

FAMILY ECONOMICS REVIEW

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

**Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

A quarterly report on current developments in family and food economics and economic aspects of home management, prepared for home demonstration agents and home economics specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service.

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FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN FIVE CITIES, 1950 AND 1960

Changes occurred in the urban family's spending pattern between 1950 and 1960. Noticeable shifts in the proportion of total expenditures going for different purposes were revealed in the preliminary data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on income and expenditures of families and single consumers in five major U.S. cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco. ^{1/} The data were collected by BLS in 1961 as part of the 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, a nationwide study in urban and rural (farm and nonfarm) areas, conducted as a cooperative effort by BLS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

These five reports are among the first in a series to be released by BLS. When completed, the series will present data on urban family income and expenditures for 1960 in individual reports for each of 23 cities with populations of 50,000 and over, and in regional reports for cities of 2,500 to 50,000. A report giving the 1960 national average and averages for four regions can also be expected in the near future.

Data from rural areas were collected by the Department of Agriculture in 1962, on 1961 income and expenditures. This information, along with corresponding urban data for 1961, will be available at a later date.

Income and expenditures

Money income (after personal taxes) for all five cities averaged \$6,643 per family in 1960, an increase of 51 percent over money income in 1950, the year covered by the Bureau's last expenditure survey in these cities. Accompanying this increase was a 40 percent increase in family expenditures for current consumption, to \$6,127. This wider margin between personal disposable income and expenditures enabled urban families to increase their gifts, contributions, insurance, and savings in 1960.

Dollar outlays for all major categories of family expenditures were higher in 1960 than in the previous survey, with one exception--housefurnishings and equipment declined slightly in Chicago. The shifts in allocation of funds for the various expenses were generally common to all cities. (See table.)

^{1/} References to each city are to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of that city. Averages used in this paper for all five cities together are weighted on the basis of the populations of these five Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Consumer Expenditures and Income, BLS Reports, Nos. 237-2 and 237-4 through 237-7, November 1962.

Average income and expenditures for families 1/ in five major U.S. cities, 1960 and 1950

Cities	Money income after taxes	Total expendi- tures	Food and beverages	Shelter	Household operations	House furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Auto purchase and operation	Medical care	Personal care	Recreation	All other <u>2/</u>
Average expenditure per family (dollars) - 1960												
Total five cities	6,643	6,127	1,650	1,180	366	305	642	655	394	163	232	540
Atlanta	5,412	5,118	1,226	853	356	307	563	757	308	165	199	384
Boston	6,869	6,045	1,571	1,212	363	261	605	730	321	161	214	607
Chicago	6,857	6,156	1,611	1,224	340	305	633	787	376	180	231	469
New York	6,708	6,336	1,762	1,223	387	317	694	529	431	157	228	608
San Francisco .	6,154	5,705	1,534	1,002	347	301	523	737	393	151	282	435
Average expenditure per family (dollars) - 1950												
Total five cities	4,413	4,381	1,424	702	243	276	527	339	239	94	211	326
Atlanta	3,659	3,566	1,080	546	196	227	416	429	175	83	172	242
Boston	3,841	3,946	1,300	764	170	213	439	299	180	90	184	307
Chicago	4,676	4,486	1,405	683	217	318	555	436	232	100	219	321
New York	4,538	4,574	1,527	731	291	273	560	259	264	94	223	352
San Francisco .	4,129	4,048	1,271	604	192	274	450	469	235	90	187	276
Percent of total expenditure per family - 1960												
Total five cities	-	100	27	19	6	5	10	11	6	3	4	9
Atlanta	-	100	24	17	7	6	11	15	6	3	4	8
Boston	-	100	26	20	6	4	10	12	5	3	4	10
Chicago	-	100	26	20	6	5	10	13	6	3	4	8
New York	-	100	28	19	6	5	11	8	7	2	4	10
San Francisco .	-	100	27	18	6	5	9	13	7	3	5	8
Percent of total expenditure per family - 1950												
Total five cities	-	100	33	16	6	6	12	8	5	2	5	7
Atlanta	-	100	30	15	5	6	12	12	5	2	5	7
Boston	-	100	33	19	4	5	11	8	5	2	5	8
Chicago	-	100	31	15	5	7	12	10	5	2	5	7
New York	-	100	33	16	6	6	12	6	6	2	5	8
San Francisco .	-	100	31	15	5	7	11	12	6	2	5	7

Note: Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

1/ Includes single consumers. 2/ Includes tobacco, reading, education, transportation (other than family auto), and miscellaneous.

