 28.5 21.2 24.7 12.5	30.9 7.0 159.5 63.0 61.0 58.3 15.7 68.9 49.5 12.9 49.5 30.6 48.7 38.0 64.8 51.6	21.6 90.2 0.6 39.7 15.5 33.1 0.2 20.8 14.1 0.7 41.2 12.8 14.1 40.0 13.5 90.2 32.1 33.4

^TDoes not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 3. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

		Estimated		Fre	Frequency of intake				
Race and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
White				Perc	ent distr	ibution			
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	1,012 1,014 1,013 1,013 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,011 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,003 1,003 1,013 1,013 1,013	6,848 6,853 6,853 6,853 6,885 6,837 6,837 6,837 6,844 6,849 6,849 6,8849	20.0 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.4 6.9 0.7 1.3 0.1 0.2 2.2 0.2	34.1 3.6 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.6 22.9 1.6 14.4 0.2 12.0 0.6 2.9	21.6 2.6 29.3 0.0 0.0 1.4 1.3 35.1 0.0 5.2 2.3 25.8 24.9 3.4 7.1 0.5	11.5 1.0 54.6 0.7 17.3 15.9 14.7 30.1 35.5 31.1 37.1 38.3 24.5 25.4 1.9	6.6 1.5 13.8 48.7 68.7 68.2 66.8 10.7 55.8 10.7 54.3 54.3 54.3 54.3 63.9	6.1 90.4 90.3 50.5 12.9 14.4 1.0 14.5 9.8 6.1 17.1 183.1 863.5	
Black									
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	360 362 360 362 361 360 358 361 361 361 360 359 362 362 362 362	1,197 1,207 1,207 1,207 1,202 1,197 1,192 1,198 1,199 1,193 1,203 1,207 1,207 1,207	15.6 0.1 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.6 0.0 0.1 6.9 0.3 0.1 0.5 0.9 0.0 0.9	29.9 0.1 5.1 0.0 0.2 0.0 13.5 0.0 1.8 23.9 1.3 3.4 0.9 1.7 0.0 0.0	23.3 1.9 33.7 0.0 0.1 0.0 34.7 0.2 5.7 27.8 2.8 13.0 0.0 15.6 0.0	13.3 0.2 46.8 0.2 18.4 33.6 7.4 30.6 26.7 34.6 39.9 41.7 33.4 13.2 0.4	12.4 0.6 13.3 59.0 455.9 70.4 12.6 63.1 13.1 54.8 27.5 36.2 42.6 21.0 69.7	5.5 97.2 0.3 40.8 10.9 36.0 16.0 28.9 1.7 7.2.2 5.6 15.4 16.9 97.8 63.9	

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 4. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake		
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White	[]			Pe	rcent dis	tributi	on	•
Whole milk	1,074 1,071 1,074 1,073 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,074 1,074	7,136 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,155 7,157	20.4 1.7 0.4 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 1.4 0.7 0.9 0.2 2.1 0.3 0.0	34.6 3.6 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.7 25.4 0.0 17.3 17.3 10.4 4.5 13.1 0.8 0.8	19.9 2.88 27.66 0.2 0.7 1.2 34.6 0.3 36.9 25.66 16.9 4.4 9.4 2.2	10.5 1.0 56.1 17.0 16.5 15.45 4.2 28.4 33.1 40.1 40.6 26.8 1.2 11.1 10.4	14.7 51.7 69.4 65.5 64.3 7.0	6.9 88.1 0.4 12.9 16.0 18.8 0.2 15.0 2.2 7.6 6.3 2.5 14.5 93.9 92.9
Black Whole milk	336 337 336 337 336 335 334 335 334 337 337 337 337 336 336	1,187 1,188 1,188 1,186 1,185 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,186 1,184 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188	15.4 0.7 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.5 0.0 3.6 0.0 0.3 0.7 0.0	29.3 0.1 4.2 0.0 0.1 0.1 15.7 0.2 5.2 1.5 3.0 0.0 0.1	22.6 0.3 32.4 0.0 1.1 0.2 0.8 30.9 0.2 5.6 15.7 10.5 5.9 0.0 0.2	17.1 1.2 44.6 18.6 6.9 22.5 34.7 9.3 23.6 23.6 35.9 45.2 28.3 0.2 10.1	11.3 2.2 18.4 61.17 565.8 14.2 66.6 11.3 37.6 51.3 37.6 49.0 0.4 24.3	4.4 95.5 0.1 37.1 8.4 35.8 10.9 24.3 5.9 5.5 5.2 15.6 99.4 65.1

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 5. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Frequency of intake				
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White				Perc	ent distr	ibution		
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fraits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Frats and olls- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	749 748 749 749 747 749 744 739 747 749 745 749 749 749	9,433 9,416 9,431 9,433 9,433 9,332 9,331 9,333 9,433 9,443 9,443 9,443 9,443	14.4 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.7 0.2 2.5 0.7 0.3 0.4 2.1 0.0	29.0 1.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 17.9 22.5 0.0 9.4 1.9 0.3 2.9 0.1 0.3	27.6 2.9 28.1 0.0 0.2 1.1 4.4 39.6 39.6 1.0 26.1 1.5 5.1 2.6 1.2	18.2 1.8 59.8 6.6 9.7 18.6 29.4 5.1 27.6 27.3 35.8 45.6 23.0 0.9 9.9	7.2 2.2 10.5 54.8 64.7 60.2 50.4 7.4 62.0 7.4 62.0 9.3 48.8 5.5 76.7	3.6 91.8 0.0 44.2 17.5 15.3 16.2 0.0 34.4 10.4 9.6 5.4 12.0 93.5 57.5
Black Whole milk	240 240 239 240 239 238 240 238 240 239 238 240 239 238 240 239 239	1,576 1,576 1,574 1,574 1,574 1,572 1,572 1,572 1,576 1,553 1,576 1,574 1,574 1,574	2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 4.8 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.7 0.7	24.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.6 0.0 14.2 0.0 7.0 7.0 1.8 3.8 5.0 0.0	26.2 0.0 41.6 0.0 0.1 0.1 34.9 0.4 4.7 34.7 34.7 32.3 3.3 10.3 2.5 4.0	28.3 0.8 47.0 0.7 15.3 5.1 14.1 34.3 36.2 24.2 24.2 32.5 49.8 37.7 36.8 37.7 36.8 6.2 37.7 6.2 37.7 6.2 37.7 9.6 6.5	18.0 4.9 10.4 68.6 69.1 79.4 11.7 74.0 50.5 66.1 26.0 27.3 47.3 47.3 33.0	0.9 9.4.3 0.7 10.6 24.2 6.3 0.0 19.3 6.5 8.3 11.18 2.2 97.0 57.8 55.78

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 6. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

		Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	1	
Race and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White				Per	cent dist	ributio	n	
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	743 744 744 744 745 746 743 741 741 741 744 741 741 745 745	9,837 9,858 9,843 9,863 9,866 9,849 9,830 9,816 9,849 9,849 9,886 9,866	12.1 0.7 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 4.0 0.2 2.2 0.4 0.5 1.3 0.0 0.7	40.7 1.9 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.4 19.8 0.7 23.8 0.7 23.8 11.2 4.4 1.1 2.9 0.0	21.6 2.2 28.9 0.2 0.0 0.8 40.2 4.1 42.9 25.0 15.8 8.8 0.2	16.8 1.66 56.6 10.6 6.5 20.1 28.1 3.9 26.5 31.1 38.4 43.5 23.8 23.6 1.7	4.7 3.1 11.5 54.7 74.7 69.3 71.6 61.3 4.2 19.0 33.8 49.5 49.5 49.5 49.5 49.5	14.7 23.2 11.2 0.3 34.3 12.2 7.3 6.1 2.1 14.1 13.9 60.5
Black	742	9,833	0.2	0.0	1.9	19.2	65.5	13.2
Whole milk	231 231 230 231 231 239 229 229 231 230 230 230 231 231 231 231	1,576 1,576 1,576 1,576 1,573 1,571 1,558 1,576 1,574 1,574 1,573 1,560 1,576 1,576	4.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.7 0.0 0.5 0.0 0.5	14.0 0.6 3.9 0.0 0.2 0.0 21.9 1.3 0.1 37.4 0.0 8.0 2.0 0.7 2.3 0.0	30.6 0.0 36.5 0.0 0.8 0.3 2.7 32.7 0.6 4.6 32.3 11.9 0.0 1.7 4.1	29.5 2.8 49.6 2.6 17.1 6.1 27.5 34.5 34.5 18.0 35.7 43.4 43.4 43.4 7.0 22.5	16.5 9.2 60.0 64.1 57.9 56.6 57.6 61.5 23.5 41.3 49.6 50.9 3.3 28.7 64.4	5.4 91.2 0.6 37.5 17.8 34.8 13.7 0.0 18.7 9.2 1.0 8.5 13.8 1.5 8.3 8.7 96.3 7.1

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 7. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated						
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
<u>White</u>	İ			Perc	ent distr	ibution	ı	
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Freals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages1- Artificially sweetened beverages1- Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	785 785 784 784 784 784 783 783 783 785 785 786 785 785 785	10.219 10,219 10,198 10,201 10,201 10,204 10,200 10,196 10,210 10,219 10,219 10,219 10,219 10,219 10,219	9.6 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 2.6 0.0 2.6 0.4 1.3 0.4 1.0 1.0	20.2 1.9 1.6 0.0 0.1 18.4 0.0 1.2 15.9 0.0 9.2 2.1 2.0 0.0	22.5 2.6 31.3 0.1 0.6 1.1 38.1 0.2 5.3 34.6 0.3 20.4 10.6 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	20.4 3.5 52.2 0.7 8.0 9.7 9.1 28.8 4.2 26.4 33.0 111.5 39.3 32.0 18.1 28.5 3.4 17.1	15.7 4.9 148.1 661.7 666.5 554.5 13.7 48.4 48.4 12.2 30.1	11.7 86.7 0.8 51.2 30.1 23.2 0.1 40.4 12.6 0.2 39.7 5.0 6.4 18.7 14.0 83.1 49.4
Black	,	10,219	0.1	0.0	1.1	13.5	00.1	17.4
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹- Artificially sweetened beverages¹- Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	253 252 254 254 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	1,660 1,662 1,665 1,665 1,661 1,662 1,652 1,656 1,656 1,656 1,660 1,660 1,660	4.2 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 4.9 0.4 4.9	11.2 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.3 29.6 4.0 15.6 0.0 0.5	15.9 0.7 46.0 0.7 0.6 0.1 36.3 6.0 33.5 0.6 13.2 10.1 9.7 17.2 0.0 3.1	31.3 1.6 40.6 0.3 16.5 6.2 13.5 31.6 29.7 18.8 10.6 28.2 29.1 32.5 24.2 9.3 24.5	28.9 5.7 9.9 54.4 55.8 60.9 62.5 755.0 12.0 533.9 47.1 5.6.6 65.8	8.5 91.3 45.3 27.0 31.4 23.9 0.0 21.2 11.8 0.0 28.7 10.8 17.3 3.0 93.9 93.9 3.5

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 8. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		:				
Race and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White				Perc	ent distr	ribution	1	
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fraits and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages1- Artificially sweetened beverages1- Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	793 792 792 794 794 793 793 793 790 790 793 794 794 794 794 794	10,538 10,535 10,545 10,544 10,544 10,527 10,512 10,505 10,503 10,520 10,544 10,519 10,544 10,516	15.4 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.4 4.4 0.3 5.3 0.2 2.2 1.0 0.7 1.5	27.9 1.6 2.0 0.1 0.2 0.2 16.2 0.0 1.4 20.9 20.6 8.8 3.2 1.4 7 0.7	23.7 1.6 35.8 0.0 0.1 0.6 1.1 36.7 0.2 4.9 41.3 21.4 12.4 3.8 10.3 4.7 1.9	15.6 2.0 47.0 1.0 7.4 8.5 15.1 32.3 4.4 25.0 21.5 34.7 19.8 28.7 0.6 17.9	12.9 3.3 14.8 50.3 67.7 68.1 9.6 53.0 54.4 52.9 45.0 6.5 29.4 66.5	4.4 90.9 0.3 48.7 23.1 15.4 10.7 42.4 13.7 5.9 92.1 45.8 92.1 45.8
Black Whole milk	243 244 244 244 243 244 242 243 244 244	1,630 1,634 1,637 1,637 1,637 1,634 1,634 1,634 1,634 1,637 1,617 1,637 1,637 1,634 1,634	3.05.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00 0.09.00	9.0 0.3 4.7 0.0 0.0 0.2 8.7 0.3 26.3 0.0 1.7 1.4 4.5 0.0 0.3	27.9 0.2 31.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.6 34.0 0.5 2.3 41.9 3.7 13.1 15.7 9.6 16.8 0.0	35.4 0.2 43.8 1.9 13.2 2.4 13.3 31.9 5.4 23.4 17.7 131.6 30.7 25.8 30.8 1.0 123.3	20.0 8.5 18.2 54.5 71.7 64.4 70.2 67.4 61.8 56.9 38.3 41.7 2.4 32.2 60.9	3.7 90.8 43.60 133.3 26.66 12.2 23.5 13.6 4.2 23.5 26.7 96.7 96.7 96.7

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 9. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	N 1 6	Estimated		Fre	Frequency of intake					
Race and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never		
White				Perc	ent distr	ibution				
Whole milk	3,972 3,973 3,973 3,974 3,972 3,972 3,972 3,971 3,971 3,972 3,972 3,973 3,973	33,176 33,179 33,184 33,185 33,172 33,165 33,138 33,155 33,163 33,163 33,163 33,163 33,163 33,163 33,163 33,163	1.8 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 3.7 0.3 0.4 0.0 0.1 1.9 0.2 19.3 0.1	6.7 1.3 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 1.2 12.4 2.4 0.0 8.0 0.7 0.2 3.5 0.7	13.7 3.2 26.0 0.2 0.9 0.5 36.1 0.2 5.9 0.1 21.6 6.3 0.8 8.2.8 19.5	22.2 4.4 57.2 0.9 14.9 12.4 4.5 34.3 32.0 38.1 7.5 24.2 9.9 21.5 6.7 22.2	27.2 7.9 155.2 155.2 566.8 71.8 58.8 21.9 45.9 21.9 45.9 13.0 12.0 54.5	28.4 82.9 0.58 18.8 14.7 0.3 37.6 12.4 15.7 43.9 76.6 11.8 37.6		
<u>Black</u>		·			I					
Whole milk	973 972 972 973 973 972 973 969 971 973 972 972 970 971	4,406 4,403 4,404 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,405 4,402 4,402 4,404 4,406 4,408	0.9 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.3 1.2 0.0 0.3 1.2 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.3	3.8 3.4 3.9 0.0 0.5 11.3 0.5 18.9 1.7 1.13 9.3 0.6 6.6	5.9 0.8 34.0 0.2 0.5 0.0 28.5 1.3 0.0 10.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	18.1 1.7 45.1 0.99 20.6 3.9 5.4 39.1 6.9 27.3 6.0 39.3 23.4 10.7 28.0 3.0 9	35.7 163.8 163.8 59.8 177.0 692.5 20.3 35.5 35.3 7.3 21.6 47.2	35.5 87.7 0.7 35.0 20.8 35.8 1.0 22.2 14.6 13.4 18.4 11.1 88.0 41.2		

