

family economics. review

Consumer and Food Economics Research Division
Agricultural Research Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Family Economics Review is a quarterly report on research of the Consumer and Food Economics Research Division and on information from other sources relating to economic aspects of family living. It is developed by Dr. Emma G. Holmes, research family economist, with the cooperation of other staff members of the Division. It is prepared primarily for home economics agents and home economics specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Recent sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census provide much new information about people in the United States. This article gives some of the highlights about individuals and families from many Census reports, most of which were released in 1969. These reports are listed on page 7.

Population

Total population (1, 2, 3) 1/--The U.S. population totaled about 203 million on July 1, 1969. The increase of 1 percent in 1968 was the lowest rate of growth since 1940. The main reason for the slowing down was the declining birth rate, which fell from 25.2 per 1,000 population in 1957 to 17.4 in 1968. The low birth rate was due in part to a smaller proportion of women of childbearing ages in the population, but mainly to the low rate of births per 1,000 women of these ages. The birth rate is lower among white women than women of other races. As a result, races other than white increased from 10.5 percent of the population in 1945 to 12.3 percent in 1969.

Assuming that low birth rates for women of childbearing ages continue, population is projected to reach 215 million in 1975, 242 million in 1985, and 283 million in the year 2000. The projection for races other than white is 12.6 percent of the total population in 1975 and 13.4 percent in 1985.

Farm population (4)--The number of persons living on farms declined by 5 million between 1960 and 1968. About 5 percent of the total population lived on farms at the end of the period compared with 9 percent at the beginning. Persons of races other than white as a proportion of farm population declined from 16 to 11 percent.

Metropolitan population (5)--The metropolitan population continues to grow faster than U.S. population as a whole, though the difference is much less than in the 1950's. Between 1960 and 1968, metropolitan population increased 13 percent, total population 11 percent. Of the 20 million added to the total population, three-fourths are in metropolitan areas. Within these areas, rates of growth differed widely between suburbs and central cities. Population in the suburbs increased 25 percent and in the central cities only 1 percent.

Regional population (6, 7)--The West continues to grow faster than any other region, with California's growth dominating. The West had 11 percent of the U.S. population in 1940, 17 percent in 1969, and is projected to have 19 percent by 1985.

The Northeast had 24 percent and the North Central States 28 percent of the population in 1969. Both are projected to decline by 1985--the Northeast to 23 percent and the North Central States to 26 percent. The South included 31 percent of the population in 1969 and the projection for 1985 is the same.

Age Groups (1, 3, 4)

Almost one-half of the U.S. population in July 1969 was under 25 years of age. The white population had relatively fewer in this age group and more in the main working ages (25 to 64 years) than the population of other races. The age distribution follows:

1/ Numbers in parentheses refer to reports listed at end of this article.

| <u>Age</u> | <u>Percent of population</u> | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>White</u> | <u>Other races</u> |
| Under 25 years ----- | 46 | 45 | 56 |
| 25 to 64 years ----- | 44 | 45 | 38 |
| 65 years and over ----- | 10 | 10 | 6 |

Because of the migration of young adults from farms and the low birth rate of recent years, the proportion of persons under 25 years of age is now about the same in the farm as the nonfarm civilian population. Traditionally, the farm population has had relatively more young people than the nonfarm.

Households and Families (8, 9)

U.S. households numbered 61.8 million in March 1969, about 9 million more than in March 1960. Average household size -- 3.19 persons in 1969 -- has declined in recent years because of the falling birth rate and the increase in one-person households. The projection is for 68 to 70 million households in 1975, with the increase concentrated in those headed by persons under 35 years old or 55 and over.

Families (two or more related persons living together) numbered 50.5 million in 1969, up 5.4 million from 1960. Average family size was 3.64 persons in 1969, with 1.39 persons under 18 years of age and 2.25 persons aged 18 or older. The majority of families (87 percent) were headed by husband and wife, and 11 percent were headed by a woman and 2 percent by a man with no spouse present. About 29 percent of the Negro families and 9 percent of the white had a woman head. About 67 percent of the children of Negro family heads and 92 percent of the children of white family heads lived with both parents.

Marital Status; Age at First Marriage (10)

Among persons 18 years old and over in 1968, about three-fourths of the men and two-thirds of the women were married and living with their spouses. The proportion of persons married and living with spouses was greater for women than men up to age 30, but greater for men than women from age 30 on.

The median age at first marriage was 23.1 years for men and 20.8 years for women in 1968. About one-half of the men were between the ages of 20.1 and 26.3 and one-half of the women between 18.9 and 23.3 years when they married for the first time. Since the mid-1950's, age at first marriage has risen slightly.

Number of Children per Woman (11)

The average number of children ever born to women 15 to 44 years old -- the main childbearing ages -- has recently started to decline. Women 15 to 44 years old in 1969 had borne an average of 1,707 children per 1,000 women, while those 15 to 44 in 1964 had borne 1,819 children. The slowdown in annual birth rates since 1957 has caused a downward trend in the average number of children ever born to women under age 30. This is not true, however, for women 35 to 44 years old, for whom the trend is still upward (as of 1969).

The average number of children ever born to women who were 45 to 49 years old in 1969 was 2,665 per 1,000 women. The average was lower for white women than for women of other races--2,632 and 2,939 per 1,000, respectively. Women 30 to 44 years old in 1969 have already had more children per 1,000 than women 45 to 49 years old. By the time they reach the 45- to 49-year age group they will have had a still larger number of children per 1,000. The average for women 45 to 49 years old will likely decline as women now 25 to 29 years old reach this age group.

