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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Virginia Rhea Blansett entitled "A Study of the Food Buying and Food Consumption Practices of 140 East Tennessee Families Using Food Stamps, Spring 1966." I recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours of credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Home Management, Equipment and Family Economics.

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A STUDY OF THE FOOD BUYING AND FOOD CONSUMPTION
PRACTICES OF 140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES
USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Council of
The University of Tennessee

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

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V.R.B.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

In order to increase the food-buying ability of low-income families, a pilot Food Stamp program was started in 1961. The Food Stamp Act of 1964 expanded the program to include limited areas of forty-one states and the District of Columbia. The program is operated by the Consumer Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. States may voluntarily choose to participate in the program (12, p. 3).

Families participating in the Food Stamp program purchase food stamp coupons from an authorized State agency. These coupons are then used as cash in the retail stores approved for participation in the program. The Tennessee Department of Public Welfare administers the program in this state.

Food stamps are available to all public assistance households in participating counties. Non-public assistance households and those with both public assistance and non-public assistance recipients are eligible to participate when the combined net income and resources of the household do not exceed a fixed maximum amount. This amount is determined by size of household; it ranges from \$85 per month for

a one-person household to \$350 per month for a ten-person household (4, p. 4).

Families pay for the stamps in proportion to their income. Bonus stamps are given to families, above the amount they are able to pay for, to bring their available food money to a minimum level as determined by the Department of Public Welfare (7, pp. 1, 2, 3). The Federal government subsidizes the difference between the value of the stamps and the amount paid by recipients (8, p. 2).

In December 1965, a total of 2,271 families in Campbell, Claiborne, and Scott counties, Tennessee used food stamps. Stamps issued in the three counties during February through December 1965 amounted to \$1,531,748 (9, p. 1).

I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to ascertain from 140 of the food stamp-using families in Campbell, Claiborne, and Scott counties: (1) their food shopping practices, (2) sources and kinds of information that influenced their food buying, (3) types of food they purchased, (4) foods they used in the week prior to interview, and (5) their use of and attitudes regarding food stamps.

Food shopping practices studied included: (1) the members of the household doing most of the food buying,

(2) the use of a list when doing food buying, (3) the distance from residence to grocery store where major purchases were made, (4) the mode of transportation used in carrying groceries home, (5) the frequency of food buying, and (6) the unavailability of foods.

Analysis of sources that influenced their food buying was limited to: (1) radio, (2) television, (3) newspaper, and (4) mailed information. The specified types of foods purchased and used were categorized as follows: dairy products; meat, poultry, fish, eggs and dried beans; fruits and vegetables; grain products; bakery goods, sweets and soft drinks; and fats and oils. How families distributed their stamps for use during a month and what they liked and did not like about the food stamp program were also studied.

II. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

In recent years a considerable emphasis has been placed on working with low-income families. Information concerning the consumer buying practices of these people is limited. Especially meager is a knowledge of the grocery buying practices, information sources, types of foods purchased, and use made of food stamps by these families.

At the request of the Agricultural Research Service Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education, United States Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Agricultural

Extension Service undertook a study of participants in the Food Stamp program in selected counties of Tennessee. In cooperation with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service project headed by Miss Nazza Noble, Foods and Nutrition Specialist, the present study of food buying practices, information sources, types of foods and use of food stamps was conducted.

It is hoped that the information gathered in this study will be of interest and value to extension personnel, social workers, teachers, consumer information specialists, and persons in the fields of marketing and home management as they work with low-income families.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A review of the literature of food buying practices, information sources, types of foods purchased and used by food stamp recipients revealed a limited number of related studies.

I. FOOD BUYING PRACTICES

Persons Doing Major Food Buying

Moore, in a 1957 analysis of grocery buying practices of 361 rural farm and nonfarm families in East Tennessee, found that in 43 per cent of the families the homemaker usually did the grocery buying. Major food buying was done by the husband and wife together in 25 per cent of the families. The husband did the grocery shopping alone approximately one-fourth of the time (3, p. 39).

Lyle found in a 1959 study of Educational Needs of Three Socio-Economic Groups of Rural Homemakers in Iowa that the homemaker was the usual purchaser of groceries for the family. The husband and wife shopping together or alternately ranked second to the homemaker as the family food shopper. In 16 per cent of the town families and 12 per

cent of the farm families studied the husband was the sole purchaser of food for the family (2, p. 550).

A 1956 study of homemakers' food problems and shopping habits by Young, Waldner, and Berresford, showed two-thirds of the homemakers in Rochester and Syracuse, New York did the shopping for their families. An additional 17 per cent of the homemakers shopped with their husbands. Nine per cent of the husbands shopped alone. Less than 10 per cent of the families had anyone other than the homemaker and/or husband doing major food buying (14, p. 430).

Distance to Grocery from Residence

Moore found that rural East Tennessee homemakers shopped most frequently at grocery stores ranging from one to 3.9 miles from their homes (3, p. 57).

Frequency of Food Buying

Moore's analysis of food buying practices of rural families in East Tennessee revealed that two-thirds of them did major food buying once a week; over 20 per cent shopped more frequently; less than 10 per cent bought groceries twice a month or less often (3, p. 42). Shank's study of food stamp recipients in Pennsylvania showed 12 per cent of the 92 households shopped daily; 26 per cent did so two or three times weekly; 34 per cent, weekly; and 28 per cent, bi-weekly or less frequently (6, p. 44).