^{1.}Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 10. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated						
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White			i	Perce	nt distri	bution		
Whole milk	1,847 1,846 1,845 1,845 1,846 1,846 1,847 1,847 1,847 1,847 1,847 1,847 1,847	31,031 31,020 31,031 30,999 31,031 30,981 31,022 31,022 31,002 31,010 31,031 31,031 31,031 31,031 31,031 31,031	4.1 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.8 0.2 1.0 0.7 0.3 0.2 23.0	11.1 0.9 3.9 0.1 0.1 13.1 10.0 0.6 22.4 0.1 11.2 1.0 0.1 4.4 0.3	18.3 1.0 43.3 0.6 0.5 37.1 37.1 22.5 6.9 1.2 22.5 6.9 1.2 1.0 18.4 1.0	23.8 2.4 42.2 1.2 14.8 12.7 8.0 36.7 30.5 9.0 26.3 9.8 27.0 2.3 18.9	24.8 6.5 10.0 53.1 68.9 69.6 10.7 37.4 41.8 36.7 13.3 57.3	18.0 88.8 0.5 45.7 15.9 16.9 27.8 0.3 14.9 0.5 53.5 12.6 47.0 90.1 12.0
Black		31,031	1				_	
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	330 331 331 331 330 331 331 331 331 331	3,352 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361 3,361	1.7 0.0 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.8 0.0 0.0 5.2 0.0 0.3 4.9 0.0 0.3	7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.3 0.0 0.7 32.7 32.7 1.4 0.9 9.9 9.9	8.9 0.9 43.6 0.0 0.4 1.0 0.1 26.4 0.0 3.3 33.2 10.6 4.4 3.9 22.6 0.8	18.6 0.3 38.9 0.0 33.8 5.6 6.9 38.4 10.4 30.7 18.6 5.9 33.5 20.3 13.1 30.9 2.5 24.2 8.1	42.3 57.6 51.1 55.3 60.1 64.3 23.2 66.3 46.8 10.2 29.6 33.6 26.2 28.7 57.7	21.1 93.5 0.1 48.9 10.5 33.3 28.7 0.8 23.3 18.6 0.0 56.8 17.4 48.2 5.5 93.1 21.2 33.4

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 11. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Freq	quency of	intake		
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White				Perc	ercent distribution			
Whole milk	1,243 1,240 1,243 1,243 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,243 1,243 1,241 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242	19,809 19,749 19,809 19,809 19,809 19,722 19,729 19,720 19,760 19,760 19,770 19,740 19,790 19,784 19,809	0.5 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.7 0.2 0.6 0.7 0.0 0.4 0.1 0.4 0.9 23.0	3.6 0.7 0.2 0.0 0.1 22.2 0.0 0.9 14.1 10.9 0.4 0.6 0.3 27.6	9.0 3.7 19.9 0.3 0.3 0.1 41.5 9.1 32.0 21.0 25.0 2.0 24.2 24.2	20.7 7.4 57.4 0.6 14.9 14.4 4.8 23.4 5.6 39.5 37.0 13.0 39.6 28.3 11.5 5.4 18.7	27.7 11.3 22.1 59.7 67.4 69.9 44.3 7.7 37.9 40.0 16.2 44.4 35.3 35.3 35.3 3.0 29.2	38.4 76.8 0.4 39.7 17.3 14.8 50.7 0.1 22.3 47.0 21.1 50.7 76.9 3.4 67.2
<u>Black</u> Whole milk	232	2,022	0.9	1.8	7 2	14.8	34.0	41.3
Whole milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs Cheese-Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread Cereals Fats and oils Desserts Candy	232 226 232 231 232 232 233 233 231 230 231 232 232 232 232 232 233 232 232 233 234 235 236 237 237 238 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 239 239	2,022 2,022 1,968 2,022 2,018 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,008 2,009 2,022 1,999 2,022 2,010 2,022 2,010 2,022 2,010 2,022 2,019	0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 3.8 0.0 1.1 1.0 0.7 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0	1.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 18.6 0.0 20.4 20.4 0.5 0.0 0.8 20.4 0.0	7.3 0.9 19.9 0.0 0.0 0.2 21.9 0.5 5.5 31.7 0.5 11.0 0.7 3.3 1.5 14.3 0.0	53.9 0.2 24.0 6.1 5.9 38.7 11.4 31.6 28.3 7.5 42.2 19.0 14.5 21.1 6.9	17.1 24.9 66.1 55.2 51.2 73.1 45.5 39.9 24.1 17.1 24.3	41.3 77.4 1.1 32.9 38.3 42.7 0.9 52.2 19.3 28.2 56.8 35.1 68.8

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table 12. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	:	
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
<u>White</u>				Perc	ent distr	ibution	ı	
Whole milk	1,115 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,115 1,116 1,114 1,114 1,117	17,962 17,992 17,992 17,992 17,969 17,969 17,960 17,960 17,966 17,977 17,948 17,948 17,948 17,949	1.8 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.3 1.1 0.4 1.1 0.4 0.4 0.2 1.0	4.9 0.9 1.3 0.0 0.1 18.3 0.5 28.6 0.0 14.1 0.3 1.3 25.5	13.1 1.8 31.0 0.0 0.1 0.5 38.4 34.7 22.6 6.4 3.5 0.6 23.2	28.2 6.5 50.6 11.7 21.8 10.2 7.0 31.2 4.4 32.6 25.2 214.6 35.5 27.4 9.8 16.9 2.3	27.7 9.86.3 154.3 655.4 9.10.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	24.9 80.7 1.1 43.8 42.5 37.0 0.7 30.1 14.8 44.7 10.4 43.8 88.4 4.8
Salty snacksBlack	1,117	17,992	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	37.4	57.9
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs——————————————————————————————————	203 204 204 204 203 203 201 204 204 203 203 203 203 203	1,614 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,650 1,661 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674 1,674	0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.2 11 0.0 0.3 33.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.8 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	14.4 7.1 42.7 2.0 24.3 0.5 5.8 33.5 7.1 25.0 27.4 36.0 21.8 5.7 28.0 44.2 6.3	37.6 13.2 27.0 57.1 45.2 61.7 72.5 39.8 42.2 47.7 34.4 18.8 8.4 18.8	38.3 79.2 40.8 10.5 54.3 32.3 16.6 23.0 9.3 29.3 59.7 87.0 10.6

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table 13. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	1	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake		
Race and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White				Percent distribution				
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	1,465 1,465 1,465 1,463 1,463 1,462 1,452 1,452 1,465 1,466 1,466 1,466	6,481 6,487 6,486 6,486 6,447 6,447 6,448 6,448 6,448 6,487 6,488 6,488	0.5 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.3 0.1 0.2	3.7 1.2 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.1 23.8 0.0 1.1 19.3 0.2 14.3 0.6 0.3 30.0	10.3 5.3 16.0 0.5 0.6 0.1 40.0 7.7 32.5 20.7 5.4 1.5 27.4 27.4	25.4 9.6 55.2 0.4 16.1 12.0 3.6 24.0 41.2 34.8 25.5 39.7 27.8 8.6 2.7 24.2	27.7 12.7 26.7 46.6 65.2 40.8 7.2 64.4 36.0 11.2 29.6 29.6 7.0 13.2	32.3 70.7 1.5 53.0 21.8 21.9 55.4 28.5 13.7 30.5 11.4 55.2 67.1 79.0
Black		!						
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	295 296 295 295 295 294 295 290 290 290 296 294 293 296 293 296 294	612 613 607 607 612 609 607 604 596 613 611 611 613 605 613 605	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0	2.2 0.2 1.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 10.5 0.0 22.5 0.0 4.5 0.4 0.4 0.4	9.6 2.7 11.0 0.0 0.0 30.8 0.6 10.1 28.1 10.7 3.9 4.3 2.2 2.1 6.1	16.3 5.5 43.9 0.0 28.2 2.6 0.9 39.1 10.8 28.6 29.6 14.4 44.9 119.3 14.5 16.9 2.3 17.3	27.8 17.1 42.2 58.1 44.8 16.2 73.5 17.4 41.3 51.4 22.3 8.1 17.8	44.1 74.5 41.9 21.6 52.6 52.6 15.0 21.2 2.2 44.2 25.4 42.2 87.3 16.1 79.4

i¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 14. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake		
Race and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
<u>White</u>	ŀ			Perc	ent distr	ibution		
Whole milk	1,315 1,316 1,311 1,315 1,314 1,314 1,307 1,310 1,316 1,316 1,314 1,316 1,314	4,875 4,864 4,873 4,868 4,868 4,868 4,866 4,885 4,885 4,875 4,875 4,875 4,875 4,875 4,875 4,875 4,875	0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.1 0.5 1.4 0.6 0.2 0.2	5.1 1.5 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 16.7 0.1 1.6 29.6 0.0 18.6 1.2 0.5 0.2	12.1 3.0 19.8 0.1 0.2 0.8 0.4 39.5 36.6 36.6 0.7 22.2 7.0 0.4	27.4 7.2 53.7 1.1 26.6 10.2 6.5 29.1 5.3 35.1 22.6 27.9 31.8 28.2 12.8 12.3 1.9	23.0 9.5 247.3 56.9 62.7 101.5 638.6 38.6 39.4 45.7 26.6 34.7	31.6 78.3 1.5 51.4 16.0 26.3 44.6 1.5 32.6 18.6 13.5 18.3 60.0 57.7 92.1
Salty snacks	1,314	4,869	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.9	27.0	69.5
Whole milk	283 283 282 282 283 282 280 278 279 281 279 283 281 282 282 282 281	473 473 472 472 473 472 469 463 465 467 464 471 471 471 472 472 470 469	1.0 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 2.5 1.3 0.0 0.0 0.1 1.1 0.4 0.1 8	1.9 0.0 2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 10.3 0.9 17.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	6.1 0.0 19.5 0.0 0.0 0.7 24.3 1.4 2.2 48.2 1.49 4.2 2.4 0.0 13.8	25.2 6.2 41.9 1.4 32.2 3.7 3.4 30.9 8.1 29.3 25.4 31.7 18.9 17.3 0.5 51.4	30.4 14.9 35.6 54.5 50.8 37.5 56.3 43.2 25.0 50.7 18.7 43.1 13.5	35.4 78.8 78.7 39.5 44.1 16.9 58.7 3.3 26.0 24.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 43.6 95.0 95.0 85.6

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 15. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Freq	uency of	intake		
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never 7.00 93.20 58.40 41.11 24.57 110.22 28.44 93.76 28.9 98.66 98.66 16.19 12.90 14.8 17.59 51.76
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	157 159 159 159 159 159 159 157 158 159 159 159 159 158 159	866 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 865 861 870 870 870 870 870	20.0 0.5 0.2 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.0 6.1 0.0 6.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	35.8 2.0 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 16.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 2.2 1.4 0.2	19.8 22.0 25.1 0.2 0.2 1.6 1.3 31.0 0.0 8.2 27.7 2.4 19.9 9.2 8.1 0.0	9.6 0.7 52.3 0.2 31.8 7.7 25.5 35.8 22.4 32.4 32.4 32.1 34.3 27.8 24.8 23.0 2.8 15.4	7.8 1.7 20.7 41.1.8 66.8 57.1 54.9 10.0 52.8 17.3 51.6 48.2 15.5 65.6	93.2 0.0 58.4 7.6 16.1 3.6 41.1 24.3 15.7 11.3 20.2 28.4 96.4
Whole milk	194 194 193 194 194 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 191 194 194 194	549 549 549 549 549 549 545 546 546 546 543 549 549	12.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	26.3 0.2 7.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	26.0 0.2 28.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 30.6 30.6 27.5 27.1 13.6 14.0 3.1 0.0 3.5	11.2 0.4 45.6 0.5 21.4 12.0 135.3 7.4 26.4 21.9 35.7 39.6 34.2 30.3 32.8 0.5 18.6	15.6 0.6 18.5 55.5 67.2 51.5 70.7 16.9 59.2 53.5 27.9 20.7 42.6 26.5	98.6 0.7 44.0 10.7 36.6 16.9 31.2 6.1 8.0 12.1 8.1 14.8 96.9

Table 15. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	<u>!</u>	
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	0.44 49.49 13.33 20.66 39.80 10.53 31.85 17.40 26.57 3.95 10.00 36.90 10.00 26.34 11.42 10.88 11.42 10.88 11.44 11.42 11.42 11.43 11.43 11.44 11
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL				Perc	ent distr	ibution	1	<u> </u>
<u>White</u>								
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	836 835 835 835 834 834 833 834 835 835 835 835	5,872 5,8872 5,868 5,870 5,886 5,886 5,886 5,886 5,886 5,860 5,860 5,863 5,863 5,863 5,863 5,863	20.3 0.8 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.4 7.0 0.8 0.5 0.1 0.5 0.2 2.3 0.0 0.3	33.9 3.8 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.7 23.6 0.0 1.8 13.9 2.11.7 2.8 3.2 0.4 3.2 0.3 0.8	21.4 2.8 30.0 0.0 1.4 1.3 35.9 0.0 4.6 37.4 26.5 15.7 3.3 6.8 0.5	11.9 1.1 55.0 0.7 15.3 17.1 12.4 26.3 5.0 31.2 37.5 39.5 24.7 26.0 1.8 11.2	6.5 1.5 11.9 49.9 70.8 68.1 64.7 55.2 10.9 57.7 54.2 4.6 19.6 63.2	90.0 0.4 49.4 13.9 13.3 20.3 39.8 13.0 9.1 5.3 3.5 16.5 17.4 93.0 66.5
Black				}				
Whole milk	151 153 153 153 153 152 151 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153	602 612 603 612 607 603 602 603 602 603 612 612 612 612 612 612	18.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.4 0.0 0.3 5.2 0.3 0.3 0.5 1.5 0.0	33.2 33.2 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.8 0.0 20.3 20.3 20.3 1.5 0.0 0.0	19.4 3.5 39.7 0.0 0.0 40.6 0.2 3.8 26.7 2.1 17.6 12.4 0.0 0.0	16.0 0.0 48.5 0.0 16.9 4.7 15.4 32.2 7.9 32.1 33.0 40.9 47.9 36.2 31.0 0.2 7.5 20.6	10.2 0.5 8.1 63.1 69.8 8.0 65.6 14.8 56.1 26.5 36.4 44.4 11.2 17.1 73.2	95.9 0.0 36.9 10.0 35.0 14.8 0.0 26.3 11.4 1.2 6.9 10.8 2.5 15.0 198.6

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 16. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

								
	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake		
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						1		-
<u>White</u>				Perce	ent distri	.buclon		
Whole milk	171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171	953 953 953 953 953 953 953 953 953 953	24.2 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	27.9 0.9 0.5 0.0 3.8 0.0 21.4 2.6 2.3 10.2 2.8 4.2 0.6 0.0	19.2 2.66 17.8 0.0 3.6 2.9 28.5 0.0 2.6 33.2 0.0 18.4 11.2 7.2 0.0 3.4 4 5.3	15.5 1.3 61.5 0.0 21.9 24.7 33.6 1.7 21.0 23.1 29.3 34.4 43.3 30.9 1.5 1.5 6.5	10.0 3.7 19.7 53.0 68.4 61.1 54.9 11.9 57.2 11.9 56.6 38.3 0.3 26.8 65.6	3.2 91.1 0.5 47.0 6.1 28.4 17.5 0.2 48.3 17.1 5.5 11.9 3.5 12.9 97.9 55.2 22.6
Black								
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Ereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹- Artificially sweetened beverages¹- Coffee and tea- Salty snacks	202 203 202 203 203 202 202 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	650 651 651 651 651 650 650 644 651 644 651 650	11.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.8 0.2 3.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 17.5 0.2 0.4 4.1 4.8 4.8 0.0 0.4	24.5 0.2 28.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 1.3 29.2 0.0 6.4 30.7 11.4 5.6 4.8 0.0 0.3 1.8	15.3 0.0 48.1 16.2 5.26 32.1 7.91 22.8 36.1 47.5 24.0 0.3 10.0 24.9	16.4 2.4 20.0 64.8 71.3 57.2 64.3 15.8 68.4 10.5 52.3 31.4 50.0 27.1	5.7 97.1 0.2 32.4 10.2 37.4 13.9 0.0 23.6 0.4 9.5 7.1 3.8 14.1 8.2 99.7 62.2 6.6

Table 16. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 1-5 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

		Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	:	
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never 7.55 87.53 48.22 41.67 7.03 2.29 17.69 3.44 20.44
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	883 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885	6,052 6,071 6,046 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,071 6,055 6,075 6,075 6,075	19.9 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.3 0.8 1.1 0.2 0.3 1.1 0.2 2.5 0.3 0.8	35.3 4.1 1.0 0.0 0.1 0.8 26.0 0.0 1.9 16.5 0.4 4.6 0.9 3.0 0.0	20.1 2.8 29.4 0.3 0.2 1.3 35.3 0.5 35.3 0.7 36.9 17.9 4.6 0.5 27.0	9.7 1.0 54.9 0.8 16.3 18.5 13.8 23.2 41.2 34.8 33.5 41.0 39.6 25.7 25.9 10.8	7.4 2.7 13.9 69.3 65.9 65.9 65.3 7.1 56.9 9.1 54.7 7.1 41.7 41.7 41.8 66.9	87.5 0.3 44.2 14.0 19.1 41.6 7.0 5.3 14.7 17.6 93.2
Black Whole milk	129 129 129 129 128 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	514 514 514 513 513 514 514 514 514 514 514 514 514 514	20.8 1.5 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	31.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 14.1 0.0 3.2 23.1 0.2 6.2 6.2 0.9 5.0 0.0	21.3 0.3 38.6 0.0 0.3 0.3 31.8 30.4 3.2 35.9 0.3 21.6 6.5 6.3 0.0 0.0	18.2 2.8 38.5 0.6 22.2 9.4 25.9 38.0 11.6 22.8 36.4 41.2 23.2 0.0 10.6 27.6	5.4 1.9 17.3 56.1 71.2 56.3 12.7 52.5 61.6 30.9 38.5 51.6 0.9 20.2 20.2 61.6	93.5 0.0 43.2 6.6 34.5 0.0 26.4 18.3 1.5 8.3 7.1 17.6

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 17. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

·	Number of	Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	1	
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never 0.2 94.9 0.0 43.561 4.7 0.3 36.2 2.16 4.3 90.1 1.0 96.5 4.8 3 1.8 90.1 0.4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
<u>White</u>				Perc	ent distr	ibution	ı	
Whole milk	109 109 109 108 108 109 108 105 108 109 107 109 109 109	1,139 1,139 1,139 1,137 1,137 1,139 1,094 1,115 1,094 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139	4.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.5 0.0 1.5 0.0 1.2 1.7	28.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 17.4 0.5 28.6 0.9 0.2 0.7 6.9	29.1 14.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 28.2 0.5 42.8 0.5 27.2 9.9 3.3 1.9 0.0	30.9 2.4 68.0 0.0 14.1 4.6 32.5 41.5 22.4 17.1 27.0 29.0 49.3 33.9 27.1 0.2 12.6	6.9 2.3 15.0 56.5 72.3 76.9 50.9 50.9 56.8 45.9 30.1 36.8 45.7 3.3 38.8	94.9 0.0 43.6 18.5 4.7 0.3 36.2 7.8 15.6 6.4 3.9 15.0 11.0 948.4
Black								
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Salty snacks-	140 140 140 140 140 140 138 138 140 140 140 139 139	789 789 789 789 789 789 785 785 785 789 789 789 789 789 789 789	3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 40.0 0.0	18.9 0.0 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.1 11.1 0.7 44.0 9.6 2.8 1.0 0.0	28.0 0.0 42.5 0.0 0.1 0.0 35.2 0.3 3.1 34.6 2.9 23.8 11.5 10.1	31.9 1.0 45.8 18.4 5.6 17.1 42.2 6.6 39.1 21.8 26.8 37.1 6.3 37.8	16.5 8.9 10.7 72.1 72.6 8.4 76.1 55.0 63.9 47.1 50.3 31.6	90.1 0.0 24.5 9.2 21.7 6.4 17.0 2.1 11.4 12.0 1.1 95.1 957.6

Table 17. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

		Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	1	
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	626 625 626 626 624 624 620 625 626 625 626 626 626 626 626 626 626	8,115 8,095 8,098 8,115 8,115 8,072 8,115 8,090 8,101 8,105 8,115 8,115 8,115 8,115 8,115 8,115 8,115	15.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.7 0.2 2.5 0.7 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.0	29.2 0.9 1.2 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 18.4 0.0 0.8 21.8 0.0 9.8 2.2 0.0 0.3	27.7 3.3 30.5 0.2 0.0 0.8 45.3 0.4 3.3 38.9 16.7 36.0 0.1	16.5 1.8 58.0 0.9 5.6 10.0 16.5 27.6 35.0 27.4 36.4 45.2 21.4 26.3 1.9 9.9	7.4 2.2 10.0 54.5 75.9 74.3 65.9 49.9 7.5 62.8 82.0 76.8 88.8 9.9 9.8 66.2	3.9 91.44 18.5 15.27 0.0 34.14 0.2 8.6 5.4 2.9 11.7 93.0 12.8
Whole milk	90 90 89 90 88 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	709 709 706 709 706 676 709 709 709 709 709 709 709 709	1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	31.5 0.0 0.6 0.0 3.6 0.0 17.8 0.0 37.2 0.0 4.2 1.5 4.8 10.1 0.0	25.6 0.0 43.9 0.0 1.5 0.0 0.3 37.1 0.5 0.0 24.0 8.7 6.5 0.0 0.0 4.3	24.1 0.6 47.0 0.7 11.4 5.0 26.0 6.5 36.7 20.7 28.1 55.4 40.5 0.5 23.3	17.4 0.9 8.5 67.1.2 68.9 81.8 12.0 75.1.1 2.3 67.6 23.9 45.1 5.8 38.2 70.0	0.0 98.4 0.0 32.3 12.4 22.5 6.0 0.0 17.9 8.2 10.7 0.4 1.5 6.9 94.2 56.0 2.4

 $^{^{1} \, \}mathrm{Does}$ not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 18. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

		Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	2	
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			Percent distribution					
White Whole milk	121 121 121 121 121 121 121 120 118 119 121 121 120 120 120 120 120	1,427 1,404 1,427 1,427 1,427 1,427 1,418 1,397 1,427 1,427 1,427 1,421 1,421 1,421 1,421	13.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 2.7 0.0 3.4 0.0 0.3 0.4 0.0 0.3	33.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.0 32.3 0.0 11.9 1.7 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	20.7 0.0 26.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.2 23.6 0.0 0.0 38.0 1.0 21.1 9.8 5.7,7 0.0 2.1	21.1 0.0 46.8 1.4 26.5 4.7 35.0 2.5 27.4 22.2 28.1 33.2 25.9 0.0 16.8 11.2	6.97 24.55 52.77 65.33 58.31 17.88 64.77 60.55 2.99 61.11 20.32 50.22 56.04 1.88 22.85	4.8 96.1 0.0 9.5 9.5 0.5 32.5 11.1 9.9 4.7 9.2 2.5 98.2 6.1
Black Whole milk	128 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	805 805 796 805 805 805 805 805 786 805 805 805 805 805 805	1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	2.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 11.2 2.5 0.3 36.3 7.1 1.1 0.0 1.9 0.0 0.0	30.9 0.0 32.9 0.0 1.5 0.6 3.3 38.6 0.7 26.2 3.1 11.8 3.3 11.8 3.3 5.5 0.0 0.0 2.6	31.2 4.7 56.4 3.9 19.1 7.3 33.5 40.3 21.6 29.3 21.6 40.5 40.5 60.0 9.7 25.5	17.1 7.8 8.1 61.4 9.9 74.5 56.8 8.5 56.8 8.5 22.2 36.7 50.7 48.0 3.8 26.2 36.2	9.5 86.2 0.0 34.7 20.2 40.9 8.8 0.0 17.7 6.3 1.8 10.7 14.5 14.8 3.0 96.2 59.1 4.8

Table 18. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 6-11 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

				Fre	quency of	intake		
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	Estimated population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	607 608 609 608 609 608 608 608 608 608 609 609 609 609	8,180 8,200 8,209 8,186 8,192 8,192 8,191 8,209 8,193 8,193 8,193 8,209 8,209 8,209 8,209	11.9 0.8 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.3 4.0 0.2 2.1 0.0 0.4 0.5 0.4	41.9 2.2 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.5 20.0 0.3 0.8 22.5 0.6 11.3 4.7 1.1 2.9 0.0	21.5 2.6 29.1 0.2 0.0 0.5 0.6 43.2 43.3 25.5 16.7 8.7 0.2 3.2	16.1 1.9 58.2 0.3 8.1 6.6 17.5 26.8 3.9 26.1 27.9 31.6 39.2 45.1 22.6 23.4 20 10.9 20.3	4.51 9.66 55.55 71.2 68.57 60.1 59.10 31.2 59.10 4.6 23.6 65.2	4.2 89.3 0.6 44.1 15.6 21.7 10.3 35.4 12.7 0.0 6.5 1.8 15.1 13.9 93.2 62.0 12.8
## Black Whole milk	96 96 96 96 95 95 95 96 95 96 95 96 96	696 696 696 696 697 691 694 696 696 694 696 696 696 696	7.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.9 0.0 3.0 0.5 1.0 0.0 0.6	19.9 0.0 5.5 0.0 0.5 0.0 32.4 0.0 41.8 0.0 10.0 3.1 1.6 3.0 0.0 0.0	33.2 0.0 40.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.3 28.7 0.4 36.8 0.4 21.1 13.1 7.0 0.0 0.8 4.5	30.0 0.9 43.2 1.3 14.4 5.4 19.6 25.5 7.6 30.4 15.4 28.8 32.4 40.0 34.7 23.3 0.5 4.7	8.4 2.8 9.2 58.3 68.1 69.5 72.4 2.7 63.4 21.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.7 42	1.2 96.3 1.3 40.4 17.0 25.1 18.2 0.0 19.5 0.3 6.8 10.7 11.0 10.2 96.3 60.2 9.1

 $^{^{1}\,\}mathrm{Does}$ not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 19. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

Income level, race, and food group	Number of	Number of Estimated	Frequency of intake						
	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
White				Perc	ent dist	ribution	L		
Whole milk	107 107 106 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084	3.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	13.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 18.1 0.0 18.7 0.0 8.5 0.3 0.3 0.3	25.9 0.0 26.0 0.0 0.0 7.9 30.3 31.7 0.4 24.4 11.2 5.2 5.1 8.5	29.3 5.8 49.5 0.0 17.5 14.3 38.8 33.3 31.8 6.2 38.5 37.5 18.9 9.2 24.2	15.7 22.6 49.6 58.2 49.6 58.2 69.6 514.1 49.8 416.8 410.1 48.6 410.1 410.1 410.1 410.1 410.1 410.1 410.1	12.1 91.7 0.0 50.4 20.9 27.5 14.0 0.3 44.0 8.5 1.8 86.6 35.4	
Black									
Whole milk	142 143 143 143 142 142 143 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 143 141	743 747 739 747 743 745 747 739 747 739 743 739 743 747 739	300000008055455066000	16.56 10.00 10.00 10.67 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00 27.00	18.7 0.0 45.7 0.0 1.4 0.0 31.6 0.0 6.7 31.3 9.5 8.7 9.2 21.0 0.0	26.8 1.2 42.9 0.3 20.1 15.0 32.3 5.7 26.2 24.2 29.2 34.3 24.3 24.3 24.7 29.2 34.3	27.7 5.2 88.8 58.8 61.0 691.1 10.7 41.4 43.0 47.6 61.6	7.3 92.0 10.9 40.9 21.5 35.5 15.8 0.0 26.4 17.6 0.0 28.3 13.9 96.3 4.0 4.6	

Table 19. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

		Estimated		Fre	quency of	f intake			
Income level, race, and food group	persons F	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	a day 3 times		Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution						
Whole milk	651 650 650 650 650 650 650 651 651 651 651 651 651	8,646 8,648 8,628 8,633 8,633 8,633 8,633 8,646 8,646 8,646 8,646 8,646 8,646	10.4 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 2.6 0.0 1.2 0.5 0.4 1.8 0.2	20.9 2.2 1.4 0.0 0.1 0.0 18.2 0.0 1.4 15.1 0.0 2.4 1.2 2.8 0.0	22.6 3.1 32.3 0.1 0.7 0.3 39.0 0.1 10.8 20.1 10.8 5.7 7.9 0.8	20.0 2.6 52.8 6.8 8.9 9.5 27.7 4.3 26.2 33.6 12.1 39.2 30.9 18.4 27.4 3.8 15.7	14.4 5.4 12.6 62.0 67.9 65.1 55.3 13.9 49.6 48.9 58.6 12.2 30.9 67.3	11.7 86.3 0.9 51.0 30.9 22.5 0.1 40.3 12.4 0.2 38.5 4.7 6.5 18.3 14.4 83.1 44.3 19.3	
Black Whole milk	106 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	904 901 904 904 904 904 904 901 904 904 904 904 904 904 904	5.3 0.0 0.9 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.0 5.9 0.0 0.0 5.2 2.3 0.0 0.7	6.7 0.0 1.9 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.0 30.6 0.0 6.2 4.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	13.4 1.3 46.9 0.0 0.3 39.8 0.5 5.5 8.0 15.9 11.4 10.3 13.8 0.0 4.4	35.2 1.9 38.8 0.3 13.2 9.8 12.4 31.5 12.7 14.2 27.2 28.5 30.8 23.9 0.0 9.8 21.6	29.7 6.3 10.8 53.6 60.3 11.6 80.9 62.7 42.3 52.5 50.1 87.3 69.7	9.7 90.5 0.7 49.7 31.9 28.5 30.9 6.3 0.0 28.9 91.9 2.2 91.9 57.7 2.5	

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 20. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

Income level, race, and food group	Number of	Estimated	Frequency of intake						
	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day a day		2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
White				Perc	ent distr	ibution	•		
Whole milkSkim milk	100 100	980 980	7.1 0.0	30.4	24.0 0.8	19.5	18.2 1.1	0.8 91.9	
Meat and poultryFish and shellfish	100	980	0.0	4.4	29.4	38.8	24.5	2.9	
Fish and shellfish	100	980	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	59.3	37.1	
EggsCheese	100 100	980	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.2	55.5	28.8	
Legumes, seeds, and nuts	100	980 980	0.0	0.0 0.5	0.8 2.2	7.8	61.3 57.0	30.1 13.5	
Fruits and vegetables, all kinds	100	980	0.8	9.6	36.6	39.3	13.7	0.0	
Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A	100	980	ŏ.ŏ	0.0	0.0	3.6	55.0	41.4	
Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C	99	976	0.0	1.0	5.9	21.8	44.7	26.5	
Bread	100	980	7.4	34.6	37.6	14.4	6.0	0.0	
CerealsFats and oils	1.00	980	0.0	0.0	2.3	21.6	57.0	19.2	
Desserts	99 100	972 980	4.7 1.1	17.6 3.9	8.6 8.0	31.2	25.3 56.6	12.7	
Candy	100	980	0.8	0.2	4.2	25.4 31.5	54.9	5.0 8.3	
Sweetened heveraged	100	980	1.1	8.1	10.7	23.5	49.1	7.5	
Artificially sweetened beverages1	100	980	2.3	0.0	70.0	0.0	6.1	91.7	
Artificially sweetened beveragesCoffee and tea	100	980	0.5	3.9	3.3	19.1	25.2	48.0	
Salty snacks	100	980	0.0	0.4	1.9	10.5	67.8	19.4	
Black									
Whole milk	124	684	0.9	9.5	19.0	44.9	22.6	3.2	
Skim milk	124	684	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	14.5	84.2	
Meat and poultry	124	684	3.6	3.8	27.0	51.1	14.5	0.0	
Fish and shellfish	124	684	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	51.3	47.1	
Eggs	124 123	684 681	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	67.3	13.9	
Legumes, seeds, and nuts	124	684	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2 13.0	66.1 76.6	31.6 9.0	
Fruits and vegetables, all kinds	124	684	0.4	12.3	28.5	35.0	20.7	3.1	
Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A	124	: 684	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	76.9	18.6	
Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C	124	684	0.0	0.6	5.2	23.3	55.4	15.4	
Bread	123	674	2.8	29.9	51.4	9.6	5.9	0.4	
Cereals	124	684	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.5	62.3	19.7	
Fats and oils	124	684	0.0	3.1	9.3	29.8	38.3	19.5	
Desserts	124 124	684 684	2.1 3.2	0.0 2.1	20.4 14.0	35.5 28.3	38.3 43.2	3.7 9.3	
Candy	124	684	0.7	1.5	14.0	37.6	43.2	3.1	
Artificially sweetened beverages1	124	684	0.6	5.6	0.0	1.9	2.8	95.4	
Artificially sweetened beverages 1	124	684	ŏ.ŏ	1.5	1.6	14.7	36.7	45.5	
Salty snacks	124	684	0.7	0.0	5.6	21.2	65.0	7.5	