Incomes (12)

Families. --About 10 percent of U.S. families received incomes under \$3,000 in 1968, compared with about 12 percent in 1967. The distribution of families by income in 1968 was as follows:

| <u>Income before taxes</u> | <u>Percent of families</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Under \$3,000 ----- | 10 |
| \$3,000 to \$4,999 ----- | 12 |
| \$5,000 to \$6,999 ----- | 14 |
| \$7,000 to \$9,999 ----- | 23 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 ----- | 25 |
| \$15,000 and over ----- | 15 |

Median income before taxes was \$8,600 in 1968, 8 percent higher than in 1967. Because consumer prices also increased, the gain in real buying power was about 4 percent. Median income in 1968 was \$5,800 for farm compared with \$8,800 for nonfarm families and \$5,400 for Negro compared with \$8,900 for white families. Family income varied from \$9,400 in the West and \$9,100 in the Northeast and North Central States to \$7,400 in the South. Families headed by persons 35 to 54 years old had higher median incomes than other age groups. The following shows the median income of families in each age group:

| <u>Age of head</u> | <u>Median income (dollars)</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14 to 24 years ----- | \$6,200 |
| 25 to 34 years ----- | \$8,700 |
| 35 to 44 years ----- | \$10,000 |
| 45 to 54 years ----- | \$10,400 |
| 55 to 64 years ----- | \$8,800 |
| 65 years and over ----- | \$4,600 |

Families headed by an employed person whose main occupation was professional or technical had higher incomes than others. These families had a median income of \$12,600 (\$20,000 for self-employed professionals). The median for families headed by managers, officials, and proprietors was also high--\$12,100. Families with the lowest median incomes were those headed by farm laborers (\$4,400) and private household workers (\$2,700).

The incomes above are for all families, regardless of how much the family head had been employed. For families with head employed full time the year round (67 per-cent), the median was \$10,100. Husband-wife families with head employed full time and wife also employed (full or part-time) had a median of \$11,600; those with a nonemployed wife had a median of \$9,500.

Unrelated individuals. --Median income in 1968 was \$2,800 for unrelated individuals. It was \$1,700 for those on farms compared with \$2,800 in nonfarm areas, and \$2,000 for Negroes compared with \$3,000 for white persons. For the men employed full time all year, median income was \$6,700 and for women \$4,900.

Educational Attainment (8, 13)

As of March 1968, 53 out of 100 persons 25 years old or over had completed 4 years of high school or more and 10 had completed 4 or more years of college. The median for persons 25 years old or over was 12.1 years of schooling.

Although Negro adults as a whole have less schooling than white, young Negroes are catching up. Among persons 25 to 29 years old in 1969, for example, median years of school completed was 12.1 for Negroes and 12.6 for whites. About 60 percent of the Negro men and 52 percent of the Negro women in this age group had completed 4 years of high school or more compared with 78 percent of the white men and 77 percent of the white women.

School Enrollment (14, 15)

School enrollment of persons 3 to 34 years old in October 1968 was 58.8 million, 12 percent higher than in October 1964. Enrollment in nursery school increased 73 percent and in kindergarten 16 percent. This was due mainly to the higher proportion of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled rather than increased population in this age group. Elementary school enrollment increased 6 percent and high school 10 percent, mostly because of the increased population of 6- to 17-year olds. The 46 percent rise in college enrollment was due to both increased population of 18- to 34-year-olds and higher rates of enrollment.

About 7 out of 10 college students in 1966 were dependent members of families. Most of these students were receiving more education than the head of their family had. About 60 percent were from families where the head had no college education (or less than 1 year) and 30 percent from families where the head had not completed high school.

Employment of School Dropouts (16)

In October 1968, 3 out of 10 of the young people 16 to 24 years old who were not in school were elementary or high school dropouts. About 13 percent of these dropouts who were in the labor force were unemployed, compared with 6 percent of the high school graduates. Many -- 1 out of 5 -- of these unemployed youths were without jobs because they had quit the job they last held.

Unemployment among youth is highest for the youngest, the least educated, the women, and those belonging to races other than white. For dropouts, the unemployment

rate declined from 22 percent for 16- and 17-year-olds to 16 percent at 18 and 19 years and 11 percent at 20 and 21 years. For high school graduates, unemployment rates were 14, 9, and 6 percent for the respective age groups.

Mobility (8, 17)

About 18 percent of U.S. residents 1 year old and over in March 1969 lived in a different residence than in March 1968--12 percent in the same county and 7 percent in a different county. The average mobility rate for the past 3 years was somewhat lower than that for the preceding 19 years.

Young adults 20 to 24 years old move more than any other age group as they take jobs, marry, set up homes, and enlarge their families. About 44 percent of the 22- to 24-year-olds moved in the year ending March 1968--10 percent to a different State. Less than 10 percent of the age group 45 years old and over moved during that time. Mobility rates were slightly higher for men than women, for persons of other races than for white persons, and for the unemployed than the employed.

Ownership and Purchase of Durable Goods and Houses (18, 19, 20)

Most (95 percent) of U.S. households had at least one television set in January 1969 and 29 percent had two or more sets. Among households with four or more persons, four out of 10 had two or more sets. About 30 percent of all households had a color set.

Cars were bought in the spring quarter of 1969 at an annual rate of about 14 new and 22 used cars per 100 households. The average price (before trade-in allowance) was \$3,722 for new and \$1,106 for used cars.

Purchases of new houses in the spring quarter were at an annual rate of about eight per 1,000 households. Median price was \$25,500 compared with \$23,300 in the spring of 1967. About 64 percent of U.S. households owned their homes in 1968 compared with 62 percent in 1960.