II. INFORMATION SOURCES INFLUENCING FOOD BUYING

Roberts' report on Sources Of Information And Food Buying Decisions of 7,200 southern homemakers in urban centers of the South revealed that over 80 per cent of the white families and half of the Negro families had access to newspapers. Approximately the same proportions had television in their homes. Radios were found to be the most generally available medium, with 93 per cent of the white and 85 per cent of the Negro homes reporting having them. Almost half of the white and over one-third of the Negro families reported a recent food purchase that they identified with newspaper advertising. Price was the outstanding reason given for responding to grocery store advertisements in newspapers. About one-fourth of the white and one-fifth of the Negro homemakers reported that television advertising of particular food products was a factor in their selection of them. Approximately 10 per cent of the Negro and half as large a proportion of the white homemakers reported a recent food purchase as a result of a radio announcement or promotion. Economic reasons were given most often for responding to the radio announcements and/or promotions (5, pp. 13, 18, 24, 31, 35).

Iowa homemakers, Lyle found, considered the daily

papers as giving the most helpful information in regard to food buying (2, p. 564).

Shank reported that 89 per cent of the Pennsylvania food stamp recipients had a knowledge of weekly store specials from local newspapers and store posters (6, p. 51).

III. TYPES OF FOOD PURCHASED AND USED

In a 1954 nutrition 24-hour recall study on food practices of selected children in Campbell and Claiborne counties, Tennessee, Jones and Shoun found that 83 per cent had at least one cup of milk a day. Forty-one per cent of the children had no meat. Dried beans were the protein item most frequently reported as a part of the diet in the 24-hour period. Less than one-third of the children had eaten a green or yellow vegetable during the 24-hour period (1, pp. 5, 6).

In the 1961 study of consumption and dietary levels of rural Fayette County, Pennsylvania families using food stamps, Reese and Adelson reported the following weekly per person food consumption: Eight and one-fifth pounds of milk, two and one-half pounds of meat, approximately three-fifths of a pound of poultry and of eggs, almost five pounds of fresh vegetables, approximately three-fifths of a pound of poultry and of eggs. Almost five pounds of fresh vegetables, approximately two and one-half

pounds of potatoes and sweet potatoes, a like amount of fresh fruit, one and one-fourth pounds of commercially canned fruits and vegetables were consumed per person. About two and one-half pounds of flour and other cereal products, two pounds bakery products, slightly more than one and one-half pounds of sugars and sweets, and approximately one pound of fats and oils were used (4, p. 11).

The 1955 study of Food Consumption Of Households In The South showed that the average weekly consumption per family of milk and milk products was fourteen quarts. These families used an average of thirteen and one-half pounds of meat, poultry and fish; two and one-third dozen eggs; eight and one-fifth pounds of fresh fruits; and ten pounds of fresh vegetables per week. They also had an average of: two and one-third pounds of fruit and vegetable juices, five and one-half pounds of potatoes and sweet potatoes, three and one-half pounds canned fruits and vegetables, ten pounds of grain products, approximately five pounds of sugars and sweets, and three and one-half pounds of fats and oils (11, pp. 19-21).

CHAPTER III

SOURCE OF DATA

A list of all households participating in the Food Stamp program in Campbell, Claiborne, and Scott counties was obtained through the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare. A table of random numbers was used to select 150 families for the sample. Directions to homes and amounts of food stamps received by the selected families were obtained from the local food stamp offices.

A schedule of questions was developed with the advice and guidance of University of Tennessee staff members in the Home Management, Equipment and Family Economics, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Extension, and Nutrition Departments. Questions were designed to gain information about food buying practices, sources of information recognized by interviewees as influencing their food selections, types of foods purchased and used, and practices regarding the use of food stamps.

Three persons including the author were trained in interview techniques by Miss Phyllis Ilett, University of Tennessee Associate Professor of Home Management, Equipment and Family Economics. Each of the interviewers then pretested the schedule in the county in which she was to

work by interviewing three families who used stamps but were not included in the sample. Adjustments were then made in the schedule. These involved rearranging the order of questioning and adding a category for delivery of groceries.

The sample families were interviewed during the last week of March, the month of April and the first two weeks of May, 1966. Families who had not used food stamps the month prior to the interview were deleted from the sample. The completed questionnaires were edited prior to the transfer of data to work tables. To insure accuracy of the entering of the data on the work tables they were crosschecked by another individual.

No attempt was made to analyze the data statistically. The information was used to provide a descriptive picture of the sample.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

The sample was drawn from families living in three northeastern Tennessee counties located in Appalachia. The households were scattered throughout the three counties. They included rural farm, rural nonfarm and urban families. In some instances houses were inaccessible by car and in bad weather practically so by foot. Almost without exception the families were eager to assist in providing the information for the study. In most instances the homemaker provided the answers; in a few cases another household member assisted her or occasionally answered all questions.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMILIES

Selected socio-economic characteristics of the sample families are shown in Table I. These include household size, age and education of homemaker, and amount of food stamps received by participants.

Household Size

Approximately 50 per cent of the families had from two to four members. The average household size was five

TABLE I

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 140 EAST TENNESSEE
FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966**

Characteristic	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Household Size		
2 members	34	24
3-4	35	25
5-6	27	19
7-8	26	19
9 and over	18	13
Age of Homemaker (years)		
Under 30	21	15
30-39	30	21
40-49	37	27
50-59	27	19
60 and over	25	18
Education of Homemaker (grades completed)		
None	10	7
1-5	57	41
6-8	53	38
9 and over	13	9
Unknown	7	5
Food Stamps Received (dollars per month)		
39 and under	34	24
40-69	32	23
70-89	31	22
90-104	26	19
105-132	17	12

persons. The size of households ranged from two to eleven persons.

Age and Education of Homemaker

The homemakers varied in age from eighteen to seventy-six years. Their average age was forty-five years. The largest proportion of homemakers, close to three-tenths, were forty to forty-nine years old.

The number of years in school they had completed ranged from none to two years of college; the average was five years. Only four of the homemakers had graduated from high school; one of these four had attended college.