Table 20. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 12-17 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

Income level, race, and food group		Estimated		Fre	quency of	intake	:	
	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	656 655 657 657 657 656 653 654 656 657 656 657 657 657 657	9,026 9,023 9,032 9,032 9,032 9,015 9,015 8,993 8,996 9,032 9,015 9,015 9,032 9,032 9,032 9,032 9,032	16.5 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.3 0.0 4.6 0.0 0.3 5.3 0.0 0.2 0.7 1.4 0.2	27.4 1.9 1.8 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.1 16.9 0.0 1.1 19.7 0.4 7.5 2.8 1.5 5.4 0.2	24.2 1.7 36.7 0.0 0.6 1.0 36.9 0.2 4.2 1.3 22.9 12.8 3.7 13.1 0.4 4.5	15.5 47.9 0.7 6.9 8.5 14.1 31.5 4.3 25.6 25.4 36.1 35.9 18.1 0.7 18.5 16.4	12.0 3.7 13.4 50.2 68.0 69.1 52.5 55.8 44.4 6.5 29.5 66.4	4.3 90.6 0.0 49.1 21.8 22.8 43.0 10.8 43.0 24.0 5.0 3.3 16.6 7.9 92.0 45.3
Whole milk	107 106 107 107 107 107 106 106 106 107 107 107 107 107 107	834 831 834 834 834 834 817 830 834 834 817 834 831 834	7.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.1 0.0 6.1 0.0 0.0 0.3 6.6 0.0 0.0 22.9 0.08 1.9 5.1 0.0 0.0	31.0 0.4 34.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 37.7 0.0 0.2 38.0 7.0 13.2 12.9 7.3 17.0 0.0	30.1 0.0 36.0 2.4 10.5 2.8 14.5 31.3 7.25.3 35.2 22.7 9.3 35.2 22.0 0.4 11.6 22.4	20.1 3.8 22.1 53.8 72.3 70.8 64.1 21.0 59.7 63.5 55.1 41.9 259.9	4.7 95.8 17.2 26.5 21.0 32.5 10.8 28.7 8.9 4.4 25.8 97.8 57.3

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does}$ not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 21. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated	Frequency of intake						
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				_					
White	,			Perc	ent distr	ibution	<u>L</u> ,		
Whole milk	448 448 449 449 449 446 447 447 447 449 449 449	3,161 3,161 3,162 3,162 3,162 3,162 3,153 3,162 3,153 3,162 3,162 3,162 3,162	0.7 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	7.1 1.5 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 14.8 0.7 15.2 0.7 0.0 6.7 0.0 6.7	13.7 0.9 21.1 0.0 0.0 0.8 22.6 28.9 0.0 33.6 33.4 18.1 1.0 8.0 9 19.5	21.1 4.2 56.6 0.8 19.9 13.1 11.4 23.3 28.8 9.8 38.9 21.8 9.3 23.0 26.0 8.2	30.9 11.5 19.7 61.8 68.2 55.1 14.6 53.5 53.5 23.9 54.9 24.9 29.0 31.5	26.6 81.7 2.1 47.4 47.4 18.0 31.0 44.2 15.4 2.0 53.7 19.6 44.8 30.0 79.1 16.4 41.4	
Whole milk	421 421 420 421 420 420 421 417 419 418 420 421 420 420 421 421	1,643 1,643 1,642 1,642 1,642 1,638 1,638 1,638 1,636 1,642 1,642 1,642 1,642 1,642 1,643	1.6 0.4 0.0 0.1 0.6 0.5 10.0 0.1 0.7 4.0 3.5 0.5	6.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.1 7.9 1.8 0.1 7.4 0.1	7.2 12.5 0.0 0.1 0.0 28.5 7.4 3.8 0.0 7.6 4.7 2.8 14.2 12.3	18.1 1.2.8 0.5 22.8 4.7 5.5 37.0 21.9 24.3 8.8.4 21.9 12.6 29.0 2.2 31.2	29.5 11.2 18.8 62.1 50.4 55.7 70.7 22.5 67.9 54.5 34.8 32.2 38.1 31.9 7.5 23.8	37.4 85.8 0.3 37.4 26.4 23.7 2.2 26.2 17.5 56.3 16.8 22.2 44.1 90.1 21.7	

Table 21. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

		Estimated	Frequency of intake						
Income level, race, and food group	persons	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	l-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution						
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs— Cheese— Legumes, seeds, and nuts— Fruits and vegetables, all kinds— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C— Bread————————————————————————————————————	3,404 3,405 3,401 3,404 3,404 3,401 3,401 3,403 3,404 3,404 3,404 3,404 3,404 3,404	28,962 28,965 28,917 28,935 28,957 28,957 28,957 28,946 28,957 28,957 28,957 28,962 28,957 28,962	2.0 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 3.8 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 1.3 19.3 0.2	6.7 1.3 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 18.7 0.0 1.3 12.4 0.0 8.2 0.8 0.2 3.2 0.7	13.7 3.5 27.3 0.0 0.2 1.0 0.3 36.6 0.2 5.9 30.1 21.8 0.7 8.4 0.7	22.2 4.5 57.1 0.9 14.3 12.5 33.9 32.3 39.1 7.3 24.1 10.1 21.2 6.8 21.9	27.7. 74.666671.9755.6671.9759.953.7769.953.730.1320.132.21	28.3 82.7 0.3 43.4 19.0 14.4 42.3 70.2 37.3 12.3 12.3 15.7 7.8 43.7 76.1 11.3	
Black Whole milk	511 510 511 511 511 511 510 511 511 511	2,618 2,615 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,615 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618 2,618	0.4 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 1.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 1.9 0.0	2.5 0.6 3.2 0.1 0.0 0.9 13.2 0.5 15.7 0.0 4.9 1.3 17.2 0.2 0.3	5.4 0.7 35.1 0.4 0.7 0.0 28.7 1.7 5.5 30.0 0.1 12.3 6.2 2.1 15.3 1.8	18.5 1.7 46.4 0.8 20.1 3.6 50.4 8.2 28.7 29.9 41.2 24.7 10.1 10.1 128.3 4.3 31.0	38.6 8.7 14.0 65.3 61.9 50.0 21.9 37.1 51.1 35.2 7.0 19.8	34.5 88.3 1.0 33.5 43.5 0.3 19.5 11.3 58.5 16.6 50.9 12.1 86.7 22.5 39.8	

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table 22. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated		Fre	equency of	f intake	2	
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample		4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				_				
White				rero	ent disti	LDUEIOT	1	
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs— Cheese— Legumes, seeds, and nuts— Fruits and vegetables, all kinds— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C— Bread— Cereals— Fats and oils— Desserts— Candy— Sweetened beverages! Artificially sweetened beverages! Coffee and tea— Salty snacks—	181 180 181 181 181 181 181 180 179 181 181 181 181 181 181 181	2,230 2,219 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,222 2,203 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230 2,230	5.7 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	13.5 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 11.5 0.4 22.5 0.4 22.5 0.4 1.2 1.0 0.0	14.1 1.5 33.6 0.0 0.1 1.1 0.0 30.5 0.0 7.7 28.8 1.2 18.6 5.2 0.4 10.8 0.9	18.3 0.7 0.2 17.1 13.5 15.1 38.3 3.3 17.8 29.0 9.9 26.6 18.9 13.7 23.4 1.0 22.9 6.8	33.9 6.8 19.6 48.8 61.1 60.4 46.7 56.8 15.5 36.6 59.2 46.1 20.7 61.0	14.5 90.5 2.2 51.0 20.5 26.2 23.2 50.0 17.3 0.0 11.9 11.9 12.8 94.7 17.4
Black								
Whole milk— Skim milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs——————————————————————————————————	101 101 101 101 100 100 101 101 101 101	898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898	0.0700000011001006050	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.8 20.0 1.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	8.4 0.6 38.4 0.0 0.0 0.3 20.2 0.0 1.0 38.8 0.0 7.1 4.3 23.9 0.0 7.0 0.8	11.1 1.2 41.7 0.0 33.2 4.7 14.0 40.8 5.6 32.9 18.5 13.5 113.5 24.4 1.7 30.5	42.7 10.4 45.2 55.6 48.6 47.3 76.8 13.9 27.7 25.8 20.7 25.7	30.68 87.85 96.85 10.66 18.35 17.63 15.30 159.22 222.28 96.3 19.42

Table 22. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 18-44 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

	,							
	Number of	Estimated Frequency of in				f intake	1	
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White		,	Percent distribution					
Whole milk	1,609 1,609 1,609 1,607 1,607 1,609 1,609 1,609 1,609 1,609 1,609 1,609 1,609	27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763 27,763	3.9 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 1.3 0.0 0.7 0.3 2.5 0.1	10.7 1.1 4.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 13.1 0.7 22.4 0.1 11.8 1.1 0.2 15.2	18.4 0.9 43.7 0.0 0.7 0.7 0.3 37.5 0.3 5.2 20.7 7.1 12.2 0.6 18.6	24.7 22.3 42.3 1.3 14.5 7.2 36.9 2.9 27.3 30.3 8.8 34.5 26.9 7 27.2 27.2 28.4 12.5	24.5 6.4 9.4 53.2 69.4 70.5 58.4 10.4 37.6 52.4 41.9 36.5 7.1 12.5 57.5	17.7 89.1 0.4 45.4 16.2 28.0 0.3 38.4 15.1 10.4 53.5 8.5 12.2 47.0 16.9 89.6 11.7 29.0
Whole milk	215 215 215 215 215 215 214	2,345 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,350 2,350 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354 2,354	2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.00 9.20 0.00 7.90 0.37 0.37 0.11 9.60 1.93 0.12	9.3 1.1 45.9 0.0 0.2 1.4 0.0 29.5 0.0 4.1 30.8 0.1 12.0 4.9 22.4 14.2	21.2 0.0 37.7 0.0 34.9 5.9 4.5 37.6 12.6 13.4 23.5 14.3 34.2 3.0 21.8	42.3 3.3 52.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 90.2 90.2 54.9 1 24.9 1 51.4	17.0 95.6 0.0 48.0 10.5 27.1 32.1 0.0 24.3 19.4 4.0 15.1 4.2 91.8 20.7 30.5

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 23. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated			•			
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
White				Perc	ent distr	lbutlor	1	
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread Cereals Careals Candy	112 111 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	1,312 1,292 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312 1,312	0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 0.5 1.0 0.0	6.4 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 12.8 0.0 25.5 0.7 2.0 0.0 0.0 33.9	11.5 2.8 7.7 0.0 1.8 0.0 39.1 0.0 24.2 14.4 3.3 1.8 0.0 14.4 23.6 0.0	21.5 7.6 58.6 0.0 27.1 10.1 7.4 27.1 4.5 24.3 36.4 21.7 9.1 8.4 0.5 23.6 5.1	25.6 4.9 32.8 40.2 50.5 60.1 17.9 69.5 10.0 11.0 29.3 46.0 11.0 24.4	34.1 94.2 959.8 20.7 29.8 1.55 26.0 31.4 27.8 43.8 87.1 43.8 87.2 69.2
Black Whole milk	84 84 79 84 84 84 83 82 83 84 83 84 84 84 84 84	667 667 667 667 667 667 664 655 667 657 657 657	1.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	2.6 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 3.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.6 0.0 19.1 0.0 0.0 0.6 14.3 1.1 2.3 30.7 1.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.9	20.4 2.5 53.7 0.6 36.4 10.8 40.3 6.4 28.5 31.5 6.7 29.6 15.9 21.6 14.1 2.2 42.7	29.1 19.5 24.5 65.7 48.5 51.3 25.1. 72.7 53.5 140.8 31.2 26.1 46.0 6.9 9.3	39.1 78.0 2.0 33.6 15.0 8 37.3 0.8 13.6 51.0 20.3 45.4 35.9 20.9 64.9

Table 23. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

								===
	Number of	Estimated	L	Fre	quency of	Intake		
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	s population	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	1,075 1,073 1,075 1,075 1,075 1,073 1,075 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,074 1,074 1,074	17,418 17,377 17,418 17,418 17,331 17,407 17,418 17,343 17,346 17,418 17,418 17,348 17,384 17,384 17,384 17,399 17,392 17,392	0.4 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.9 0.2 0.6 0.8 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.0 23.6	3.5 0.7 0.3 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 22.1 13.5 0.0 11.0 0.8 0.8 0.3 27.1	8.9 21.2 0.0 0.2 1.0 0.0 43.2 0.3 8.3 32.2 0.1 45.2 1.5 21.4 5.2 1.5 23.6	19.7 7.2 57.2 0.7 14.6 4.7 22.5 5.7 40.5 37.1 12.2 38.5 28.5 28.6 11.2 5.8 9	28.3 11.9 21.0 60.0 68.1 70.3 44.3 5.4 40.3 8.2 14.2 14.2 40.0 45.1 29.3 14.9 29.1	39.2 76.1 0.3 39.3 17.4 150.9 0.0 26.4 11.3 2.2 47.8 11.9 20.3 49.3 76.5 3.6 67.3
Whole milk	138 138 137 138 137 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 137 138 138 138	1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279 1,279	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.7 0.0 1.1 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 22.6 0.0 0.8 20.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	5.3 0.7 19.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 24.7 7.5 31.0 9.4 0.2 1.6 1.4 0.2	11.9 6.6 54.4 0.0 17.9 8.4 33.7 7.3 49.6 19.9 9.5 23.7 6.4 41.1 3.6	38.0 15.6 25.5 61.9 58.1 12.4 73.9 19.2 21.3 49.1 39.4 49.1 14.8 22.2 26.0	43.3 77.1 0.8 31.0 20.2 33.3 46.2 0.0 13.0 14.2 17.6 30.8 35.2 78.0 4.8

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,{\rm Does}$ not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 24. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

		Estimated	Frequency of intake					
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	population	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 106 107 107 107 107 107	1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259 1,259	2.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0	9.8 0.0 1.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 8.3 0.0 0.0 34.2 0.0 6.7 2.5 2.5 0.0 1.9 0.0	13.9 2.6 14.4 0.0 1.0 0.0 3.1 13.2 0.0 20.2 1.6 0.2 2.5 0.2	27.2 2.2 42.2 0.0 25.1 5.8 10.3 35.0 33.6 18.5 21.0 12.6 32.1 11.5 8.6 0.0 27.6	26.8 9.26.3 38.3 51.2 48.1 36.2 46.3 11.4 51.2 31.6 38.3 18.3	19.5 86.0 91.7 22.7 45.4 35.4 35.3 35.3 1.3 21.6 26.0 97.6 6.6
Black Whole milk	645 655 655 664 665 664 665 665 665 665	440 500 500 500 500 476 500 476 497 474 500 500 500 495 500 495 500	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.8 3.8 0.0 4.0 30.8 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.0 0.8	8.8 0.0 23.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.7 0.0 0.8 18.6 0.0 0.5 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.8 20.4 42.4 0.6 18.6 0.5 1.1 49.9 6.2 28.8 28.8 2.7 41.1 12.1 2.9 27.6 12.0 35.8	33.1 16.7 30.5 56.3 45.3 81.5 75.8 32.5 4.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 4.3 21.4	49.6 63.0 0.5 43.0 16.8 6.1 18.1 33.8 42.1 36.4 21.0 71.0