--Virginia Britton

Sources: All of the source materials except (3), (6), and (9) were published in 1969. All except (16) are reports of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for the prices given. (1) P-25, No. 428 - 5 cents; (2) P-25, No. 418 - 20 cents; (3) P-25, No. 388 (1968) - 40 cents; (4) P-27, No. 40 - 15 cents; (5) P-20, No. 181 - 15 cents; (6) P-25, No. 375 (1967) - 60 cents; (7) P-25, No. 430 - 5 cents; (8) P-20, No. 189 - 20 cents; (9) P-25, No. 394 (1968) - 15 cents; (10) P-20, No. 187 - 45 cents; (11) P-20, No. 178 - 5 cents; (12) P-60, No. 63 - 10 cents; (13) P-20, No. 182 - 25 cents; (14) P-20, No. 179 - 5 cents; (15) P-20, No. 183 - 20 cents; (16) Monthly Labor Review, June 1969, pp. 36-43; (17) P-20, No. 188 - 55 cents; (18) H-121, No. 15 - 20 cents; (19) P-65, No. 27 - 20 cents; (20) H-111, No. 55 - 50 cents.

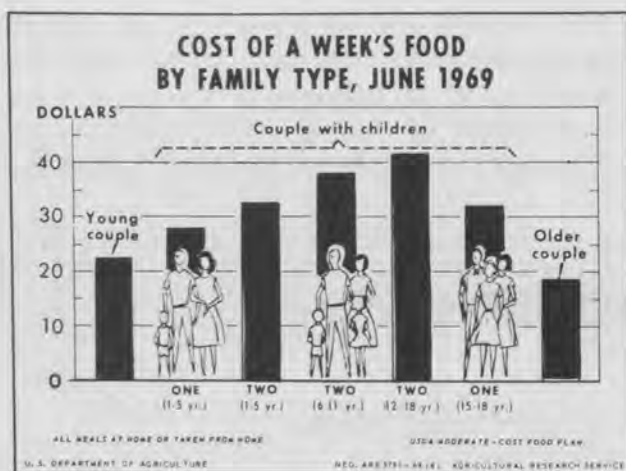
CHANGES SINCE 1964 IN THE ESTIMATED COST OF FOOD FOR A FAMILY

In 1964, USDA food economists sent the following estimates of the cost of food in the USDA food plans to a homemaker who had asked for a food budget for her family of six: \$32 a week for the low-cost plan, \$43 for the moderate-cost plan, and \$49 for the liberal plan.^{1/} Recently the same homemaker requested a new food budget, giving the present ages of her family members as follows: Husband and wife both 35 years, girls 10 and 14, and boys 12 and 16. The food cost estimates for these six people in September 1969 were \$44 (low-cost), \$57 (moderate-cost), and \$69 (liberal) per week. The 1969 estimates are higher because the family members are older, the prices of food are higher, and the assortment of foods upon which the USDA cost estimates are based is slightly more expensive.

Food costs for the family of six are higher, in part, because each child, now 5 years older than in 1964, needs more food. The cost of feeding a child increases as he or she grows up. Food costs for adults decrease gradually after about age 20--except for pregnant and nursing women, whose greater nutritional needs make their food costs higher. The chart shows how food expenses differ for families at various stages of the family life cycle.

The price of food at home has increased about 17 percent between September 1964 and September 1969, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). USDA's current

estimates of the cost of the food plans reflect this increase. The base prices used in making the cost estimates are the average prices paid by urban families at three income levels, as reported in food consumption surveys. For the low-cost plan, for example, average prices paid by low-income families are used as the base, thus recognizing the special problems of these families in buying, storing, and preparing food. The base prices are updated quarterly, using current price data provided by BLS. The updated prices appear regularly in the Family Economics Review (see page 19).



Finally, food cost estimates for this family are higher in 1969 because they are based on a slightly more expensive assortment of foods than in 1964. For example, the food plans now include more readymade baked goods (cookies, pies, cakes). The present assortment reflects the food choices of families as shown in the most recent food consumption survey. The actual amount spent for food by a family using one of the food plans

^{1/} The USDA food plans give amounts of each of 11 food groups that together will provide a nutritionally adequate diet for 1 week for persons of different ages. The plans appeared in the October 1964 issue of Family Economics Review. Reprints are available free from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

may differ from USDA's estimate of its cost. The plans assume that all food is bought and that it is eaten at home or carried from home. Meals bought away from home and meals served to guests will increase the cost. Guest meals away from home, food grown at home, and food obtained as gifts or pay will lower the cost. Also, prices vary from one store to another, one city to another, one region to another, and between urban and rural areas.

COMPARING COSTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

"Compare costs of foods" and "Select the best buys" are advice often given to homemakers who have to plan meals on a limited budget. Such statements assume that costs will be compared for similar amounts of food on a ready-to-eat basis. To do this for foods with widely different proportions of edible parts, such as fresh vegetables and fresh fruits, requires the judgment of an experienced food shopper, or guides to how much to buy to provide a specific amount ready to eat.

Costs of fresh vegetables and fruits are usually compared (1) by the cost of the amount needed to serve the family or (2) by the cost per serving. To use method (1), the shopper estimates the amount of each vegetable or fruit needed for a meal, then compares the costs of these amounts. For example, she might compare the costs of a bag of carrots, a bunch of broccoli, and a pound of kale to decide which to use at a meal for five persons. A new publication for teachers and leaders on family food buying shows how to estimate amounts to buy.^{1/}

For method (2)--comparing the cost per serving--the homemaker might use the tables on pages 10 and 11. She would locate the vegetable or fruit in the first column and follow the line on which it appears across to the column headed by the price most like the current price per pound. The figure at this point is the approximate cost of a serving--in table 1, 1/2 cup of vegetable and in table 2, the amount of fruit described in the first column.