Food Stamps Received

The county food stamp office determined the number of food stamps each family received. It set the price each family paid for stamps and allotted the bonus stamps. The total stamps received in one month by the 140 families included in the sample at the time of interview was \$9,702. This was an average of \$69.30 per family for one month or \$16 per week. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the June 1964 cost of one week's food at home, on the low cost food plan, to be \$24.60 for a family of four (two adults and two school children). Conversion of this figure to the April 1966 price level through the use of the Consumer Price Index, brings it to \$26.30 (10, p. 20;

13, p. 9). This was over 60 per cent more than the average amount the sample families were receiving at the time of the study.

II. FOOD SHOPPING PRACTICES

Food shopping practices presented in Table II include the person who usually made major food purchases, the use of a grocery list, the distance traveled to the grocery store usually patronized, the mode of transportation used in carrying groceries home, the frequency of shopping, and the unavailability of foods.

Person Usually Making Major Food Purchases

As was found in previous studies (Lyle, Moore, and Young, et al.), the homemaker most often did the shopping alone. The husband ranked second as the person making the major food purchases. He did the buying in about one-fourth of the households. The husband and wife together ranked third as the main food shoppers. Few families had anyone other than the wife and/or husband doing the food buying. Occasionally a daughter not living in the household did so and in a few instances teen-aged sons and/or daughters in the household did most of the shopping.

Use of a Grocery List

Almost one-half of the families used a grocery list

TABLE II

**FOOD SHOPPING PRACTICES OF 140 EAST TENNESSEE
FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966**

Factor	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Person(s) Doing Major Food Buying		
Homemaker	79	57
Husband	34	24
Husband and Wife	18	13
Other	9	6
Person(s) Using Grocery List		
Most of time	68	48
About half time	15	11
Once in a while	7	5
Never	50	36
Distance from Residence to Grocery		
Less than one mile	50	36
1-2 miles	37	26
3-4 miles	22	16
5 or more miles	31	22
Mode of Travel to Grocery		
Family car or truck	39	29
Ride with someone else	38	27
Walk	30	21
Groceries Delivered	23	16
Other	10	7
Usual Frequency of Major Food Buying		
1 time per week	52	37
2 times per week	35	25
3 or more times per week	31	22
1 or 2 times per month	21	15
Unknown	1	1

most of the time. Approximately one-third reported they never used one. In all cases the homemaker made the list that was used. Occasionally she was assisted by other family members. Several homemakers commented that with their limited incomes they always bought the same things and therefore had no need of a written list. Some mentioned they could not "write out a list."

Distance Traveled to Grocery

The distance traveled to the grocery where the major food buying was done varied from as close as next door to over twenty miles. The largest proportion of the families, 36 per cent, traveled less than one mile. About 25 per cent of them traveled one to two miles and about 16 per cent three to four miles. Moore also found that most East Tennessee families shopped less than four miles from their homes (3, p. 57).

Mode of Travel to Grocery

Transportation was a very real problem for many households. Slightly less than 30 per cent of the families reported traveling to the grocery by family car or truck. This finding was similar to that of Shank who found that one-third of the food stamp recipients in Pennsylvania had automobiles (6, p. 45). Several families indicated they had been traveling by car "until car tag ran out." (Tennessee's

license plates had to be renewed shortly before they were interviewed.) One husband commented he used the money he had saved for car tags to buy seed potatoes. As a result, all groceries for this family were being purchased at the time of interview from the rolling store, which came by the home once a week. Riding with someone else was almost as frequent a practice as was using the family car or truck. Most of the time this was with a relative; occasionally it was with a neighbor. About one-fifth of the families in the study reported they walked to the grocery. In a number of these cases the store provided transportation home for them.

Frequency of Major Food Buying

Major food buying was done at intervals varying from every day to once a month. The most popular shopping frequency was once a week, reported by 37 per cent of the families. Twenty-five per cent shopped twice a week; almost as many did so three or more times per week (Table II, p. 16). Thirty-four per cent of Pennsylvania families reported by Shank shopped once a week, while 38 per cent shopped more frequently (6, p. 44). Moore found two-thirds of the East Tennessee families shopped once a week, and 20 per cent, more often. More frequent trips were made by many families for perishable items including bread and milk (3, p. 42).

Unavailability of Foods

Almost 90 per cent of the families felt the stores at which they did most of their buying usually had the foods they wished to purchase. Of the sixteen families reporting that the stores at which they usually shopped did not have all the foods they desired, 69 per cent mentioned meat, poultry, fish; 19 per cent listed particular brands of flour or meal they wanted; 12 per cent said they could not get fresh vegetables; and 44 per cent listed a variety of other individual items. Many of these families did their major food buying at small neighborhood groceries or at a rolling store.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Few families indicated that they consciously had made food purchases as a result of information received through the following mass media: radio, television, newspapers, and mailed material. Many said they could not afford to buy anything other than what they usually bought.

Those who had made purchases that were influenced by one of the specified sources usually did so because items were "on sale" or "special." One family made a purchase because of a "cute" television commercial for a new cereal product. Several families said they had seen or heard about items they felt they would like to purchase but could not

afford. One example given was of a cereal product containing "real" strawberries (Table III).

Mailed information consisted in most cases of advertisement sheets sent by the grocery stores. Two persons mentioned receiving these but said they had not been able to go to the store on sale day to take advantage of the sale.

IV. FOODS USUALLY PURCHASED

In order to ascertain the various foods for which the families used their stamps, they were asked whether they usually purchased specified dairy products; meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and dried beans; fruits; vegetables; grain products; bakery goods, sweets, and soft drinks; and fats, and oils.

More than four-fifths of the families usually bought fluid milk including whole milk, buttermilk, and skim milk. One-fifth of the families listed dry milk as a usual purchase. A few families not buying dried milk were using some they had on hand, which had been received as commodity food before the Food Stamp program started. Several others commented that they just did not like dried milk. Evaporated milk was a common purchase of three-fourths of the families. Cheese was another food that several homemakers commented on receiving through the commodity program.