Table 24. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 45-64 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

		Estimated	Frequency of intake					
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	l-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL				Perc	ent distr	ibution		
Whole milk	966 965 965 965 965 965 964 964 966 965 965 965	16,014 15,992 16,014 16,014 15,991 15,991 15,991 15,995 15,981 16,014 15,953 15,972 16,016 15,998 15,998	1.7 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.3 1 0.0 0.4 1.1 0.4 0.2 1.1 0.2	4.7 1.0 1.4 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.6 28.3 0.0 14.9 0.6 0.3 1.2 26.6	13.2 1.7 32.1 0.0 0.1 0.5 40.0 0.3 6.4 35.5 23.0 23.0 1.8 3.7 23.5 0.7	28.4 6.9 51.1 1.9 21.3 10.8 31.1 4.1 33.9 25.1 14.8 36.0 28.5 9.7 18.1 2.6 4.6 4.6	26.66 9.664 56.42 56.22 67.23 41.15 36.83 8.65 38.65	25.4 80.4 41.8 41.8 20.3 36.7 0.5 28.4 13.3 7 43.5 9 17.3 87.5 48.8 56.8
Black		·						
Whole milk	127 127 127 127 127 127 127 126 127 126 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,046	0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 2.4 3.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7 0.2 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 17.0 0.0 4.4 36.8 0.3 7.1 0.3 7.1 0.0	9.6 0.0 29.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 29.8 3 9.2 28.3 2.8 3 0.0 0.7 0.7 0.1 12.2 0.0	16.6 1.4 41.3 22.9 0.5 8.7 24.3 11.8 221.7 24.5 5.2 28.5 7.5 26.8 0.7 48.3 9.1	37.0 12.2 27.9 60.2 68.8 46.4 53.8 25.9 25.9 42.0 46.0 33.5 11.4 18.5 23.8	35.7 86.2 0.0 36.8 8.1 53.15 17.6 0.5 17.8 0.3 17.1 26.6 87.0 6.3 67.1

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 25. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated	Estimated population				intake		
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				Пома	ent dist	.ihu+ion			
White				reic	enc drac	LDUCION	•		
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Greals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages! Artificially sweetened beverages! Salty snacks-	309 309 307 309 308 307 305 305 305 309 308 309 308 309 307	1,119 1,119 1,117 1,119 1,117 1,116 1,106 1,108 1,108 1,114 1,117 1,119 1,118 1,111 1,119 1,118 1,111 1,119	0.2 0.4 0.3 0.0 0.1 0.0 4.0 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2	4.0 1.8 0.0 0.1 0.0 13.6 0.1 26.1 26.1 13.8 0.4 1.0 0.0 0.0 24.6	15.0 4.5 10.5 10.0 1.1 0.8 0.5 35.1 1.6 5.4 34.0 20.2 3.4 1.7 1.3 0.8	25.0 7.1 44.5 0.0 21.4 7.1 6.8 30.2 6.8 34.2 29.2 27.1 38.7 23.9 11.2.8 4.4 28.7	28.4 14.2 40.2 56.3 40.1 153.9 40.1 153.9 42.8 152.8 153.9 42.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19	27.3 71.9 4.1 58.8 21.1 32.6 1.1 21.6 21.6 28.2 29.5 63.8 89.9 76.5	
Whole milk	145 146 145 145 144 144 143 142 146 145 146 146 146 146	282 284 278 278 282 279 278 275 273 284 282 284 282 284 284 284	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0	3.9 0.5 2.8 0.0 0.0 7.0 7.0 26.5 0.0 0.9 0.0 0.3 3.9	14.9 4.3 7.9 0.0 0.8 0.0 29.0 0.8 9.4 30.3 10.0 0.5 1.0 1.2 6	12.8 5.4 36.4 0.0 31.9 10.6 44.2 8.6 30.7 29.9 16.3 10.0 0.7 51.2	23.8 20.2 51.8 57.6 40.0 38.6 47.2 74.4 33.4 41.3 32.2 36.3 8.6 6.6 11.6	44.5 69.6 1.1 42.4 27.3 51.5 26.2 26.2 21.8 956.0 45.4 45.3 19.1	

Table 25. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of females aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

	Number of	Estimated	Frequency of intake					
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	1,095 1,096 1,091 1,095 1,094 1,084 1,086 1,086 1,095 1,095 1,095 1,095 1,095 1,095	5,051 5,057 5,042 5,056 5,057 5,046 5,019 5,042 5,050 5,050 5,050 5,050 5,050 5,050 5,050	0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.4	3.1 1.1 0.4 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.1 26.5 0.3 17.5 0.4 0.4 0.2 31.3	9.1 5.5 17.5 0.4 0.6 0.0 39.8 31.9 0.9 5.7 1.5 0.8 27.3	26.0 10.4 57.7 0.5 15.0 12.8 33.0 6.5 42.1 36.5 40.3 28.6 13.1 7.9 2.2 23.2 23.2	27.8 12.3 23.1 48.5 62.6 66.3 5.4 43.6 66.4 43.2 43.8 29.7 7.3 3.2	33.4 70.4 1.1 50.9 22.0 25.6 31.2 31.4 54.8 47.1 89.2 79.6
Whole milk	136 136 136 136 136 136 135 134 134 136 135 136 135 136 135	290 290 290 290 290 290 289 282 290 290 290 290 289 290 290 290 287	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 9.5 0.0 13.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 9.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	5.7 15.4 0.0 0.0 34.4 0.5 29.5 0.1 14.4 5.8 5.8 5.8 9.0 0.0	19.6 6.3 50.3 0.0 22.9 1.3 34.5 14.1 13.1 13.1 19.0 15.7 47.3 0.0	32.6 16.2 31.9 58.7 58.9 49.7 17.4 72.4 825.4 38.7 24.9 55.1 19.0 35.2 7.6 16.5	41.2 76.6 41.3 18.2 48.7 56.6 1.6 12.9 18.3 1.8 48.2 20.1 638.0 84.6 611.7 81.8

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 26. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74

	Number of	Estimated					!	
Income level, race, and food group	persons in sample	ample thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	1			_				
White			1	Perc	ent distr	ibution	l	
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs——————————————————————————————————	196 196 197 195 195 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196	571 571 569 570 566 570 561 569 565 571 571 571 570 571 564 569	0.5 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.0	6.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.3 5.3 5.3 2.2 34.5 0.0 11.1 0.9 0.1 0.3	9.2 2.1 16.0 0.2 0.1 0.8 27.0 0.0 4.6 38.4 1.1 20.2 2.1 0.6 3.2 0.0	28.6 5.0 46.4 0.8 37.8 4.2 4.7 38.6 4.2 20.4 15.1 18.3 32.0 17.9 11.4 0.8 21.2	21.1 9.4 29.8 37.7 48.8 54.9 42.3 21.2 50.4 38.3 10.2 24.5 22.0 26.3 3.5 4.4 21.1	34.0 83.4.0 61.2 13.2 450.8 65.4 34.6 0.7 47.7 21.7 33.5 65.6 95.7 78.5
Whole milk	119 119 118 118 119 119 116 117 116 119 118 117 118 118	174 174 173 173 174 174 174 167 172 174 169 174 172 172 173 173 173	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 2.7 0.0 1.2 29.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.0 0.0	7.5 0.0 19.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.6 11.4 34.8 3.7 12.8 0.9 0.9 16.6 0.0	15.7 4.2 26.2 2.9 43.1 6.1 35.5 5.0 16.7 27.9 8.6 25.2 12.4 1.5 10.0 50.0 50.8	37.1.2 13.5.2 50.5 57.9 43.3 44.2 70.4 49.7 23.5 22.9 22.9 33.3 9.9 14.9	37.7 82.6 1.1 39.2 63.2 24.7 5.7 24.0 31.6 4.2 24.7 75.5 36.7 19.3

Table 26. Number of persons in sample, estimated population, and percent distribution of males aged 65-74 years by frequency of intake of selected food groups, according to income level and race: United States, 1971-74—Con.

								
Income level, race, and food group	Number of persons in sample	Estimated population in thousands	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	quency of 2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL White			Percent distribution					
Whole milk	1,058 1,059 1,059 1,058 1,058 1,058 1,058 1,056 1,057 1,057 1,059 1,059 1,059 1,059 1,059	4,054 4,054 4,059 4,053 4,053 4,053 4,053 4,052 4,052 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059 4,059	0.8 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 3.4 0.5 1.6 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.1	5.0 1.8 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 17.9 1.6 29.2 0.1 19.9 1.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	12.7 3.2 20.3 0.2 0.3 0.9 0.3 41.3 0.4 5.5 22.5 8.0 0.8 2.6 0.5 26.5	27.2 7.2 55.1.1 10.6 6.7 27.5 37.7 23.1 23.1 29.5 112.8 12.0 20.1 3.2	23.3 9.8 23.0 48.2 57.9 63.8 9.0 62.5 37.8 39.9 12.8 45.5 26.3 27.3 5.88 4.8	31.1 77.4 0.9 50.5 16.3 24.5 43.1 16.9 31.4 16.9 1.3 31.2.4 57.4 91.3 4.9 67.5
## Black Whole milk	148 148 148 148 147 147 146 146 146 147 148 148 148 148	276 276 276 276 275 275 273 271 271 271 276 267 276 276 276 276 276	1.7 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 4.0 0.3 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0	1.9 0.0 2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.9 0.7 10.6 0.3 9 0.0 0.1.7 0.0 4.4	5.7 0.0 20.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.3 32.3 0.0 3.1 57.6 0.0 0.3 13.7 7.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	34.8 23.5 6.0 16.6 0.9	25.9 14.7 23.3 51.5 54.4 38.8 49.0 19.2 62.5 40.0 4.7 39.4 43.4 10.1 32.9 10.1 12.3	35.1 77.1 0.2 47.9 18.3 57.0 19.8 27.0 19.8 24.6 24.2 75.4 47.4 96.0 14.5

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

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APPENDIX I

Demographic and Socioeconomic Terms

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population sampled are defined as follows.

Age.—The age recorded for each examinee was the age at his last birthday as of the date of examination. The age criterion for inclusion in the sample used in this survey was defined in terms of age at time of census interview. Some of those who were 74 years old at the time of interview became 75 years old by the time of the examination. There were 20 such cases. In the adjustment and weighting procedures used to produce national estimates, these persons were included in the 74-year-old group.

Race.—For each individual, race was recorded as "white," "black," or "other races." The last category included American Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all races other than white or black. Mexican persons were included with "white" unless definitely known to be American Indian or of a race other than white. Blacks and persons of mixed Negro and other parentage were recorded as "black."

Family income.—The income recorded was the total income reported during the past 12 months by the head of the household and all other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. This income was the total cash income (excluding pay in kind, e.g., meals, living quarters, or supplies provided in place of cash wages) except in the case of a family with its own farm or business, in which case net income was recorded. Also included in the family income figure were allotments and other money received by the family from a member of the Armed Forces whether he was living at home or not.

Poverty index.-Income status was deter-

mined by the Poverty Income Ratio (PIR). Poverty statistics published in Census Bureau reports⁴ were based on the poverty index developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964. (For a detailed discussion of the SSA poverty standards, see references.^{5,6}) Modifications in the definition of poverty were adopted in 1969.⁷ The standard data series in poverty for statistical use by all executive departments and establishments has been established.⁸

The two components of the PIR are the total income of the household (numerator) and a multiple of the total income necessary to maintain a family with given characteristics on a nutritionally adequate food plan⁶ (denominator). The dollar value of the denominator of the PIR is constructed from a food plan (economy plan) necessary to maintain minimum recommended daily nutritional requirements. The economy plan is designated by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low."

For families of three or more persons, the poverty level was set at 3 times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was adjusted by the relatively higher fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The denominator or poverty income cutoff adjusts the family poverty income maintenance requirements by the family size, the sex of the family head, the age of the family head in families with one or two members, and the place of residence (farm, nonfarm). Annual revisions of the poverty income cutoffs are based on the

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

changes in the average cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index.

As shown in table I, the annual income considered to be the poverty level increases as the family size increases. A family with any combination of characteristics and with the same income as shown in the table has been designated as having a PIR or poverty level of 1.0. The same family with twice the income found in the table would have a PIR of 2.0. Ratios of less than 1.0 can be described as "below poverty," ratios greater than 1.0, as "above poverty."

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variation in the cost of living (except for the farm, nonfarm difference). None of the noncash public welfare benefits such as food stamp bonuses or free food commodities are included in the income of the low-income families receiving these benefits.

Table I shows threshold income values for the combinations listed above.

Table I. Weighted average thresholds at the low-income level in 1971, by farm-nonfarm residence, sex of family head, and size of family:

United States

			Nonfarm		Farm				
Size of family	Total	Total	Male head ¹	Female head ¹	Total	Male head ¹	Female head ¹		
All unrelated individuals	\$2,033	\$2,040	\$2,136	\$1,978	\$1,727	\$1,783	\$1,669		
Under 65 years	2,093	2,098	2,181	2,017	1,805	1,853	1,715		
65 years and over	1,931	1,940	1,959	1,934	1,652	1,666	1,643		
All families	3,700	3,724	3,764	3,428	3,235	3,242	3,079		
2 persons	2,612	2,633	2,641	2,581	2,219	2,224	2,130		
Head under 65 years	2,699	2,716	2,731	2,635	2,317	2,322	2,195		
Head 65 years and over	2,424	2,448	2,450	2,437	2,082	2,081	2,089		
3 persons	3,207	3,229	3,246	3,127	2,745	2,749	2,627		
4 persons	4,113	4,137	4,139	4,116	3,527	3,528	3,513		
5 persons	4,845	4,880	4,884	4,837	4,159	4,159	4,148		
6 persons	5,441	5,489	5,492	5,460	4,688	4,689	4,656		
7 persons or more	6,678	6,751	6,771	6,583	5,736	5,749	5,516		

¹For unrelated individuals, sex of the individual.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Characteristics of the low-income population: 1971, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 86, p. 18.