Comparisons on the basis of cost alone do not take into consideration the nutrient content of the various vegetables and fruits. To safeguard the nutritional quality of meals, a variety of vegetables and fruits should be served. At least one good source of vitamin C daily and a good source of vitamin A value every other day should be included.^{2/}

Selecting only low-cost vegetables and fruits limits variety somewhat. Fortunately, many of the low-cost ones are popular, flavorful, and important sources of vitamins A and C.

--Betty Peterkin

1/ Family Food Buying: A Guide for Calculating Amounts to Buy and Comparing Costs. U.S. Dept. Agr. HERR No. 37. 1969. For sale for 35 cents by Supt. Doc., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington, D.C. 20402.

2/ For a list of these sources, see Food for Fitness...A Daily Food Guide, U.S. Dept. Agr. Leaflet No. 424. 1967. Single copies available free from Off. of Information, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Table 1.--Cost of a 1/2-cup serving of selected vegetables purchased fresh at specified prices per pound

| Vegetable as served (Cooked unless other- wise specified) | Price per pound (cents) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 50 | | |
| Cost of a 1/2-cup serving (cents) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asparagus: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spears ----- | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Cuts and tips ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Beans: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green or wax ----- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Lima ----- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | |
| Beets ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Broccoli ----- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | | |
| Brussels sprouts ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cabbage: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw, chopped ----- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Cooked, shredded ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Carrots: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw, shredded ----- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Cooked, diced ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cauliflower ----- | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| Celery: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw, diced ----- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Cooked, diced ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | | |
| Collards 1/ ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | | |
| Cucumbers, raw, sliced -- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Eggplant, diced ----- | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | |
| Kale 2/ ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Kohlrabi ----- | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Lettuce, raw ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Mustard greens 2/ ----- | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | |
| Okra ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Onion, pieces ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Parsnips ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | |
| Peas, green ----- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 26 | | |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mashed ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | | |
| Sliced ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Rutabagas, mashed ----- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | | |
| Spinach 3/ ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | |
| Squash, summer: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mashed ----- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | | |
| Sliced ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | | |
| Squash, winter: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acorn, baked ----- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | |
| Hubbard, mashed ----- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | |
| Sweetpotatoes, sliced --- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Tomatoes, raw, sliced --- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Turnip greens 1/ ----- | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | |
| Turnips, diced ----- | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |

1/ Purchased untrimmed.

2/ Purchased trimmed.

3/ Purchased partly trimmed.

Yield data from U.S. Dept. Agr., HERR No. 37, Family Food Buying: A guide for calculating amounts to buy and comparing costs.

Table 2.--Cost of a serving of selected fruits purchased fresh at specified prices per pound

| Fruit as served (raw unless otherwise specified) and size of serving | Price per pound (cents) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 60 | | |
| Cost of a serving (cents) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 med. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Sliced or diced: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | | |
| Cooked ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| Apricots: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 2 med. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Halves, pitted ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | | |
| Avocado, cubes ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Bananas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 med. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Sliced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Berries ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Cantaloup: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wedge ----- $\frac{1}{4}$ sm. melon | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| Diced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| Cherries, pitted ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Cranberries ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Grapefruit: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Half ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ large | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 37 | | |
| Sections ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | | |
| Grapes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seedless ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | | |
| With seeds ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | | |
| Honeydew melon, diced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | | |
| Mangoes ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | | |
| Nectarines, whole ----- 1 med. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Oranges: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 small | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Sections ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | | |
| Peaches: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 med. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Sliced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | | |
| Pears: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 med. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Sliced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Pineapple, diced ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | | |
| Plums: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 2 med. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Halves ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | | |
| Rhubarb ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | | |
| Strawberries ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | | |
| Tangerines: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole ----- 1 large | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Sections ----- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | | |

Yield data from U.S. Dept. Agr., HERR No. 37, Family Food Buying: A Guide for Calculating Amounts to Buy and Comparing Costs.

SALT PURCHASES BY FAMILIES

The incidence of goiter reported in certain low-income areas by the National Nutrition Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is causing concern.^{1/} It raises questions about the availability and use of iodized salt, an inexpensive safeguard against simple goiter. USDA's Household Food Consumption surveys provide data on use of salt in 1965 and changes in use between 1955 and 1965.^{2/}

Fewer families bought any salt during the week in 1965 than in 1955, and fewer families bought the iodized form -- 15 percent in 1965 compared with 17 percent in 1955 (see table). In both years, however, many more bought iodized than noniodized salt. Families choosing iodized salt increased from about 75 percent of those buying any in 1955 to 85 percent in 1965.

Households buying iodized and noniodized salt in a week, spring 1955 and 1965, by region and urbanization

| Region and urbanization | Iodized | | Noniodized | | Any 1/ | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1955 | 1965 | 1955 | 1965 | 1955 | 1965 |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| United States ----- | 17 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 18 |
| Urban ----- | 16 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 16 |
| Rural nonfarm ----- | 18 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 20 |
| Rural farm ----- | 20 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 28 | 22 |
| Northeast ----- | 13 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 16 |
| Urban ----- | 12 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 17 |
| Rural nonfarm ----- | 14 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 13 |
| Rural farm ----- | 16 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 15 |
| North Central ----- | 17 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 15 |
| Urban ----- | 16 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 14 |
| Rural nonfarm ----- | 16 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 16 |
| Rural farm ----- | 19 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 19 |
| South ----- | 21 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 23 |
| Urban ----- | 19 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 21 |
| Rural nonfarm ----- | 24 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 34 | 26 |
| Rural farm ----- | 22 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 33 | 28 |
| West ----- | 14 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 12 |
| Urban ----- | 14 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 11 |
| Rural nonfarm ----- | 12 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 18 |
| Rural farm ----- | 12 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 18 |

1/ Includes households not reporting on iodization.