TABLE III

**SPECIFIED SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND THEIR INFLUENCE
ON FOOD PURCHASES OF 140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES**

Source of Information	Families			
	Having		Influenced	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Radio	116	83	7	6
T. V.	101	72	3	3
Newspaper	27	19	3	11
Mailed Material	5	4	2	40

Sixty-five per cent of the families said they generally bought some cheese and almost three-fourths usually purchased ice cream or ice milk (Table IV).

As Table V indicates, all of the families usually bought some kind of meat. About 85 per cent bought pork products and like percentages purchased beef items and sandwich meats. Bacon was usually purchased by 71 per cent of the families; however, several homemakers said, "since bacon has gone so high, we can't afford it." Other pork items bought by the families in rank order of mention were sausage, pork chops, salt pork, liver and pork shoulder. Sausage was purchased by approximately two-thirds of the families, pork chops by slightly more than one-third, salt pork and liver each by approximately one-fourth, and pork shoulder by about one-fifth.

Hamburger was the type of beef purchased by the largest proportion of families (76 per cent). Other beef products usually purchased were: stew meat by slightly more than one-half the families; steak, by close to one-third; chuck roast, by about one-fourth; and liver, by approximately one-seventh. Many homemakers indicated they bought packages of frozen steak patties. Approximately three-fourths of the families usually purchased bologna and one-third bought other sandwich meats. Poultry, usually fryers, were bought by 74 per cent of the families, while only 9 per

TABLE IV
SPECIFIED DAIRY PRODUCTS USUALLY PURCHASED BY 140
EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS,
SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Fluid Milk	117	84
Dried Milk	30	21
Evaporated Milk	106	76
Cheese	91	65
Ice Cream and Ice Milk	103	74

TABLE V

SPECIFIED MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, EGGS, AND DRIED BEANS
USUALLY PURCHASED BY 140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES
USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Meat	140	100
Pork	122	87
Bacon	99	71
Sausage	97	69
Pork Chops	50	36
Salt Pork	38	27
Liver	36	26
Pork Shoulder	30	21
Beef	123	88
Hamburger	107	76
Stew Beef	72	51
Steaks	43	31
Chuck Roast	38	27
Liver	19	14
Sandwich Meat	119	85
Bologna	103	74
Other	47	34
Poultry	106	76
Fryers	103	74
Hens	13	9
Fish	50	36
Eggs	100	71
Dried Beans	129	92

cent bought hens. Somewhat over one-third of the families usually purchased fish. Dried beans were the protein item usually purchased by the largest percentage (92) of the families. Eggs were purchased by 71 per cent of the families (Table V, p. 24).

Almost all of the families usually purchased some kind of fruit. Bananas were the most popular fruit; 84 per cent of the families bought them. Apples and oranges were usually purchased by 65 and 46 per cent of the families respectively. Orange juice was the most frequently purchased kind of juice; 67 per cent of the families bought it. Slightly less than one-fourth of the sample usually bought tomato juice. Other juices were bought by less than one-fifth of the families (Table VI).

Onions and lettuce headed the list of vegetables usually bought; each was reported by almost 80 per cent of the families. White potatoes were almost as popular; several families said they bought 50 or 100 pounds a month. Cabbage and corn ranked next in popularity; both of these items were reported as usual purchases by approximately two-thirds of the families. Somewhat over one-half of the families said they purchased either fresh or canned tomatoes; and about the same number said they bought peas and "greens," mainly turnip or mustard. One-third of the families usually bought carrots and almost as many purchased

TABLE VI

SPECIFIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES USUALLY PURCHASED BY
140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS,
SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Fruits	136	97
Bananas	118	84
Apples	91	65
Oranges	65	46
Other Fruits	45	32
Orange juice	94	67
Tomato juice	34	24
Other juice	26	19
Vegetables	140	100
Onions	111	79
Lettuce	108	77
White Potatoes	103	74
Cabbage	92	66
Corn	89	64
Tomatoes	77	55
Peas	75	54
Greens	71	51
Carrots	49	35
Green Beans	44	31
Sweet Potatoes	30	21

green beans. Purchasing sweet potatoes was reported by only one-fifth of the families (Table VI, p. 26).

All but one family usually bought flour and 94 per cent of the families usually bought corn meal. Bread was usually purchased by 92 per cent of the families. Macaroni and rice were usually purchased by 83 per cent of the families. Seventy-two per cent bought ready to eat cereal, while 66 per cent purchased uncooked cereals (Table VII).

Eighty-six per cent of the families usually purchased cookies; 64 per cent, cakes. A number of homemakers said they liked to get a cake for Sunday dinner. About two-thirds of the families bought candy; four-fifths of them usually purchased soft drinks (Table VIII).

Eighty-seven per cent of the families bought margarine regularly. Some of the families commented that they missed the butter they had received while they were using commodity foods. Almost as many families usually purchased lard. Statements of homemakers indicated they bought large quantities of lard. Some said they bought 25 or 50 pound buckets at a time. One-fourth of the families usually bought oil, and one-fifth usually purchased shortening (Table IX). A number of families said they always used oil because of dietary problems.

TABLE VII
SPECIFIED GRAIN PRODUCTS USUALLY PURCHASED BY 140
EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS,
SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Flour	139	99
Corn Meal	132	94
Bread	129	92
Macaroni, Rice	116	83
Ready to eat cereal	101	72
Uncooked cereal	93	66

TABLE VIII
SPECIFIED BAKERY GOODS, SWEETS, AND SOFT DRINKS
USUALLY PURCHASED BY 140 EAST TENNESSEE
FAMILIES, SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Cookies	120	86
Cakes	89	64
Candy	91	65
Soft Drinks	113	81

TABLE IX

SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS USUALLY PURCHASED BY 140 EAST
TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Product	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Margarine	122	87
Lard	117	84
Oil	37	26
Shortening	28	20

V. FOODS USED WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

In order to obtain information on food consumption patterns of food stamp using families, the interviewees were asked about the amounts of different foods they used during the week prior to interview. Analysis of these data was in terms of those families using a given product. This approach differs from that used in the study of food stamp recipients in Pennsylvania and Food Consumption of Households in the South. In both of these, the amounts of food consumed were given as percentages of all households, those not using as well as those using the specified items.