APPENDIX II

Dietary Frequency Questionnaire

		I, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	FORM APPROVED O M D NO 110-11164
HRA-12-18 (Formerly HSM-425-18) 11-73	HEALTH RESOUR	CES ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPT STATISTICS ON EXAMINATION SURVEY W	SURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY - All information which would permit entification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be ed only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and il not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes. FR 1667).
NAME		_	
BEGIN CARD NO. 1		NESP. DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF INTERVIEW
SAMPLE NO. SEGMENT	SERIAL COLUMN	CODE (17 - 22)	"SEX" (24 - 29)
(6 - 11)	(12-13)	(16) MG. DAY VEAR	(23) MO. DAY YEAR
I MILK (BEVERAGE AND ON CEREALS)	NO. OF INTERVAL TIMES (32)	12 BREAKFAST CEREALS EITHER DRY	NO, OF TIMES INTERVAL (63-64) (65) AB (63-64) O DI WZ 7 B
WHOLE FRESH MILK	(30-31) 0 p1 W2 7 0	CONHECTIVES ON COOKED SICH AS	OATMEAL 0 01 W2 7
2 SKIN MILK	(33-34) 0 01 W2 7 9	13 BUTTER AND MARGARINE (Fate	
-		14 DESSERTS such as:	(69-70) q D1 W2 7 s
3 MEAT AND POULTRY All kinds such as beef, pork, lamb, yeal, chicken, turkey, etc.	(36-37) 6 b1 W2 7 9	cake, ple, cookies, puddings, ice crea	
		15 "CANDY"	(72-73) 0 01 W2 7 0
4 FISH OR SHELL FISH	(39-40) 0 DI W2 7 0		(72 - 50)
			CARD NO. 1 0 1
	(44)	BEGIN CARO NO. 2 Repeat Columns	1-16 from Card No. 1
5 EGGS	(42-43) 0 D1 W2 7 9	16 BEVERAGES COLD DRINKS, SUCH AS SODA, COLD LEMONADE, KOOL-AID, MADE WITH	
6 CHEESE AND CHEESE DISHES	(45-45) 0 D1 W2 7 B	17 COLD DRINKS, AS ABOVE, ARTIFICE SWEETENED ON "DIET" DRINKS	(20-21) (22) (22)
7 DRY BEANS AND PEAS like (Legumes/seeds/nuts) Pinto beans, red beans, black-eye pess, peanuts and peanut butter	(48-49) 0 01 W2 7 0	18 COFFEE OR TEA	(23-24)
8 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AI ALL KINDS - FRESH, CANNED, PROZEM, COOKED, ON PAM, JUICES	(51-52) 0 D1 W2 7 D	Salty 19 SNACK FOODS (potato chips, corn chi cheese snacks, etc.)	
	(56)	INTERVIEWER'S CODE	77) COMPLETION (78) CARD (77-80)
9 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RICH IN VITAMIN A dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables, fruits	(54-55) 0 D1 W2 7 9	NO. OF TIMES CODE INTERVAL COD	E "SEX" CODE (Use highest applicable code) 1-MALE S-BREAST FEEDING
10 FAULTS AND VEGETABLES RICH IN VITAMIN C grapefruit, orange, cantaloupe, etc.	(57-58) 0 D1 W2 7 9	OF-UNKNOWN 1-DAILY 77-LESS THAN OHCE A WEEK A WEEK O-UNKNOWN RESPONDENT CODE	4-PREG. 5-9 MOS. PRÉG. 5-9 MOS.
11 BREAD	(62)	1-SAMPLE PERSON	COMPLETION CODE 1-COMPLETED SATISFACTORY
	(60-61) 0 D1 W2 7 9	2-SPOUSE 3-PARENT	2-COMPLETED UNSATISFACTORY (SPECIFY)
encad, Rolls, Biscuits, Muffins, Corneread pasta, rice, etc.		4-GRANDPARENT 8-COMBINATION OF ABOVE 8-OTHER	D-REFUSAL SHIPPRIMANT INCAPABLE SHOT AVAILABLE SOTHER

APPENDIX III.

Source of Nutrients for Standard Food Groups: HANES I Dietary Frequency Data, 1971-749-11

FOOD GROUP AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTING NUTRIENTS

OTHER NUTRIENTS

WHOLE MILK

Excellent source: Calcium, phosphorus, protein, vitamin A, riboflavin, and

calories

Good source: Vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, and folacin

Fair source: Magnesium, thiamin, vitamin E

Low source: Iron-though low, has an excellent

quality and is readily available in soluble form; copper; vitamin C; vitamin D—will vary depending on

fortification

2. SKIM MILK

Can be used as a substitute for whole or 2-percent milk and is approximately equal in food value. Has fewer calories, is lower in vitamin A unless fortified, and has most of the fat removed.

3. MEAT AND POULTRY

Meat: Protein, fat

Excellent source: Phorphorus, magnesium, iron Good source: Niacin, riboflavin, vitamin B_6 , vitamin B_{12} , and vitamin A in

liver

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Major minerals: Potassium, calcium, chlorine, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, iodine

Minor mineral elements: Aluminum, boron, bromine, chromium, cobalt, copper, selenium, manganese, nickel, molybdenum, zinc, sulfur

Fat-soluble vitamins: A, D, E, K

Water-soluble vitamins: Thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, vitamin B₆, folic acid, biotin, vitamin B₁₂, vitamin C, and

Thiamin, calcium, sodium, potassium, copper, zinc, sulfur, pantothenic acid, choline

FOOD GROUP AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTING NUTRIENTS

OTHER NUTRIENTS

Poultry:

Protein, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, thiamin, niacin, vitamin B_6 , vitamin $B_{1,2}$, vitamin A, riboflavin. Is lower in

fat

Sodium, potassium, sulfur, chloride, zinc, pantothenic acid, folic acid, choline

4. FISH AND SHELLFISH

Excellent source: Protein

Phosphorus, magnesium, iron, thiamin, niacin, vitamin B_6 , vitamin $B_{1,2}$, vitamin A, riboflavin

Fish: Potassium, vitamin A, zinc, pantothenic acid, choline

Shellfish: Iodine, zinc, sulfur, fluorine; appreciable amounts of cobalt, copper, calcium, sodium, potassium, cholesterol

5. EGGS

Whites: Protein, riboflavin

Yolks: Vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, thiamin, riboflavin, vitamin B, iron, cholesterol, biotin, choline

Phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, copper, sulfur, zinc, folic acid

6. CHEESE AND CHEESE DISHES

Calories, protein, fat, calcium, vitamin A, riboflavin, phosphorus

Iron, thiamin, magnesium, sulfur

7. LEGUMES, SEEDS, AND NUTS

Excellent source: Iron

Good source: Protein, thiamin, zinc, magnesium, niacin

Sprouted legumes: Rich in vitamin C

Phosphorus, sulfur, manganese, copper, molybdenum, pantothenic acid, biotin

Soybeans:

Excellent source: Vitamin A, thiamin, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, iron, niacin, and riboflavin

Peanuts: Protein, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, thiamin, iron, riboflavin, niacin

Seeds:

Excellent source: Phosphorus, niacin Good source: Thiamin, riboflavin, calcium

Nuts: Fat, calories, protein

Fair source: Thiamin, riboflavin, niacin

Manganese, phosphorus, biotin, magnesium, sulfur, copper

FOOD GROUP AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTING NUTRIENTS

OTHER NUTRIENTS

8.-10. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits: Ascorbic acid, vitamin A

Vegetables: Vitamin A, ascorbic acid, Folic acid, potassium, and indigestible cellulose fiber (nonnutritive food constituent)

11. BREAD

12. CEREALS

Enriched foods from these groups supply:

Calories

Excellent source: Iron, vitamin B₆, niacin,

thiamin, and riboflavin

Fair source: Folacin

13. BUTTER AND MARGARINE (FATS AND OILS)

Calories, fat soluble vitamins: A, D, E, and K

14. DESSERTS

Calories and fat

15. CANDY

16. SWEETENED CARBONATED BEVERAGES AND BEVERAGES PREPARED WITH SUGAR

17. ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED BEVERAGES

18. COFFEE AND TEA

Food and beverages from food groups 15-18 do not significantly contribute to the protein, mineral, or vitamin levels of the diet, but food groups 15 and 16 do supply calories.

19. SALTY SNACK FOODS

Calories and fat

Iron, magnesium, vitamin B6, indigestible cellulose fiber (nonnutritive food constituent), B-complex vitamins, appreciable amounts of sodium and potassium

Green leafy: Calcium, vitamin K, riboflavin, iron, ascorbic acid, thiamin, folic acid

Flowering: Phosphorus, riboflavin Fruit: Vitamin C

Bulb: Vitamin C Root: Thiamin

Phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, protein, manganese, copper, molybdenum, pantothenic acid

Cholesterol, essential fatty acids

Calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, potassium, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, essential fatty acids and cholesterol. These nutrients vary, depending on the enrichment and/or fortification of the product.

Calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, potassium, thiamin

APPENDIX IV

A Daily Food Guide

The following guide appears in a *Home and Garden Bulletin* published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.¹²

A DAILY FOOD GUIDE

The daily food guide below presents foods in four groups on the basis of their similarity in nutrient content. The four groups are:

the meat group the vegetable-fruit group the milk group the bread-cereal group

MEAT GROUP

FOOD INCLUDED: Beef; veal; lamb; pork; variety meats, such as liver, heart, kidney. Poultry and eggs. Fish and shellfish.

As alternates—dry beans, dry peas, lentils, nuts, peanuts, peanut butter.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED: Choose two or more servings every day. Count as a serving: 2 to 3 ounces of lean cooked meat, poultry or fish—all without bone.

One egg, 1/2 cup cooked dry beans, dry peas, or lentils, or 2 tablespoons peanut butter may replace one-half serving of meat.

VEGETABLE-FRUIT GROUP

FOODS INCLUDED: All vegetables and fruits. This guide emphasizes those that are valuable as sources of vitamin C and vitamin A.

Sources of Vitamin C:

Good sources—Grapefruit or grapefruit juice; orange or orange juice; cantaloupe; guava; mango; papaya; fresh strawberries; broccoli; brussels sprouts; green pepper; sweet red pepper.

Fair sources—honeydew melon; lemon; tangerine or tangerine juice; watermelon; asparagus tips; raw cabbage; collards; garden cress; kale; kohlrabi; mustard greens; potatoes and sweet potatoes cooked in the jacket; spinach; tomatoes or tomato juice; turnip greens.

Sources of Vitamin A:

Dark green and deep yellow vegetables and a few fruits: apricots, broccoli, cantaloupe, carrots, chard, collards, cress, kale, mango, persimmon, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potatoes, turnip greens and other dark green leafy vegetables, winter squash.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED:

Choose four or more servings every day, including:

One serving of a good source of vitamin C or two servings of a fair source.

One serving, at least every other day, of a good source of vitamin A. If the food chosen for vitamin C is also a good source of vitamin A, the additional serving of a vitamin A food may be omitted.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

The remaining one to three or more servings may be of any vegetable or fruit, including those that are valuable for vitamin C and for vitamin A.

Count as one serving: 1/2 cup of vegetable or fruit; or a portion as ordinarily served, such as 1 medium orange or potato, half a medium grapefruit or cantaloupe, or the juice of one lemon.

MILK GROUP

FOODS INCLUDED: Milk-fluid whole, evaporated, skim, dry, buttermilk.

Cheese-cottage; cream; Cheddar-type, natural or processed. Ice cream. Yogurt.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED: Some milk every day for everyone.

Recommended amounts are given below in terms of 8-ounce cups of whole fluid milk:

Children under 9 2 to 3	Adults
Children 9 to 12 3 or more	Pregnant women
Teenagers	Nursing mothers 4 or more

Part or all of the milk may be fluid skim milk, buttermilk, evaporated milk or dry milk.

Other milk products, such as cheese, ice cream or yogurt, may replace part of the milk. The amount it will take to replace a given amount of milk is figured on the basis of calcium content. Common portions of cheese, yogurt and ice cream and their milk equivalents in calcium are:

1-inch cube Cheddar-type cheese	=	1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup yogurt	=	1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup cottage cheese	=	1/3 cup milk
2 tablespoons cream cheese	=	1 tablespoon milk
1/2 cun ice cream or ice milk	=	1/3 cup milk

BREAD-CEREAL GROUP

FOOD INCLUDED: All breads and cereals that are whole grain, enriched or restored; check labels to be sure.

Specifically, this group includes: breads; cooked cereals; ready to eat cereals; cornmeal; crackers; flour; grits; macaroni and spaghetti; noodles; rice; rolled oats; and quick breads and other baked goods if made with whole-grain or enriched flour.

Bulgur and par-boiled rice and wheat also may be included in this group.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED: Choose four servings or more daily. Or, if no cereals are chosen, have an extra serving of breads or baked goods, which will make at least five servings from this group daily.

Count as one serving: 1 slice of bread; 1 ounce ready-to-eat cereal; 1/2 to 3/4 cup cooked cereal, commeal, grits, macaroni, noodles, rice, or spaghetti.

OTHER FOODS:

To round out meals and meet energy needs, almost everyone will use some foods not specified in the four food groups. Such foods include: unenriched, refined breads, cereals, flours; sugars; butter, margarine, other fats. These often are ingredients in a recipe or added to other foods during preparation or at the table.

Try to include some vegetable oil among the fats used.

APPENDIX V

Statistical Notes

The Survey Design

The sampling plan for the first 65 stands of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) followed a stratified multistage probability design in which a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the coterminous United States, 1-74 years of age, was selected. Excluded from the selection were persons residing in Alaska and Hawaii and those within the coterminous United States confined to institutions or residing on reservation lands of American Indians. Successive elements dealt with in the process of sampling were the primary sampling unit (PSU), census enumeration district (ED), segment (a cluster of households), household, eligible person, and finally sample person.

The starting points in the first stage of this design were the 1960 decennial census lists of addresses and the nearly 1,900 PSU's into which the entire United States was divided. Each PSU is either a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), a county, or two or three contiguous counties. The PSU's were grouped into 357 strata for use in the Health Interview Survey and subsequently collapsed into 40 superstrata for use in Cycle II and Cycle III of the Health Examination Survey and HANES.

Fifteen of the 40 superstrata contained a single large metropolitan area of more than 2 million population. These 15 large metropolitan areas were chosen into the sample with certainty. The 25 noncertainty strata were classified into four broad geographic regions of approximately equal population and cross-classified into four broad population density groups in each region. Then a modified

Goodman-Kish controlled-selection technique was used to select two PSU's from each of the 25 noncertainty superstrata, with the probability of selection of a PSU proportionate to its 1960 population so that proportionate representation of specified State groups and rate of population change classes was maintained in the sample. In this manner a total first-stage sample of 65 PSU's was selected. These 65 sample PSU's, or stands, are the areas within which a sample of persons would be selected for examination over a 3-year survey period.

Although the 1970 census data were used as the frame for selecting the sample within PSU's when they became available, the calendar of operations required that 1960 census data be used for 44 of the 65 stands in the sample of HANES. ED's in each PSU were divided into segments of an expected six housing units each. In urban ED's the segments were clusters of six addresses from the 1960 Census Listing Books. For ED's not having usable addresses, area sampling was employed; consequently some variation in the segment size occurred. To make the sample representative of the current population of the United States, the address or list segments were supplemented by a sample of housing units that had been constructed since 1960.

Within each PSU a systematic sample of segments was selected. The ED's which fell into the sample were coded into one of two economic classes. The first class, identified as the "poverty stratum," was composed of "current poverty areas" that had been identified by the Bureau of the Census in 1970 (pre-1970 census), plus other ED's in the PSU with a mean income of less than \$3,000 in 1959 (based on 1960 census). The second economic class, the "nonpoverty"

stratum," included all ED's not designated as belonging to the "poverty stratum." All sample segments classified as being in the "poverty stratum" were retained in the sample. For those sample segments in "nonpoverty stratum" ED's, the selected segments were divided into eight random subgroups and one of the subgroups was chosen to remain in the HANES sample. This procedure permits a separate analysis with adequate reliability of those classified as being below the poverty level and those classified as being above the poverty level.

After identifying the sample segments, a list of all current addresses within the segment boundaries was made, and the households were interviewed to determine the age and sex of each household member as well as other demographic and socioeconomic information.

To select the persons in sample segments to be examined in HANES, all household members aged 1-74 in each segment were listed on a sample selection worksheet, with each household in the segment listed serially. The number of household members in each of the six age-sex groups shown below was listed on the worksheet under the appropriate age-sex group column. The sample selection worksheets were then put in segment number order, and a systematic random sample of persons in each age-sex group was selected to be examined using the following sampling rates.

Age	Rate
1-5 years	1/2
6-19 years	1/4
20-44 years (male)	1/4
20-44 years (female)	1/2
45-64 years	1/4
65-74 years	1

The persons selected in the 65-stand sample of HANES comprise a representative sample of the target population and included 28,043 sample persons 1-74 years of age. Of these, 20,749, or 74.0 percent, were examined. When adjustments are made for differential sampling for high-risk groups, the response rate becomes 75.2 percent.

All data presented in this report are based on "weighted" observations; that is, data recorded

for each sample person are inflated to characterize the subuniverse from which that sample person was drawn. The weight for each examined person is a product of the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the person, an adjustment for nonresponse cases (i.e., persons not examined), and a poststratified ratio adjustment which increases precision by making the final sample estimates of the population agree approximately with independent controls prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of November 1, 1972 (approximate midsurvey point), by color, sex, and age (table II). Population estimates are included in some of the tables in greater detail than that used for weighting. These population figures, while not precise census estimates in this degree of age detail, are included to give a rough idea of the number in the population at risk.