The increase in the use of ready-to-eat and convenience foods and in "eating out" may account in part for the decline in the purchase of salt as such. Many convenience foods are already seasoned, making the use of salt from the kitchen shelf unnecessary. The salt used in these commercially prepared foods is not generally iodized. The use of salt substitutes and seasoned salts may be another reason for the decline in salt purchases. No data on these products are available from the surveys.

1/ Hearings of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, U.S. Senate, Part 3: The National Nutrition Survey. January 1969.

2/ U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Spring 1965. U.S. Dept. Agr. HFCS Rpt. No. 1. 1968. For sale for \$1.25 by Supt. Doc., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington, D.C. 20402; and Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Spring 1955. HFCS 1955, Rpt. No. 1. 1956. (Out of print.)

U. S. HOUSING IN 1968 ^{1/}

Changes in U.S. housing between 1960 and 1968 reflect the rising level of living. In general, homes have more space and better facilities than at the beginning of the decade. Homeownership has increased from 62 to 64 percent.

Homes with 6 rooms or more increased as a percentage of the total between 1960 and 1968 and those with 3 rooms or less declined (see table). This was true for both rented and owned units. During the same period, average household size declined somewhat.

Characteristics of occupied housing units, by tenure, 1968 and 1960

| Characteristic | 1968 | | | 1960 | | |
|--|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|
| | All | Owners | Renters | All | Owners | Renters |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| Total ----- | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of rooms: | | | | | | |
| 1 to 3 ----- | 14 | 4 | 33 | 17 | 6 | 37 |
| 4 to 5 ----- | 46 | 43 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| 6 or more ----- | 40 | 53 | 17 | 36 | 48 | 16 |
| Plumbing facilities: ^{1/} | | | | | | |
| With all facilities ----- | 93 | 96 | 90 | 84 | 89 | 77 |
| Lacking 1 or more facilities --- | 7 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 23 |
| Number of units in structure: | | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 72 | 93 | 36 | 76 | 94 | 48 |
| 2 ----- | 10 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 13 |
| 3 to 9 ----- | 9 | 2 | { 22 24 } | 16 | 2 | { 21 18 } |
| 10 or more ----- | 9 | | | | | |
| Year built: | | | | | | |
| 1960 or later ----- | 18 | 19 | 16 | - | - | - |
| 1950 to 1959 ----- | 21 | 27 | 12 | 27 | 34 | 16 |
| 1940 to 1949 ----- | 14 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 13 |
| 1939 or earlier ----- | 47 | 39 | 59 | 58 | 50 | 71 |
| Value of owned 1-family homes: ^{2/} | | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 ----- | - | 27 | - | - | 38 | - |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 ----- | - | 43 | - | - | 47 | - |
| \$20,000 or more ----- | - | 30 | - | - | 15 | - |
| Monthly rent: ^{2/} ^{3/} | | | | | | |
| Less than \$60 ----- | - | - | 29 | - | - | 53 |
| \$60 to \$99 ----- | - | - | 40 | - | - | 37 |
| \$100 and over ----- | - | - | 31 | - | - | 10 |

^{1/} Includes hot running water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupant within the structure.

^{2/} Excludes units on places of 10 or more acres in 1968 and on farms in 1960.

^{3/} May include furnishings, utilities, and services.

About 96 percent of owner-occupied and 90 percent of rented units had hot running water and private flush toilet and bathtub or shower in 1968 compared with 89 and 77 percent, respectively, in 1960. The improvement in such facilities is especially notable for rented units.

The addition of new units to the housing supply and the removal of old ones mean better housing for many. Almost one-fifth of the supply of housing in 1968 had been built during the 1960's. Pre-1940 housing had declined from 50 to 39 percent of the owner-occupied and from 71 to 59 percent of the renter-occupied units. The proportion of one-family renter-occupied housing declined from 48 to 36 percent.

Changes in the value of owned homes and in rents paid for rented units reflect the rise in the general price level as well as improvements in housing. Between 1960 and 1968, the percentage of nonfarm owner-occupied 1-family homes valued at \$20,000 or more doubled, while the percentage valued under \$10,000 dropped by almost a third. At the same time, occupied nonfarm rental units costing \$100 or more a month tripled--from 10 to 31 percent of the total--while those rented for less than \$60 declined.

^{1/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Vacancy Rates and Characteristics of Housing in the United States: Fourth Quarter 1968 and Annual Statistics 1968. U.S. Bur. Census, Current Housing Reports, Ser. H-111, No. 55. 1969. For sale for 50 cents by the Supt. Doc., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington, D.C. 20402.

SECOND HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES

Almost 3 percent of U.S. households in April 1967 had a second home for year-round use, according to a nationwide survey sponsored by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.^{1/} Most of these households owned the home, alone or as coowners with another household.

Characteristics of Second Homes

Most of the second homes were described as cottages (57 percent) or houses (33 percent). The rest were such structures as cabins and ski lodges. Homes outside the United States, those used for income and investment only, trailers, tents, boats, and the like were not considered second homes in this survey.

Second homes were much more common in the Northeast and the North Central States than in the South and West. In general, these homes were small--37 percent having 1 to 3 rooms and 45 percent 4 or 5 rooms (table 1). Most (91 percent) had electricity, but only 58 percent had running water, toilet, and bath facilities in the house and 22 percent had central heating. About one-fourth of the homes had been built in the 1960's.