Over 90 per cent of the families reported using fresh milk during the week prior to interview; 20 per cent used dried milk; 75 per cent, evaporated milk; 36 per cent, cheese (yellow and/or cottage); and 61 per cent had ice cream or ice milk. The per person consumption by these families was 5.59 pounds of fresh milk; .97 pounds of evaporated milk; .26 pounds of cheese; and .62 pounds of ice cream and ice milk (Table X). Several homemakers not having refrigeration said they bought ice cream for their children every day.

Among families eating pork products during the week before interview, bacon was the most popular, with 60 per cent having an average of one-third pound per person. Pork sausage was the second most popular pork product. Over 50

TABLE X

PER CENT OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED DAIRY PRODUCTS
 THE WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS
 CONSUMED PER PERSON BY FAMILIES USING, 140
 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING
 FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Item	Per Cent of Families	Average Pounds Per Person
Fresh Milk	93	5.59
Dried Milk	20	*
Evaporated Milk	75	.97
Cheese	36	.26
Ice Cream, Ice Milk	61	.62

* Amount not calculable due to type of information
 supplied by respondents such as part of a package.

per cent of the families ate an average of one-third of a pound per person. Approximately one-third of the families had pork chops, one-fourth had salt pork, and less than 10 per cent had pork shoulder during the week under study. Average per person consumption of these items ranged from .59 pounds of pork chops to .24 pounds of salt pork.

Of the three beef items about which information was obtained, hamburger was used by the largest proportion of families (38 per cent). About 10 per cent had steaks and slightly more had stew beef. The average consumption of these items was similar, approximately one-half pound of each per person.

Almost two-thirds of the families reported they had eaten bologna and one-fourth said they had had other types of sandwich meats in the week before interview. The average per capita consumption of the former was one-third of a pound; of the latter, it was one-quarter of a pound. Approximately 30 per cent of the families had close to .6 pounds of poultry per person. The average consumption of eggs by families using them (94 per cent) was two-thirds pounds per person; that of dried beans, by 88 per cent of the families, was slightly less than two-thirds pounds (Table XI).

The proportions of families having bananas, oranges, and apples the week prior to interview were 38, 22, and 14

TABLE XI

PER CENT OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED MEAT, POULTRY, FISH
EGGS, AND DRIED BEANS THE WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW
AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS CONSUMED PER PERSON BY
FAMILIES USING, 140 EAST TENNESSEE
FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS,
SPRING 1966

Item	Per Cent of Families	Average Pounds Per Person
Meat		
Pork		
Pork Chops	33	.59
Sausage	54	.29
Bacon	60	.33
Salt Pork	28	.24
Pork Shoulder	8	.40
Beef		
Stew Beef	13	.45
Steaks	11	.52
Hamburger	38	.47
Sandwich Meat		
Bologna	63	.33
Other	24	.24
Poultry	29	.57
Eggs	94	.68
Dried Beans	88	.64

per cent respectively. The average amounts of these fruits eaten were, in the order named, .67, .89, and 1.25 pounds per person. Orange juice was far more popular than tomato juice with respect to both the proportions of families having the two and the average consumption. Forty-three per cent of the families had an average of one and one-half pounds of orange juice per person; 18 per cent of them averaged one-half pound of tomato juice per person (Table XII).

The most popular vegetable was white potatoes, with 84 per cent of the families eating two and four-fifths pounds per person during the week prior to interview. Other vegetables, in order of number of families consuming them, were onions, lettuce, corn, green beans, peas, cabbage, canned tomatoes, fresh tomatoes, turnip greens, mustard greens, and carrots. The proportions of families using vegetables other than potatoes ranged downward from 79 per cent having onions to 11 per cent eating carrots. The per person consumption of the various vegetables ranged from .7 pounds of cabbage to .23 pounds of lettuce (Table XII).

Ninety-eight per cent of the families used slightly more than two pounds of flour per person during the week prior to interview; 94 per cent used almost one and one-half pounds of corn meal; and 89 per cent used three-fifths of a pound of bread. One-seventh of a pound of macaroni and rice was used by 73 per cent of the families; one-tenth of a

TABLE XII

PER CENT OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
 THE WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS
 CONSUMED PER PERSON BY FAMILIES USING, 140
 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD
 STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Item	Per Cent of Families	Average Pounds Per Person
Fruits		
Bananas	38	.67
Apples	22	.89
Oranges	14	1.25
Orange juice	43	1.56
Tomato juice	18	.48
Vegetables		
Onions	79	.31
Lettuce	61	.23
White Potatoes	84	2.81
Cabbage	31	.70
Corn	38	.49
Tomatoes (canned)	25	.56
Tomatoes (fresh)	24	.31
Peas	32	.58
Turnip Greens	18	.46
Mustard Greens	15	.36
Carrots	11	.26
Green Beans	34	.56

pound of ready to eat cereal was used by 58 per cent; while one-seventh of a pound of uncooked cereal per person was used by 56 per cent of the families (Table XIII).

Almost all of the families used sugar and had cakes, cookies and candies during the week. The per capita consumption of sugar was .7 pounds. The amounts of bakery goods and candy could not be calculated because of the inability of the families to provide information except in terms of packages and boxes of unknown sizes. Seventy-four per cent of the families used an average of two and one-tenth bottles of soft drinks per person.