A more detailed description of the survey design and selection technique can be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1-No. 10a.³

Nonresponse

In any health examination survey, after the sample is identified and the sample persons are requested to participate in the examination, the survey meets one of its more severe problems. Usually a sizable number of sample persons will not participate in the examination. Individual participation is determined by many factors, some of them uncontrollable, and therefore it may be treated as a random event with a particular probability of occurrence. If this probability were known and were greater than zero for all persons, then the examined persons would constitute a probability sample from which unbiased estimates of the target population could be derived. In this situation, the effect of nonparticipation would only reduce the sample size, thereby increasing the sampling errors of examination findings. In practice, however, a potential for bias due to nonresponse

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table II. Civilian noninstitutionalized population, by age, sex, and race: United States, November 1, 1972

-				Age		
Sex and race	Total	1-5 years	6-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years
Total	193,976,447	17,282,843	55,434,127	66,307,351	42,344,237	12,607,889
Male	94,151,059	8,818,156	28,014,291	31,757,861	20,090,791	5,469,960
White Other races	82,652,067 11,498,992	7,407,500 1,410,656	23,911,243 4,103,048	28,195,112 3,562,749	18,190,148 1,900,643	4,948,064 521,896
Female	99,825,388	8,464,687	27,419,836	34,549,490	22,253,446	7,137,929
White	86,932,196 12,893,192	7,070,529 1,394,158	23,261,515 4,158,321	30,102,612 4,446,878	20,011,119 2,242,327	6,486,421 651,508

SOURCE: Unpublished estimates of September 27, 1974, from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

exists because exact probabilities are never known. A further potential for bias exists if:

- 1. A sizable proportion of sample persons have a zero probability of participation; that is, if they would never agree to participate in an examination survey employing the same procedures and inducements.
- 2. These persons differ from other sample persons with respect to the characteristics under examination.

For these reasons intensive efforts are made in HANES to develop and implement procedures and inducements that reduce the number of nonrespondents, thereby reducing the potential for bias. These procedures and inducements are discussed in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1-No. 10a.³

Despite these intensive efforts, 24.8 percent of the sample persons from the 65 stands were not examined. Consequently, the potential for sizable bias does exist in the estimates in this publication. However, from what is known about the nonrespondents and the nature of nonresponse, the likelihood of sizable bias is small. For instance, only a small proportion of persons gave reasons for nonparticipation which would lead to the belief that they would never

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

agree to participate in examination surveys and that they differed from examined persons with respect to the characteristic under examination. Only 15 percent of the nonrespondents gave as their reasons for nonparticipation personal illness, physical inability, pregnancy, antidoctor sentiment, or fear of finding something wrong. Typical among the reasons given by the other nonrespondents were: unable because of work, school, or household duties; suspicious or skeptical of the program; just not interested in participating; and private medical care sufficient or just visited doctor.

As was mentioned earlier, the data in this report are based on weighted observations, and one of the components of the weight assigned to an examined person was an adjustment for nonresponse. Since the probabilities of participation are not known for sample persons in HANES, a procedure was adopted which multiplies the reciprocal of the probability of selection of sample persons by a factor which brings estimates based on examined persons only up to a level which would have been achieved if all sample persons had been examined. This nonresponse adjustment factor is the ratio of the sum of sampling weights for all sample persons within a relatively homogeneous class defined by age, sex, and five income groups (under \$3,000, \$\bar{3},000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$\bar{9},\bar{9}99, \$10,000-\$14,999, and \$15,000 and over) within each stand to the sum of sampling weights for all responding sample persons within the same

homogeneous class for the same stand. To the degree that homogeneous groups can be defined which are also homogeneous with respect to the characteristics under study, the procedure can be effective in reducing the potential bias from nonresponse. For the 65-stand sample of HANES, the percent distribution of the nonresponse adjustment factors used for the 325 income group-stand cells is shown in table III.

Missing Data

Examination surveys lose information not only through the failure to examine all sample persons, but also through the failure to obtain and record all items of information for examined persons.

Out of 20,514 black and white examinees ages 1-74 years, 402 (2.0 percent) had unsatisfactory dietary frequency records. In addition, there were a small number of cases for which the number of times a subject ate a particular food was recorded as unknown. The number of such items by food group is shown in table IV. No imputations were made for missing data.

Standard Errors

The probability design of the survey makes possible the estimation of standard errors corresponding to the weighted estimates presented. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this

Table III. Number and percent distribution of cells by size of nonresponse adjustment factors: HANES, stands 1-65, 1971-74

Size of factor	Num- ber of cells	Per- cent distri- bution
Total	325	100.0
1.00-1.24	106 125 59 24 9	32.6 38.4 18.2 7.4 2.8 0.3 0.3

report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

Estimates of standard errors are obtained from the sample data and are themselves subject to sampling error when the number of cases in a cell is small, or even occasionally when the number of cases is substantial.

Estimates of the standard errors for the percentages of the frequency of intake of selected foods are shown in tables V through XVIII.

Standards of Reliability and Precision

When percentages are reported, there is only one criterion used, which is that the number of people from which the percentage is calculated was at least 10. All statistics met the standards.

Table IV. Number of subjects with satisfactory completion codes but missing food items: HANES, stands 1-65, 1971-74

Food group	Number
Total	411
Whole milk Skim milk Meat and poultry Fish and shellfish Eggs Cheese Legumes, seeds, and nuts Fruits and vegetables, all kinds Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C Bread Cereals Fats and oils Desserts Candy	22 15 43 10 15 35 29 75 73 91 27 15 36 32 36
Sweetened beverages ¹ Artificially sweetened beverages ¹ Coffee and tea Salty snacks	27 11 25 29

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table V. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for white persons aged 1-74 years, by income level: United States, 1971-74

				===		
				intake	:	
Income level and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
Income below poverty level						
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs	0.82 0.08 0.04 0.08 0.64 0.16 0.11 0.52 0.14 1.30	1.41 0.19 0.40 0.20 0.07 2.16 0.06 0.15 1.32 0.12 1.38 0.16 0.60 0.19 0.85	1.10 0.34 2.49 0.01 0.19 0.59 2.83 0.06 0.91 1.57 0.23 2.20 1.13 0.85 0.20 1.34	1.63 0.69 2.03 0.18 2.27 1.26 2.07 0.561 1.47 1.54 1.92 1.54 0.41 1.68	1.41 0.98 2.32 2.20 2.40 2.32 1.96 2.64 2.37 1.85 1.16 1.50 2.20 2.30 1.81	1.18 1.462 2.1315 1.355 1.668 2.564 2.560 2.603 1.344 1.486 0.805 1.805
Income above poverty level						
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs— Cheese— Legumes, seeds, and nuts— Legumes, seeds, and vegetables rich in vitamin A— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin G— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin G— Ereals— Fats and oils— Desserts— Candy— Sweetened beverages 1— Artificially sweetened beverages1 Coffee and tea— Salty snacks—	0.29 0.07 0.16 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.40 0.02 0.08 1.42 0.07 0.05 0.16	0.42 0.17 0.29 0.03 0.06 0.79 0.02 0.12 0.63 0.04 0.91 0.08 0.25 0.07 0.39	0.40 0.17 1.48 0.03 0.15 0.06 0.73 0.05 0.58 0.58 0.52 0.20 0.39	0.52 0.28 1.23 0.18 0.84 0.34 0.34 0.54 0.57 0.59 0.42 0.59	0.58 0.33 0.76 0.96 0.79 0.57 0.69 0.51 1.01 0.73 1.06 0.87 0.75 1.00 0.41	0.61 0.528 0.988 0.392 0.744 0.822 0.653 0.486 0.79 0.653 0.768

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table VI. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for black persons aged 1-74 years, by income level: United States, 1971-74

	Frequency of intake					
Income level and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a dáy	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
Income below poverty level						
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Legumes, seeds, and vestables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Artificially sweetened beverages¹- Artificially sweetened beverages¹- Salty snacks Salty snacks	0.36 0.45 0.02 0.21 0.70 0.10 0.347 0.05 0.39 0.17 0.28 0.51	1.48 0.18 1.02 0.05 1.25 0.24 0.40 0.30 0.11 1.33 0.45 0.63 0.94 0.92 0.92	1.49 0.19 2.20 0.16 0.28 0.19 0.76 1.48 0.34 1.91 1.24 0.89 1.06 0.98	1.84 0.85 2.06 0.40 1.96 1.61 1.39 0.76 2.51 1.76 1.41 2.14 2.14 2.14 1.64 2.64 2.41	1.65 1.77 1.88 2.46 2.11 2.56 3.21 2.53 2.53 2.69 2.69 2.69 2.69 2.68	1.30 1.89 0.17 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.60 0.21 1.76 2.71 1.75 2.45 0.97 1.66 1.69
Income above poverty level						
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹- Artificially sweetened beverages¹- Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	0.60 0.07 0.36 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.08 0.03 0.26 0.23 0.22 0.54	1.05 0.09 0.48 0.23 0.20 1.52 0.10 0.28 1.77 0.41 1.03 1.03 0.41 0.83	1.16 0.31 2.11 0.08 0.21 0.27 0.13 1.62 0.23 0.66 1.74 0.48 1.50 0.94 1.71 1.71	1.99 0.32 1.76 0.28 1.81 1.04 0.98 2.28 1.85 1.96 1.37 1.65 1.37 1.38 1.38 1.31	2.27 1.12 1.83 1.89 2.00 2.07 2.23 1.78 1.60 2.41 2.03 2.27 1.55 2.06 2.41 2.08 2.16 4.16 4.16 4.16 4.16 4.16 4.16 4.16 4	1.76 0.96 0.24 1.94 1.05 1.61 1.30 0.19 1.73 1.27 1.49 1.52 0.89 1.80

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table VII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 1-5 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

	Frequency of intake					
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White						
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Chesse- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables ric	1.48 0.52 0.25 0.15 1.09 0.23 0.48 0.48 0.16 0.39 0.35 0.16 0.56	1.75 1.54 0.46 0.49 1.92 0.60 1.54 0.30 1.44 0.82 0.54 0.03 0.30 0.30	1.73 0.61 1.83 0.22 0.50 0.52 0.26 1.67 0.80 1.89 1.82 1.58 0.84 1.24 0.28 0.56 1.08	1.02 0.24 1.71 0.30 1.29 1.42 1.53 0.72 1.94 1.93 1.76 1.78 2.01 1.44	0.91 0.53 1.27 1.44 1.71 2.47 1.35 2.92 1.75 2.05 2.40 2.46 0.67 1.48	0.83 1.07 0.15 1.48 1.12 1.49 0.14 1.59 0.56 1.12 0.91 1.43 1.43 1.34 2.35
Black						
Whole milk	2.71 0.69 0.17 0.13 - 1.92 - 1.17 0.39 0.22 0.46 0.15	5.15 4.14 1.70 0.15 - 2.74 0.11 0.97 4.15 0.16 0.46 2.29 1.85 0.20 0.10	3.98 0.20 4.74 0.94 0.19 0.50 3.90 0.17 1.71 2.20 2.41 1.76 1.37	2.89 1.13 5.38 1.19 5.53 2.30 3.76 4.76 4.70 2.83 5.16 4.47 2.83 3.75 0.13 3.39 3.362	2.72 0.84 4.31 4.98 5.46 4.77 3.73 5.13 4.88 2.52 4.78 3.65 3.24 4.23 3.38 3.38	1.52 1.56 0.10 2.28 3.65 2.92 5.23 2.71 0.21 1.59 4.09 2.82 0.31 4.08

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table VIII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 1-5 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	quency of	intake	1	
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White						
Whole milk	1.80 0.33 0.15 0.06 0.16 0.25 1.08 0.46 0.45 0.11 0.39 0.19 0.12	1.84 0.99 0.91 0.02 0.45 1.68 0.14 0.49 0.99 0.14 1.78 0.78	1.65 0.48 2.33 0.03 0.02 0.57 0.34 2.01 0.03 0.89 1.44 0.51 1.58 0.60	1.67 0.36 2.04 0.33 1.81 1.91 1.92 1.73 2.07 1.708	1.16 0.43 1.54 2.517 1.95 1.07 1.07 1.085 2.21 1.88 1.70 2.48 2.48	0.92 1.07 0.16 1.84 1.51 1.90 1.77 0.72 3.97 1.86 0.78 1.14 1.03 0.88
Candy		0.78 0.06 0.06 0.31	1.31 0.25 0.53 0.48	1.97 0.60 1.98 1.02	0.81 1.74 1.69	1.49 0.95 2.90 1.67
Whole milk	2.54 0.07 0.72 - - 1.58 0.11 1.83 0.0 0.14 0.35 0.69	3.32 2.88 2.11 0.19 2.66 2.91 0.96 1.57 1.46 0.45 0.68	2.53 1.12 2.99 0.13 - 4.65 0.16 1.31 3.55 1.04 3.34 2.52 0.96 1.78	1.97 0.21 3.46 0.15 3.69 2.72 3.44.88 4.81 4.83 4.08 4.81 3.76 4.17 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.76 0.29 4.31	2.67 0.31 2.97 4.06 3.52 4.79 4.44 2.60 5.46 4.18 4.23 3.38 5.33 4.19 1.11 4.75	1.77 1.40 0.24 4.07 3.05 3.93 2.61 5.57 1.77 0.66 1.92 3.10 3.25 3.38 3.38 5.73 1.78

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table IX. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 6-11 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	equency of	:					
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never			
<u>White</u>									
Whole milk	1.24 0.34 0.38 - 0.06 0.22 0.96 0.19 0.60 0.23 0.26 0.34 0.52	2.17 1.77 0.76 0.30 2.03 0.28 0.39 1.78 0.32 1.87 0.92 0.47 0.74	1.80 0.70 2.12 0.32 0.34 2.73 0.78 1.86 2.38 1.89 1.38	1.50 0.54 2.19 0.23 2.01 1.07 1.84 2.40 0.78 2.07 2.30 2.33 2.03 1.77 0.61	0.78 0.78 1.449 2.22 2.716 5.555 2.99 2.22 2.152 2.29 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.	1.00 1.37 0.33 2.52 1.41 2.548 0.247 2.466 0.13 1.04 0.59 1.73 2.52			
Black	0.18	-	0.70	1.62	1.82	1.39			
Whole milk	1.55 0.24 1.02 1.31 0.13 2.52 0.24 1.92 0.40 0.30	3.09 5.09 1.50 0.25 4.01 1.26 0.16 5.09 1.21 0.52 1.39	4.46 4.52 0.363 1.63 1.63 1.13 2.31 2.31 1.35 2.35 1.96	5.81 1.61 1.68 4.32 5.44 2.54 4.47 4.15 4.47 4.13 4.47 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.43 2.46 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46 4.46	31.645 31.645 31.645 31.646 45.766 45.766 45.766 45.766 45.766 46	2.247 0.577 4.38 4.133 2.744 3.45 3.293 2.644 3.085 2.945 2.945 2.957 2.937 2.937			

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table X. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 6-11 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	}				
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
White			ļ				
Whole milk	1.58 0.17 0.19 	2.17 1.74 0.51 0.22 0.08 1.84 1.74 0.03 1.84 0.63 0.16 0.77	1.96 0.69 2.62 0.19 0.42 2.06 0.34 1.23 2.45 0.36 2.11 1.82 1.06 0.07 0.61	2.06 0.57 2.33 0.41 1.03 1.82 2.17 1.260 2.54 2.54 1.77 2.72 1.59 3.27 0.43	1.47 0.58 1.49 2.46 1.52 1.81 1.05 2.65 2.71 2.09 2.23 1.88 2.65 1.01	0.82 1.10 0.05 2.43 1.21 1.54 1.84 0.04 2.75 1.50 0.26 1.31 1.31 1.27 1.22 1.21 3.36 1.29	
Black							
Whole milk	0.92 0.23 2.11 1.83 0.16 0.23 0.64 0.09	4.67 5.94 0.54 1.63 2.71 0.39 5.94 2.66 0.46 2.16 2.62	3.90 4.30 0.76 0.06 0.15 5.39 0.30 2.11 4.40 1.17 4.43 3.08 2.34 1.62	3.49 0.69 4.68 0.43 3.51 2.06 2.72 4.92 3.28 3.47 4.49 0.17 1.98	3.87 1.591 3.84 3.784 3.772 5.59 5.764 3.391 4.770 4.770 5.371	0.47 1.81 3.80 2.52 4.08 1.86 5.69 1.67 3.18 1.09 1.66 1.73 5.67 2.14	