^{1/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Second Homes in the United States. Current Housing Reports, Series H-121, No. 16. 1969. For sale for 50 cents by Supt. Doc., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington, D. C. 20402.

Table 1. Selected characteristics of second homes, April 1967

| Characteristic | Percent of homes | Characteristic | Percent of homes |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>Number of rooms</u> | | <u>Year built</u> | |
| 3 or less ----- | 37 | 1960 or later ----- | 26 |
| 4 or 5 ----- | 45 | 1950 to 1959 ----- | 26 |
| 6 or more ----- | 18 | 1940 to 1949 ----- | 13 |
| | | 1939 or earlier ----- | 35 |
| <u>Facilities</u> | | <u>Distance from primary home</u> | |
| Electricity ----- | 91 | Less than 50 miles ----- | 30 |
| Running water, toilet, and bath in house --- | 58 | 50 up to 100 miles ----- | 28 |
| Central heating ----- | 22 | 100 up to 200 miles ----- | 21 |
| | | 200 or more miles ----- | 21 |

The value of owned second homes tended to be modest, as housing values go. Almost one-third were valued under \$5,000, as the following distribution shows:

| <u>Value</u> | <u>Percent of owned second homes</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Less than \$5,000 ----- | 31 |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 ----- | 34 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 ----- | 14 |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 ----- | 9 |
| \$20,000 or more ----- | 12 |

As a location for a second home, families tend to choose a spot they can reach without traveling a long distance. Almost one-third (30 percent) of the homes were within 50 miles of the family's primary residence, 58 percent were within 100 miles, and only 21 percent were 200 or more miles away. Of the families who had owned a second home 1 year or longer, 92 percent occupied it sometime during the survey year. About 26 percent occupied it less than 30 days and only 23 percent occupied it as much as 90 days or more.

Households With Second Homes

The households with second homes, as a group, had higher incomes and were older than those without such homes (table 2). Almost one-half of the households with second homes had incomes of \$10,000 or more and 92 percent were headed by a person 35 years old or over. Of those without second homes, only 20 percent were at this income level and 76 percent had heads aged 35 or over.

More About the Survey

The report of this study gives much more information about second homes and the families who have them. It includes data for the four regions of the United States and

Table 2. Age and income distribution of households with and without second homes, April 1967

| Age of head and income | Households with second homes | Households without second homes |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| All households ----- | 100 | 100 |
| <u>Age of head</u> | | |
| Under 35 years ----- | 8 | 24 |
| 35 to 64 years ----- | 71 | 57 |
| 65 years and over ----- | 21 | 19 |
| <u>Income</u> | | |
| Under \$3,000 ----- | 8 | 24 |
| \$3,000 to \$4,999 ----- | 11 | 17 |
| \$5,000 to \$7,499 ----- | 17 | 24 |
| \$7,500 to \$9,999 ----- | 17 | 15 |
| \$10,000 and over ----- | 47 | 20 |

more details about households that own second homes. In addition, it relates the characteristics of second homes to those of primary homes.

Data for the study were obtained as part of a regular quarterly survey of the Census Bureau. This survey covered a sample of 11,500 households across the Nation. The information on second homes is based on data from 311 households who reported 319 such homes.

POVERTY STATISTICS REVISED

The Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1964 developed a definition of poverty to use in estimating the extent of poverty in the United States. This definition consisted of a series of income levels or "thresholds," each setting the level below which families of a specified composition are in poverty. This series of income levels is commonly called the poverty line.

The economy food plan of the U.S. Department of Agriculture formed the basis of the poverty line. This plan is a list of foods designed to provide a nutritionally adequate diet for emergency or temporary use when funds are low. The cost of food in the economy plan was multiplied by three to compute the poverty line for most types and sizes of families. Food was set at one-third of the total budget because the Household Food Consumption Survey of 1955 showed this was the average for U.S. families. Since fixed expenses tend to take a larger proportion of the budgets of small families, smaller proportions were assigned to food for single persons and 2-person families.

The income for determining the poverty line for farm families was set lower than for nonfarm families. The food cost was reduced to take account of two facts about farm income: (1) That many farm families have nonmoney income in the form of food and housing from their farms in addition to money income; and (2) that farm income is

Original and revised estimates of persons below the poverty line in 1959, 1963, and 1967, by family status and place of residence