Eighty-four per cent of the families used an average of four-fifths of a pound of lard per person during the week before interview. Almost one-fourth of the families used one-third pound of oil per person during the week, and almost one-fifth used two-fifths of a pound of shortening (Table XIV). Homemakers comments indicated that they did a great deal of frying.

VI. USE OF FOOD STAMPS

Food stamps are issued once a month. Families were questioned about their use of stamps during the first week after receipt of them to help determine how they distributed their use throughout the month.

Approximately 20 per cent of the families used less

TABLE XIII

PER CENT OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED GRAIN PRODUCTS THE
WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS
CONSUMED PER PERSON BY FAMILIES USING,
140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING
FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Item	Per Cent of Families	Average Pounds Per Person
Flour	98	2.13
Corn Meal	94	1.48
Bread	89	.61
Macaroni and Rice	73	.14
Ready-to-eat Cereal	58	.12
Uncooked Cereal	56	.14

TABLE XIV

PER CENT OF FAMILIES USING SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS
THE WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS
CONSUMED PER PERSON BY FAMILIES USING,
140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING
FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Item	Per Cent of Families	Average Pounds Per Person
Lard	84	.82
Cooking Oil	24	.34
Shortening	19	.41

than one-fourth of their monthly allotment of food stamps during the week they picked them up. The largest concentration of families, 43 per cent, used between one-fourth and one-half their stamps during the same period. Thirty per cent of the families used more than one-half of their monthly supply of stamps during this first week. Some families reported using all of their stamps on the day they received them. Others attempted to divide the stamps used over the month. Table XV shows the use of stamps during the first week after receiving them.

VII. FACTORS LIKED AND DISLIKED ABOUT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

In order to determine the attitudes of families toward the Food Stamp program, they were asked to list specific liked and disliked factors. The families giving factors liked outnumbered those expressing disliked by four to one.

Factors Liked Most About Food Stamp Program

As Table XVI shows, more and better food was the factor most liked. Homemakers indicated this with answers such as "I can buy more kinds of meats and vegetables and other kinds of food." Twenty-one per cent gave this reason liking the program. Other comments of homemakers included

TABLE XV

USE OF FOOD STAMPS FIRST WEEK AFTER RECEIVED BY
140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES, SPRING 1966

Per Cent of Stamps Used	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
25 or less	29	21
26 - 50	61	43
51 - 75	22	16
76 - 100	19	14
Unknown	9	6

TABLE XVI

FACTORS LIKED MOST ABOUT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM BY 140 EAST
TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Factors	Number of Families Giving Factors Liked	Families	
		Number	Per Cent
More and better food	131	28	21
Buy what you want	131	27	20
More to spend for food, better than money	131	22	17
Help you out	131	20	15
Like, handy, nice, all right	131	17	13
Better than receiving commodities	131	6	5
Other	131	11	9

phrases such as "helps stretch income," "much better than commodities," "I can buy things my children like and will eat," "I don't have to have the same thing all the time." Twenty per cent of the households particularly liked buying what they wanted and foods their families preferred. Seventeen per cent of homemakers indicated that stamps were easier for them to manage than actual money. Responses of homemakers indicating this were similar to "they last the whole month," "if it's money, you seem to spend it quicker." Fifteen per cent said that stamps helped them out. Thirteen per cent of the answers included nice, all right, like, and handy to have. Six families commented that stamps were better than receiving commodities (Table XVI, p. 42).

Factors Disliked Most About Food Stamp Program

Although most families were very positive in giving factors they liked about the program, many hesitated to give factors disliked. However, thirty-one of the families did list such factors. Two factors were disliked by 29 per cent of those responding. These were standing in line to obtain stamps and transportation difficulties to the food stamp office. Cost of the stamps was mentioned by seven families. One of the husbands remarked, "\$30 isn't so easy to come by." Another disliked factor was the inability to buy soap, detergents, and medicine with stamps. Typical of responses

in this category were those of a homemaker who said, "Can't buy medicine when the baby is sick. It seems it would be better to get say 'Castoria' than coffee." Other general dislikes were given by four families. Only one family said they preferred the Commodity program to the Food Stamp program. The homemaker said that her family liked yellow cheese and rice and with the Commodity program they could get plenty of those foods (Table XVII).

TABLE XVII

FACTORS DISLIKED ABOUT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM BY
140 EAST TENNESSEE FAMILIES USING
FOOD STAMPS, SPRING 1966

Factors	Number of Families Giving Factors Disliked	Families	
		Number	Per Cent*
Standing in line to obtain them	31	9	29
Transportation difficulties to obtain them	31	9	29
Cost of Stamps	31	7	23
Cannot buy soap, detergent, medicine	31	5	16
Other	31	4	12

*Does not total 100 per cent because some families listed more than one factor disliked.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study of food stamp recipients was made to ascertain (1) their food shopping practices, (2) sources and kinds of information that influenced their food buying, (3) types of food they purchased, (4) foods they used in the week prior to interview, and (5) their use of and attitudes regarding food stamps. The information obtained can serve as a guide in preparing educational programs and materials and in counseling and teaching these and similar low-income families. It can further serve as background information in future studies of low-income families.

The sample consisted of 140 families, living in Campbell, Claiborne, and Scott counties, Tennessee, who were using food stamps in the Spring of 1966. The households were scattered throughout the three counties and included rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families.

It was found that the average household size was five persons. The average age of the homemakers was forty-five years, and their average education was five years. The sample families received an average of \$69.30 in food stamps per month.

The homemaker most frequently did the shopping for

food purchases alone. Approximately one-half of the families used a grocery list most of the time. In all cases the homemaker made the list that was used. Thirty-five per cent of the families traveled less than one mile to the grocery where major food buying was done. Thirty per cent of the families went to the grocery in the family car or truck. Approximately the same number rode with someone else. Slightly more than one-fifth of them walked to the grocery. The most popular shopping frequency for the families was once a week, reported by almost 40 per cent.