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table XI. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 12-17 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

	Frequency of intake								
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never			
White									
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese. Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Legumes, seeds, and vegetables all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea- Salty snacks	1.74 0.34 0.14 0.23 0.95 0.25 0.94 0.82 0.39 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.18	1.56 1.78 0.65 0.12 0.16 0.10 1.83 0.45 1.78 0.34 1.52 0.78 0.43 1.11 0.16 0.15 0.15	1.73 0.43 2.51 0.05 0.30 0.44 1.99 0.15 0.98 2.29 0.40 2.21 1.23 0.70 1.44 0.23 0.83	1.52 0.57 2.14 0.39 0.96 1.53 1.73 1.08 2.26 2.39 1.55 1.97 0.33	1.22 0.61 2.00 2.26 1.69 2.36 1.97 1.01 2.62 2.29 4.318 2.94 2.94 2.94	0.73 1.09 0.23 2.21 1.62 1.78 1.59 0.36 1.53 0.92 0.93 0.69 1.33 0.69 1.92 2.00 1.75			
Black Whole milk	0.19	1.72	0.57	1.83	3.20	1.78			
Whole milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread Careals Fats and oils Passerts- Candy Esweetened beverages¹- Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Solty snacks Salty snacks	1.54 	0.18 2.94 0.27 4.89 0.79 1.03 2.21 2.19 0.50 3.37	0.19 4.22 0.16 0.59 4.04 0.40 0.40 0.40 3.37 3.58 3.58 2.81 3.90	0.20 4.81 1.11 2.74 0.95 2.57 3.81 2.45 3.68 3.68 3.69 4.26 4.26 4.26 4.26 4.26 4.26 4.26	2.74 4.86 4.05 4.36 4.12 4.03 4.11 4.72 2.51 4.57 4.36 5.58 1.11 4.45 5.81	2.78 0.51 4.03 3.19 4.13 2.96 1.33 3.69 0.28 3.28 3.26 1.99 4.22 1.06 1.14 4.66 1.71			

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table XII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 12-17 years, by race: United States 1971-74

		Fre	intake	.e			
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
White							
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish————————————————————————————————————	1.50 0.22 0.06 1.04 0.73 0.28 0.25 0.56 0.15 0.41	1.59 1.89 0.67 0.13 0.10 1.93 0.47 1.89 0.68 0.44 0.88	1.49 0.64 3.21 0.08 0.11 0.32 0.65 1.94 0.13 1.19 2.01 0.26 2.08 1.37 0.87 0.87	1.99 1.01 2.77 0.39 1.24 1.59 2.39 1.11 2.06 2.11 1.50 2.38 2.05 1.82 2.51 0.95	1.46 0.98 1.52 2.23 2.20 1.98 2.05 1.31 2.29 1.19 2.24 1.95 2.45 2.13 2.08 1.31	1.35 1.71 0.45 2.27 2.10 2.12 1.90 0.09 2.75 1.44 0.89 1.23 1.79 1.81 2.00 2.24	
Black							
Whole milk— Skim milk— Meat and poultry— Fish and shellfish— Eggs— Cheese— Legumes, seeds, and nuts— Legumes, seeds, and vegetables rich in vitamin A— Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C— Ereals— Fats and oils— Desserts— Candy— Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea— Salty snacks————————————————————————————————————	1.85 0.11 0.18 1.51 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.27 1.66	3.36 4.95 1.05 0.63 2.95 0.28 4.96 4.96 2.17 1.92 0.51 1.97 0.87	3.02 0.78 5.84 0.77 0.68 0.15 5.04 0.28 2.25 4.49 0.32 5.35 2.15 1.63	4.50 0.69 4.83 0.22 3.29 2.281 4.94 11.45 3.59 2.90 4.73 4.65 5.43 0.22 2.19 3.68	4.48 2.58 3.14 4.80 5.24 4.92 2.91 4.21 4.67 3.28 5.37 4.13 5.06 2.71 5.06 2.71 5.38	2.25 2.38 0.61 4.87 6.26 4.31 4.88 4.47 2.86 4.46 2.42 2.1.11 4.12 0.98 2.75 5.08	

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table XIII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 18-44 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

by face, blitted states, 1772									
				Frequency of intake					
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never			
<u>White</u>									
Whole milk	0.61 0.15 0.12 0.03 0.62 0.11 0.31 0.22 0.16 0.10 0.44 0.08	0.92 1.26 0.77 0.09 0.10 0.09 0.89 0.03 0.19 1.26 0.06 1.34 0.27 0.10 0.55 0.16	1.33 0.31 1.95 0.04 0.14 0.23 1.62 0.15 0.82 1.35 0.61 1.26 0.61 0.27 0.81 0.16	1.11 0.555 1.87 0.56 1.47 1.02 1.04 1.38 0.56 1.30 0.79 1.39 1.18 1.39 1.19 1.35	1.26 0.623 1.719 1.34 0.868 1.441 1.037 1.72 1.522 1.76 0.76	1.17 0.90 0.19 1.78 0.92 1.25 0.14 1.90 1.37 0.21 1.46 0.72 0.95			
Salty snacksBlack	0.06	0.02	0.29	1.12	1.57	1.44			
Whole milk	0.90 0.67 	2.21 3.90 1.94 - - 2.05 0.57 3.90 0.92 0.72 2.10 2.27 0.15	2.43 0.89 4.38 4.0.25 0.99 0.08 2.72 1.03 3.43 0.12 2.69 1.34 1.67 4.11 0.12 2.32 0.38	2.76 0.33 3.85 3.64 1.99 2.81 3.79 3.25 4.79 2.16 2.85 2.98 4.26 1.36 1.36 1.36	4.38 1.61 1.88 4.39 3.97 4.80 3.30 4.21 3.92 3.49 4.71 9.39 4.91 4.21 4.21	3.35 1.79 0.15 4.34 2.31 3.85 4.44 0.60 2.30 3.27 2.97 5.00 2.30 3.77 1.65 2.54 4.42 3.81			

¹ Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table XIV. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 18-44 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

	Frequency of int	intake	cake				
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never	
<u>White</u>							
Whole milk	0.30 0.09 0.06 0.05 0.41 0.02 0.11 0.02 0.14 0.08 0.07 0.38	0.60 0.95 0.16 0.07 0.03 0.94 0.25 0.95 0.95 0.04 0.88 0.20 0.39 0.39 0.39	0.68 0.37 1.47 0.04 0.19 1.09 0.57 0.80 0.54 1.10 0.53 0.16 0.71	1.05 0.41 1.11 0.18 1.21 0.65 0.32 1.24 0.90 0.50 0.50 1.14 0.96 0.64 1.48	1.03 0.49 0.86 1.23 1.02 1.09 0.73 1.60 1.13 1.29 1.15 1.07 0.73 0.73	1.20 0.89 0.12 1.19 0.75 1.00 1.36 0.08 1.71 1.05 0.72 0.72 0.84 1.18 0.91 0.76	
Black Whole milk	0.58	0.76 1.50 0.89	1.34 0.44 2.25	2.58 0.56 2.48	2.11 1.75 2.05	2.37 1.67 0.59	
Fish and shellfish Eggs Cheese Legumes, seeds, and nuts Fruits and vegetables, all kinds Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C Bread Cereals Fats and oils Desserts Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea Salty snacks	0.05 0.04 0.92 0.16 0.41 0.05 0.41 0.58	0.08 1.94 0.27 0.48 1.51 0.05 1.63 0.57 0.62 1.29 0.12 1.07 0.28	0.23 0.13 0.20 2.34 0.62 1.13 2.02 0.03 1.58 1.05 0.85 1.68 0.49 1.84 0.40	0.41 2.13 0.73 1.46 2.56 1.19 1.88 1.41 2.59 1.46 2.10 0.49 1.53	2.07 2.50 2.18 2.05 2.04 2.08 2.04 2.09 2.59 2.16 1.12 1.90 2.46	2.14 2.17 2.18 1.951 0.617 1.60 0.3379 1.527 1.527 2.72 2.24	

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table XV. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 45-64 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	Frequency of intake					
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never		
White								
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	0.48 0.21 0.17 0.16 0.16 0.61 0.25 0.25 0.13 0.29 0.11	0.81 1.64 0.40 0.06 1.49 0.25 1.64 1.72 0.31 0.19 0.41 1.022 1.18	1.15 0.50 2.14 0.29 0.25 1.92 1.03 2.02 0.27 1.63 0.95 0.47 0.67 0.23 1.34	1.92 1.19 1.99 0.47 1.166 1.12 0.97 2.02 0.63 2.16 1.45 1.33 1.14 1.67 0.53	1.68 1.08 1.51 2.13 1.73 1.98 2.13 1.42 2.79 1.01 1.75 1.62 2.07 1.99 0.68	1.76 1.45 0.46 2.32 1.39 1.75 1.89 0.22 2.87 1.82 0.28 1.70 1.50 1.35 2.26 2.26 1.42 0.71 2.01		
Black								
Whole milk	0.25 	0.37 6.27 1.10 0.26 4.06 6.27 0.30 1.87 0.18 0.30 2.00	3.13 5.15 0.36 4.37 0.23 3.09 6.09 1.44 1.83 0.62 3.11 0.44 4.97	3.64 3.91 6.22 1.33 4.63 0.26 2.33 5.17 3.78 5.49 2.79 5.21 4.56 5.04 4.46	5.15 4.49 4.35 5.00 5.77 4.86 5.12 3.69 5.20 4.41 5.76 5.20 4.79 4.59	4.90 5.55 0.15 4.07 3.82 5.61 4.41 1.00 3.47 4.36 4.66 5.15 4.69 3.51 3.55 5.18		

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table XVI. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 45-64 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	quency of	intake	•	
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White						_
Whole milk	0.19 0.10 	0.60 1.21 0.16 0.10 0.11 1.79 0.26 1.21 1.38 0.30 0.14 0.20	1.11 0.63 1.77 0.16 0.30 0.08 1.91 1.25 1.64 1.70 0.67 0.51	1.17 1.04 2.20 0.31 1.26 1.50 0.72 1.51 1.06 1.69 1.51 1.06 1.45	1.88 1.03 2.07 1.54 1.68 1.75 1.188 1.90 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.84 1.69 1.89	1.52 1.53 0.25 1.52 1.36 1.96 1.96 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.59 2.10 2.10 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69
Coffee and tea	1.19	1.43 0.15	1.53 0.14	1.14 0.57	0.57 1.35	0.61
Whole milk—Skim milk—Meat and poultry—Fish and shellfish—Segs—Cheese—Legumes, seeds, and nuts—Fruits and vegetables, all kinds—Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A—Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C—Seed—Cereals—Fats and oils—Desserts—Cereals—Fats and oils—Desserts—Candy—Sweetened beverages¹—Artificially sweetened beverages¹—Coffee and tea—Salty snacks—Salty	0.58 	0.63 3.61 0.23 - - 4.64 0.55 3.62 0.82 1.42 0.34 3.56	2.64 0.32 4.25 0.19 3.68 0.25 3.09 5.03 2.76 0.42 0.42 0.56 3.21	3.86 1.07 4.21 0.22 4.14 3.31 1.85 6.04 4.49 3.99 3.92 4.49 5.02 2.57 5.02 2.57 5.06 2.61	5.54 3.53 6.33 6.22 4.67 6.09 5.31 4.08 4.29 5.78 4.29 5.78 3.96 3.96 3.91 5.55	5.91 3.76 0.62 6.20 4.98 4.91 0.26 3.76 2.9 4.99 4.16 3.78 2.91 2.93 5.35

 $^{^{1} \}mbox{Does not include alcoholic beverages.}$

Table XVII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for males aged 65-74 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	ke			
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White						
Whole milk————————————————————————————————————	0.22 0.29 0.02 0.54 0.54 0.62 0.09 0.12 0.13 0.12 0.29 0.10 0.05	0.73 2.03 0.31 0.10 0.15 0.11 0.51 0.11 0.58 2.03 0.01 1.86 0.38 0.24 0.14 0.13	1.18 0.62 1.91 0.13 0.14 0.16 0.17 0.85 1.77 0.23 1.64 1.12 0.26 0.21 1.29 0.27	1.81 0.96 1.94 0.37 1.94 0.89 0.89 1.62 0.94 1.27 1.50 1.26 1.15 1.06 0.43 1.75 0.63	1.47 0.90 2.19 2.25 2.22 1.64 1.35 1.26 2.18 1.77 1.13 0.96 1.68 1.68 1.42 0.95 0.80	1.51 1.53 0.52 2.14 1.21 1.45 1.56 0.56 2.52 1.42 0.35 1.60 1.35 2.06 2.42
## Black Whole milk	1.02 0.17 0.20 0.17 0.21 0.17 0.52 1.11 0.52 1.11 0.99 0.16 1.90	1.22 2.71 1.83 0.17 3.36 0.60 2.74 2.63	1.76 3.18 	2.45 2.53 4.19 0.74 1.94 1.37 2.73 4.03 2.44 3.70 3.54 1.56 0.42 4.75	4.03 3.61 3.95 3.50 4.21 4.64 2.87 3.93 1.61 4.72 4.47 3.00 3.66 1.29 2.12	3.20 3.82 0.22 5.02 3.47 4.31 4.46 2.48 1.79 3.28 3.91 1.36 3.40 2.58

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

Table XVIII. Standard errors for the percentages of frequency of intake of selected food groups for females aged 65-74 years, by race: United States, 1971-74

		Fre	quency of	intake	·	÷
Race and food group	4 times a day or more	3 times a day	2 times a day	Once a day	1-6 times a week	Seldom or never
White						
Whole milk- Skim milk- Meat and poultry- Fish and shellfish- Eggs- Cheese- Legumes, seeds, and nuts- Fruits and vegetables, all kinds- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin C- Bread- Cereals- Fats and oils- Desserts- Candy- Sweetened beverages¹ Artificially sweetened beverages¹ Coffee and tea- Salty snacks-	0.22 0.16 0.14 0.02 0.02 0.04 0.09 0.32 0.03 0.18 0.18 0.12	0.61 1.53 0.24 0.02 0.16 0.07 0.01 0.33 1.54 0.15 1.46 0.19 0.25 0.19 0.09 1.92	1.31 0.96 1.57 0.25 0.09 1.63 0.38 0.97 1.79 0.51 0.37 0.37	1.40 1.20 1.71 0.19 1.31 1.19 0.59 1.77 1.16 1.71 1.67 1.34 1.11 1.20 0.52	1.68 0.88 2.03 1.32 1.87 1.76 2.02 1.16 0.97 1.70 1.55 1.51 1.72 0.83 0.46	1.59 1.70 0.35 1.32 1.24 2.07 0.18 2.75 1.36 1.30 1.45 1.73 0.69 0.69
Whole milk	_	1.29 3.83 1.30 2.42 - 3.83 1.55 0.42 0.13 1.76	2.84 1.35 2.30 0.27 4.00 0.42 2.98 0.13 2.45 2.18 0.41 1.89 1.18	3.10 1.45 3.57 3.75 1.31 0.33 4.69 3.36 4.27 2.92 1.06	3.72 3.22 3.01 4.27 4.12 5.11 5.27 4.40 2.73 2.99 3.96 3.96 3.96 3.96 3.96 3.96 3.96 3	4.21 3.563 4.27 3.99 5.13 4.50 3.69 3.697 4.43 4.47 2.57 3.27

¹Does not include alcoholic beverages.

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