| Family status ^{1/} and farm-nonfarm residence | 1967 ^{2/} | | 1963 | | 1959 | |
|--|--------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Revised | Original | Revised | Original | Revised | Original |
| Number below poverty level (thousands) | | | | | | |
| <u>Nonfarm</u> | | | | | | |
| All persons ----- | 25,060 | 24,183 | 31,255 | 31,255 | 31,475 | 32,148 |
| In families ----- | 20,214 | 19,440 | 26,485 | 26,485 | 26,983 | 27,430 |
| Head ----- | 5,093 | 4,886 | 6,465 | 6,465 | 6,625 | 6,886 |
| Family members under 18 years ----- | 10,231 | 9,856 | 13,397 | 13,397 | 13,534 | 13,413 |
| Other family members ----- | 4,890 | 4,698 | 6,623 | 6,623 | 6,824 | 7,131 |
| Unrelated individuals 14 years and over | 4,846 | 4,743 | 4,770 | 4,770 | 4,492 | 4,718 |
| <u>Farm</u> | | | | | | |
| All persons ----- | 2,709 | 1,963 | 5,181 | 4,035 | 8,015 | 6,792 |
| In families ----- | 2,557 | 1,831 | 5,013 | 3,896 | 7,579 | 6,434 |
| Head ----- | 574 | 423 | 1,089 | 878 | 1,696 | 1,395 |
| Family members under 18 years ----- | 1,196 | 873 | 2,294 | 1,847 | 3,675 | 3,224 |
| Other family members ----- | 787 | 535 | 1,630 | 1,171 | 2,208 | 1,815 |
| Unrelated individuals 14 years and over | 152 | 132 | 168 | 139 | 436 | 358 |
| Percent below poverty level | | | | | | |
| <u>Nonfarm</u> | | | | | | |
| All persons ----- | 13.5 | 13.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 19.6 | 20.0 |
| In families ----- | 11.7 | 11.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 18.2 |
| Head ----- | 10.8 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 16.7 |
| Family members under 18 years ----- | 15.4 | 14.8 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 23.3 |
| Other family members ----- | 8.3 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 13.9 |
| Unrelated individuals 14 years and over | 37.9 | 37.1 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 46.2 |
| <u>Farm</u> | | | | | | |
| All persons ----- | 25.9 | 19.0 | 41.4 | 32.1 | 50.5 | 42.6 |
| In families ----- | 25.3 | 18.3 | 41.3 | 31.9 | 49.3 | 41.6 |
| Head ----- | 21.4 | 15.8 | 35.2 | 28.4 | 44.6 | 36.7 |
| Family members under 18 years ----- | 32.3 | 23.8 | 48.4 | 38.6 | 57.8 | 53.1 |
| Other family members ----- | 21.1 | 14.6 | 37.9 | 27.0 | 42.3 | 32.4 |
| Unrelated individuals 14 years and over | 45.5 | 39.5 | 46.0 | 38.0 | 90.3 | 74.1 |

^{1/} Family status as of March the following year.

^{2/} Based on revised methodology for processing income data; see Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 59, pp. 17 to 19 for explanation.

understated in the Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys, which are used in counting the poor. The poverty line for farm families was first set at 60 percent of the non-farm because the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey showed that 40 percent of food consumed by farm households was home produced. When the 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures showed that this proportion had fallen to about 30 percent, the poverty line for farm people was raised to 70 percent of the nonfarm.

The poverty line has been computed for each year from 1959 on the basis of the current cost of food in the economy plan.

Recently a Federal interagency committee has modified the poverty line in two respects:

- By basing the annual adjustments on the change in the Consumer Price Index rather than the cost of food alone, to take into account price increases in all areas of family living. The poverty thresholds computed for 1963 are the base of the new series.

By raising the poverty line for farm people from 70 to 85 percent of nonfarm. This recognizes the decreasing dependence of farm families on farm income-- both money and nonmoney.

These changes increase the current counts of the poor (see table on page 17). They result in a net increase in 1967 of 360,000 poor families or 1.6 million poor persons. They raise the proportion in poverty from 13.0 to 13.5 percent of the nonfarm population and from 19.0 to 25.9 percent of those on farms.

The revised counts also indicate that somewhat less progress has been made in the fight on poverty than the original counts showed. Between 1959 and 1967, the number of poor persons dropped 33 percent by the original count, 30 percent by the revised estimate.

Beginning with 1968, counts of the poor will be based only on the revised definitions.

Sources: Bureau of the Census, Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968, Series P-23, No. 28. 1969; Orshansky, Mollie, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, January 1965; and Orshansky, Mollie, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN FEBRUARY 1970

The 47th Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference is scheduled for February 16 to 18, 1970, in Washington, D.C. A midwinter date has been selected again because of the success of the 1969 conference. Holding the conference in February instead of November, as in past years, allows for discussion of the President's State of the Union and economic messages and their implications for agriculture. The Outlook program will include three family living sessions. Material planned for home economists and others interested in economic problems of families will be presented.

SOME NEW USDA PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

DIETARY LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES, SPRING 1965. HFCS-6. \$1.00

FAMILY FOOD BUYING... A Guide for Calculating Amounts to Buy and Comparing Costs. HERR No. 37. 35 cents.

PANTOTHENIC ACID, VITAMIN B₆, and VITAMIN B₁₂. HERR No. 36. 55 cents.

FOOD FOR US ALL. The 1969 Yearbook of Agriculture. \$3.50.

HANDBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL CHARTS 1969. AH No. 373. 65 cents.

COST OF FOOD AT HOME

Cost of food at home estimated for food plans at three
cost levels, September 1969, U.S. average 1/