Ten per cent of the families could not purchase all of the foods they desired at the stores where they did their major food buying. Meat, poultry, and fish were the items most frequently not available.

Few families indicated that they consciously had made food purchases as a result of information received through the following mass media: radio, television, newspapers, and mailed material. Many said they could not afford to buy anything other than what they usually bought.

More than four-fifths of the families usually bought fluid milk including whole milk, buttermilk, and skim milk. Evaporated milk was a common purchase of three-fourths of the families.

All of the families usually bought some type of meat. Pork, beef and sandwich meats were purchases of about 85 per

cent of the families; hamburger, bologna and fryers were usual purchases for three-fourths of them. Approximately 70 per cent and 90 per cent of the families, respectively, usually bought eggs and dried beans. Almost all of the families usually bought some fruit; the most frequently mentioned kind was bananas. Approximately three-fourths of the families listed onions, lettuce and white potatoes as usual purchases. Most of the families purchased flour, corn meal and bread. More than 80 per cent purchased cookies, soft drinks, margarine and lard.

During the week prior to interview, the sample families used five and one-half pounds of fresh milk per person. Approximately 60 per cent of them used one-third pound of bacon per person and the same number of families used a like amount of bologna. Over 90 per cent of the families had eggs; they used three-fifths of a pound per person. Almost 90 per cent of the families used approximately the same amount of dried beans. The vegetable used by the largest percentage of families was white potatoes with over 80 per cent of the families using two and four-fifths pounds per person. Approximately two pounds of flour and one and one-half pounds corn meal per person was used by the families during the week prior to interview. Three-fourths of the families had slightly more than two bottles

of soft drinks per person. Over 80 per cent of the families used approximately four-fifths of a pound of lard per person.

Almost two-thirds of the families used less than one-half of their food stamps during the first week after receiving them. Nearly one-sixth of them spent more than three-fourths of their stamps at this time. Some families reported using all of their stamps on the day they received them. Others attempted to divide the stamps over the month.

The interviewees indicated they liked the Food Stamp program because they could have more and better food. They also liked buying what their families wanted and liked to eat. The most disliked factors were standing in line to obtain the stamps and the difficulties of obtaining transportation to the Food Stamp office to pick them up.

In conclusion it is recommended that an analysis of the frequency of grocery shopping in relation to the amount of stamps spent during the weeks after they are received be made. It is also recommended that studies similar to the present one be conducted in other counties where the Food Stamp program is operating and thus provide a more extensive base for program planning. A study of the same families after a period of some years of using food stamps would show whether there were any changes in practices and attitudes of these families.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The University of Tennessee College of Home Economics and Agricultural Extension Service Knoxville, Tennessee

Food Buying Practices of Selected East Tennessee Families, 1966

Hello, I'm _____ from the University of Tennessee Extension Service. Your family has been chosen to help us find out about some of the food habits of people in East Tennessee. You may have heard about our study. We are talking to a number of families all over the county. We would appreciate your helping with our study. This won't take very long.

Before we start I want to be sure you know that the things you tell me won't be given out to anyone. They are just for the study.

1. County _____

2. Interviewer _____

3. Date _____ Time: Arrive _____ Leave _____

4. Person Interviewed _____

FIRST OF ALL, MAY I HAVE SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY.

5. Who are the members of the family?	6. Sex	7. How old is _____?	8. What kin is _____ to you?	9. What was the last grade finished in school?	10. How many meals did _____ have during the past 7 days?		
					At Home	Carried from home	Other
Homemaker							
Husband							

Other people eating in your home during the past 7 days.

			XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXX	XXXX
			XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXX	XXXX
			XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXX	XXXX

NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S FOOD SHOPPING PRACTICES.

11. Who does most of the food buying for your family?

Homemaker _____

Husband _____

Together _____

Other (Specify) _____

12. Do you (Does _____) do the food buying most of the time alone? _____

with someone else in the family (Specify)? _____

with a friend? _____

other (Specify)? _____

13. Do you (Does _____) usually go to the grocery store in the family car or truck? _____

ride with someone else? _____

walk? _____

delivered? _____

other (Specify)? _____

14. Do you (Does _____) ever take a list of what you plan to buy at the grocery store?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

15 (IF YES TO 14 ABOVE) About how often?

Most of the time _____

About half the time _____

Once in a while _____

16. (IF YES TO 14 ABOVE) Who usually makes it out?

Homemaker _____

Husband & Wife _____

Other (Specify) _____

17. At what grocery store do you (does _____) buy most of your food?

Name _____

18. Where is it? (Name of community located in)

Location _____

19. About how far is it from your house?

Less than one mile _____

1 - 2 miles _____

3 - 4 miles _____

5 or more miles _____

D.K. _____

20. About how often do you (does _____) usually go there to buy food?

1____, 2____, 3____, 4____, 5____, 6____, 7____, times a week

1____, 2____, 3____, times a month

D.K. _____

21. During the past week how many times did you (did _____) buy food there?

Number of times _____

D.K. _____

22. Does this store usually have all the kinds of food you want to buy?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

23. (IF NO TO 22 ABOVE) What don't they have?

24. Do you (Does _____) ever go to other stores to buy food?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 24 ABOVE)

25. What are the names of the stores?	26. Where are they? (location)	27. How often do you (does _____) usually buy there?	28. Did you (does _____) buy any food there during the past week?
1.			
2.			
3.			

29. Have you (Has _____) recently bought any foods because of signs or displays you (_____) saw while shopping at the grocery store?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 29 ABOVE)

30. What did you (____) buy?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

31. What about the sign or display caused you to buy?

32. Do you have a radio?

Yes _____

No _____

33. (IF YES TO 32 ABOVE) Has your family bought any foods recently because you (____) heard about them on the radio?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 33 ABOVE)

34. What did you buy?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

35. What was said on the radio that caused you to buy?

36. (IF YES TO 33 ABOVE) What program did you hear?