| Sex-age groups <u>2/</u> | Cost for 1 week | | | Cost for 1 month | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Low-cost plan | Moderate- cost plan | Liberal plan | Low-cost plan | Moderate- cost plan | Liberal plan |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| <u>FAMILIES</u> | | | | | | |
| Family of 2: | | | | | | |
| 20 to 35 years <u>3/</u> ---- | 17.70 | 22.70 | 27.80 | 77.00 | 98.40 | 120.70 |
| 55 to 75 years <u>3/</u> ---- | 14.50 | 18.90 | 22.80 | 63.10 | 82.20 | 98.60 |
| Family of 4: | | | | | | |
| Preschool children <u>4/</u> | 25.80 | 33.00 | 40.10 | 112.00 | 143.10 | 173.80 |
| School children <u>5/</u> --- | 29.90 | 38.40 | 47.10 | 129.90 | 166.70 | 204.30 |
| <u>INDIVIDUALS <u>6/</u></u> | | | | | | |
| Children, under 1 year | 3.50 | 4.40 | 4.90 | 15.10 | 19.00 | 21.20 |
| 1 to 3 years ----- | 4.40 | 5.60 | 6.70 | 19.20 | 24.20 | 28.90 |
| 3 to 6 years ----- | 5.30 | 6.80 | 8.10 | 22.80 | 29.40 | 35.20 |
| 6 to 9 years ----- | 6.40 | 8.20 | 10.20 | 27.70 | 35.60 | 44.40 |
| Girls, 9 to 12 years -- | 7.30 | 9.40 | 11.00 | 31.50 | 40.80 | 47.70 |
| 12 to 15 years ----- | 8.00 | 10.40 | 12.60 | 34.60 | 45.20 | 54.70 |
| 15 to 20 years ----- | 8.20 | 10.40 | 12.30 | 35.40 | 44.90 | 53.30 |
| Boys, 9 to 12 years --- | 7.40 | 9.60 | 11.60 | 32.20 | 41.60 | 50.20 |
| 12 to 15 years ----- | 8.70 | 11.50 | 13.70 | 37.60 | 49.70 | 59.20 |
| 15 to 20 years ----- | 10.00 | 12.80 | 15.40 | 43.30 | 55.20 | 66.60 |
| Women, 20 to 35 years - | 7.50 | 9.60 | 11.50 | 32.50 | 41.60 | 50.00 |
| 35 to 55 years ----- | 7.20 | 9.30 | 11.10 | 31.20 | 40.10 | 48.20 |
| 55 to 75 years ----- | 6.10 | 7.90 | 9.50 | 26.40 | 34.40 | 41.00 |
| 75 years and over --- | 5.50 | 7.10 | 8.60 | 24.00 | 30.60 | 37.40 |
| Pregnant ----- | 8.90 | 11.20 | 13.20 | 38.70 | 48.50 | 57.30 |
| Nursing ----- | 10.30 | 12.90 | 15.00 | 44.80 | 55.80 | 65.20 |
| Men, 20 to 35 years --- | 8.60 | 11.00 | 13.80 | 37.50 | 47.90 | 59.70 |
| 35 to 55 years ----- | 8.00 | 10.30 | 12.50 | 34.80 | 44.50 | 54.40 |
| 55 to 75 years ----- | 7.10 | 9.30 | 11.20 | 31.00 | 40.30 | 48.60 |
| 75 years and over --- | 6.70 | 9.00 | 10.80 | 28.90 | 38.90 | 46.80 |

1/ Estimates computed from quantities in food plans published in FAMILY ECONOMICS REVIEW, October 1964. Costs of the plans were first estimated by using average price per pound of each food group paid by urban survey families at 3 income levels in 1965. These prices were adjusted to current levels by use of Retail Food Prices by Cities, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Persons of the first age listed up to but not including the second age.

3/ 10 percent added for family size adjustment.

4/ Man and woman, 20 to 35 years; children 1 to 3 and 3 to 6 years.

5/ Man and woman, 20 to 35 years; child 6 to 9; and boy 9 to 12 years.

6/ Costs given for persons in families of 4. For other size families, adjust thus: 1-person, add 20 percent; 2-person, add 10 percent; 3-person, add 5 percent; 5-person, subtract 5 percent; 6-or-more-person, subtract 10 percent.

CONSUMER PRICES
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
(1957-59 = 100)

| Group | Oct. 1968 | Aug. 1969 | Sept. 1969 | Oct. 1969 |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| All items ----- | 122.9 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 129.8 |
| Food ----- | 120.9 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.2 |
| Food at home ----- | 117.2 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 122.9 |
| Food away from home ----- | 138.9 | 145.8 | 146.7 | 148.1 |
| Housing ----- | 120.9 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 129.2 |
| Shelter ----- | 126.0 | 135.1 | 136.1 | 137.0 |
| Rent ----- | 116.0 | 119.3 | 119.7 | 120.1 |
| Homeownership ----- | 130.0 | 141.3 | 142.6 | 143.6 |
| Fuel and utilities ----- | 110.4 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 113.5 |
| Fuel oil and coal ----- | 115.9 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.4 |
| Gas and electricity ----- | 109.1 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 112.2 |
| Household furnishings and operation ----- | 114.2 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.3 |
| Apparel and upkeep ----- | 123.3 | 126.6 | 128.7 | 129.8 |
| Men's and boys' ----- | 124.1 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 131.0 |
| Women's and girls' ----- | 120.1 | 120.8 | 124.6 | 126.2 |
| Footwear ----- | 134.9 | 141.5 | 142.3 | 143.3 |
| Transportation ----- | 120.6 | 124.2 | 123.6 | 125.7 |
| Private ----- | 118.4 | 121.3 | 120.5 | 122.8 |
| Public ----- | 138.7 | 149.7 | 150.3 | 150.3 |
| Health and recreation ----- | 131.9 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 138.6 |
| Medical care ----- | 147.4 | 156.8 | 157.6 | 156.9 |
| Personal care ----- | 122.1 | 126.8 | 127.3 | 127.3 |
| Reading and recreation ----- | 127.5 | 131.2 | 131.6 | 132.0 |
| Other goods and services ----- | 125.1 | 130.1 | 131.3 | 132.2 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living Items
(1957-59 = 100)

| Item | Nov. 1968 | June 1969 | July 1969 | Aug. 1969 | Sept. 1969 | Oct. 1969 | Nov. 1969 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| All items ----- | 119 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 124 | 125 |
| Food and tobacco ----- | - | 125 | - | - | 126 | - | - |
| Clothing ----- | - | 137 | - | - | 141 | - | - |
| Household operation ----- | - | 119 | - | - | 121 | - | - |
| Household furnishings --- | - | 105 | - | - | 106 | - | - |
| Building materials, house | - | 126 | - | - | 122 | - | - |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service.