37. Do you have a T. V.?

Yes _____

No _____

38. (IF YES TO 37 ABOVE) Has your family bought any foods recently because you (____) heard about them on T. V.?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 38 ABOVE)

39. What did you (____) buy?	40. What was said or shown on T. V. that caused (____) to buy?
------------------------------	--

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

41. (IF YES TO 38 ABOVE) What program did you see?

42. Do you take a newspaper?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

43. (IF YES TO 42 ABOVE) What newspaper? _____

Daily? _____ Weekly? _____

44. During the past week did you (____) buy anything because you (____) had read about it in the newspaper?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 44 ABOVE)

45. What did you (____) buy?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

46. What did you (____) read
in the newspaper that
caused (____) to buy?

(IF CHILDREN IN FAMILY, ASK 47, IF NOT GO TO 49)

47. Has your family bought any foods lately because your
children asked for them?

Yes _____

NO _____

D.K. _____

48. (IF YES TO 47 ABOVE) What did you (____) buy?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

49. Has your family bought anything recently that some
friend of yours suggested?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 49 ABOVE)

50. What did you (____) buy?

1.

2.

3.

51. What did your friend tell you that caused you to buy?

52. Has your family received any mail recently about foods?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

53. (IF YES TO 52 ABOVE) Did you (____) buy anything during the past week because of what you received in the mail?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 53 ABOVE)

54. What did you (____) buy?

1.

2.

3.

55. What did the mail you received say that caused you to buy?

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO TELL US ABOUT THE KINDS OF FOODS YOUR FAMILY BUYS.

56. Does your family buy?

For Foods Bought

	Yes	No	DK	57. How much _____ do you usually buy at a time?	58. How much did you use last week or how often do you buy?
				Approximate Amount Size DK	Approximate Amount Size DK
Sweet Milk (liquid)					
Skim Milk					
Butter Milk					
Dry Milk					
Evaporated Milk					
Yellow Cheese					
Cottage Cheese					
Ice Cream					
Flour					
Corn Meal					
Sugar					
Lard					
Shortening					
Cooking Oil					
Margarine					
Coffee					
Bread					

	Yes	No	DK	Approximate Amount		Approximate Amount	
				Size	DK	Size	DK
Ready to eat Cereal							
Uncooked Cereal							
Macaroni, Rice							
Cookies							
Cakes							
Candy							
Bananas							
Apples							
Oranges							
Other fruit (Specify)							
Orange juice							
Tomato juice							
Other juice (Specify)							
Soft drinks (Pop, Cokes)							
Eggs							
Bacon							
Pork Chops							
Sausage							
Salt Pork							

	Yes	No	DK	Approximate Amount		Approximate Amount	
				Size	DK	Size	DK
Pork Shoulder							
Chuck Roast							
Beef Stew							
Steaks							
Hamburger							
Hens							
Fryers							
Fish							
Liver, Pork							
Liver, Beef							
Liver, Chicken							
Sandwich Meats (Specify)							
Peanut Butter							
Dried Beans							
Green Beans							
Peas							
White Potatoes							
Sweet Potatoes							
Carrots							

	Yes	No	DK	Approximate Amount		Approximate Amount	
				Size	DK	Size	DK
Lettuce							
Cabbage							
Turnip							
Greens							
Mustard							
Greens							
Kale							
Spinach							
Corn							
Tomatoes							
Onions							

WE ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHETHER YOU GROW OR PRODUCE ANY OF YOUR OWN FOOD.

59. Did your family grow or produce any of its food during the past year?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 59 ABOVE CONTINUE, IF NO SKIP TO Q. 63)

60. Did your family produce any?

61. (FOR FOODS PRODUCED) Did you use any _____ during the past week?

62. (IF SOME USED) How much or how many did you use?

	Yes	No	DK		Yes	No	DK	
Chickens (to eat)								
Eggs (for home use)								
Milk (for home use)								
Hogs or pigs (meat)								
Beef (meat)								
Garden (specify)								

63. Did your family can or preserve any foods during the past year?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

(IF YES TO 63 ABOVE)

64. What foods did you put up?	65. How many cans or jars?	66. How many cans or jars did you use last week?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

67. Do you have a refrigerator?

Yes _____

No _____

68. (IF NO TO 67 ABOVE) Do you have an ice box?

Yes _____

No _____

69. (IF NO TO 68 ABOVE) How do you keep food from spoiling?

70. (IF YES TO 67 or 69 ABOVE) Do you have a place to keep frozen foods?

Yes _____

No _____

71. (IF YES TO 70 ABOVE) About how big is the freezer space or about how much will it hold? _____

THERE IS JUST ONE MORE THING I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT. QUITE A NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EAST TENNESSEE USE FOOD STAMPS, AND I UNDERSTAND YOUR FAMILY DOES. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME A LITTLE ABOUT HOW YOU USE THEM?

72. Who picks up your food stamps?

Homemaker _____

Husband _____

Other (Specify) _____

73. When did your family last get stamps?

74. How many of them do you usually spend the week after you get your stamps? \$ _____

75. How many of them did you spend during the past 7 days? \$ _____

76. How many do you have left now to use until you pick up more? \$ _____

77. (IF NONE TO 76 ABOVE) When did you use up the last ones?

78. What do you like most about the Food Stamp program?

79. Is there anything you don't like about the Food Stamp program?

Yes _____

No _____

D.K. _____

80. (IF YES TO 78 ABOVE) What don't you like?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER MY QUESTIONS.
IT WAS A PLEASURE TO VISIT WITH YOU AND WE CERTAINLY APPRECIATE
YOUR HELPING US.