Food and beverages, clothing and shelter

As incomes rise, the proportion of total expenditures going to food and beverages usually declines. This was the pattern in urban areas from 1950 to 1960. Showing the greatest shift in relative importance, the share of expenses allocated to food and beverages was reduced 6 percentage points, dropping from 33 to 27 percent for the five-city average. Clothing also took a smaller part of total expenditures in 1960 than in 1950, declining from 12 to 10 percent. This was partially attributable to the fact that clothing prices rose less over the decade than did prices for goods in most other areas of family expenditure. The increasing popularity of casual (and usually less expensive) clothing for everyday wear over the more formal attire of past years has probably contributed to the trend as well. Shelter (including utilities) took a somewhat larger share of total expense in 1960. The combined share for these three basic categories of family living expense--food, clothing, and shelter--decreased in relative importance over the years as income rose.

Automobile purchase and operation

Of greater importance in the family budget in 1960 than in 1950 was the share of total expenses allocated to auto purchase and operation--8 percent in 1950 and 11 percent in 1960. The growth of suburbia and its corollaries--greater dependence on the family auto and the increase in the number of two-car families--as well as the rapid rise in prices for such services as repairs and insurance, are no doubt reflected in this gain. The largest part of this rise, however, should probably be attributed to the significant increase in the number of car owners. The data revealed an increase in car ownership of 15 percent from 1950 to 1960.

Medical care, personal care services, recreation

Medical care took a somewhat larger share of family expenditures in 1960, primarily a result of the rapidly rising cost of hospital care, physicians' services and other medical services. The growing acceptance of health insurance as a necessary allowance in the family budget would also seem to be an influencing factor. Of the families represented in the 1960 survey, about three-fourths subscribed to some type of health insurance or health service plan, and payments for health insurance premiums accounted for about one-fourth of total medical expense.

The rise in prices of services for personal care is probably reflected in the increased share of expenses allotted this item, although the increase was slight (1 percentage point).

The proportion of total expenditures going for recreation decreased by 1 percentage point. The increased popularity of home entertainment through TV, resulting in the expansion of the television industry and lower retail prices of this item has no doubt had its effect on expenditures for recreation.

The trend must be interpreted with caution, however for the term "recreation," as defined in these surveys, does not include vacation or other travel expense normally considered "recreational." Had these expenses been included in recreation rather than in such categories as auto and other transportation and food and lodging away from home, the proportion of total expenses allocated to recreation might have risen rather than decreased.

--Karen A. Stevinson

JOB TRAINING--A RESOURCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Demand is increasing in the labor market for highly trained professionals and for workers with new, modern skills. At the same time automation is displacing a large number of workers each year from industry.

The unemployed and underemployed include the unskilled; older workers whose skills are now obsolete; boys and girls under 20 with no skills, and often without high school education; and people living in depressed areas that fail to offer job opportunities. Two Federal training and retraining programs provide these people with the chance to learn skills needed for today's jobs. The two programs vary in some respects and serve to complement each other. Both are new and gaining the momentum needed to make an important impact on the economy.

Applicants to the local State employment office are referred to job training courses and are helped to find jobs when training is completed.

Area Redevelopment Act training program

The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 provides for training and retraining of the unemployed and the underemployed in approximately 800 areas designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce as economically depressed. The training program, which is a cooperative undertaking by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, and other Federal agencies, is a part of the area's overall development program, planned by local citizen committees. Short intensive courses, given mainly to unemployed adults, are geared directly to local job opportunities. Subsistence is paid up to 16 weeks at the State's average unemployment compensation rate during the training period. On-the-job and in-school training may also be offered.

By the end of June 1962, a total of 9,074 persons had been authorized for training, with 6,492 actually enrolled in training courses. Programs were centered in urban and rural areas of serious unemployment--in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan. Most of the training was for existing job vacancies, but some was for new jobs created through ARA loans.

1962 Manpower Development and Training Act

A newer and broader training program is provided under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. This program, which may be carried on in any area, offers training in a wider variety of skills and for a longer period--up to a year--for the unemployed and the underemployed. Training is given for occupations in which there is a "reasonable expectation of employment"--first, in the local labor market, and second, in other sections of the State.

Provisions include on-the-job and in-school training programs. Travel and living allowances are provided for unemployed heads of households with three years' work experience and for unemployed youths 19 to 22 years of age.

Job Training and Rural Areas Development

Many rural persons need job training. The longtime objective of better living for rural people requires increased income, often through new jobs and job training. For this reason, the overall economic development programs of local Rural Areas Development committees often include plans for creating new local job opportunities and for training and retraining workers.

During 1962, 258 persons were trained for agricultural occupations under the ARA. Rural people were trained also for jobs in business and industry. Under the Manpower Development and Training Act, members of farm families with less than \$1,200 annual net family income are considered "unemployed," and therefore eligible for benefits to the unemployed.

Training for women

Many women have received training under these programs. Women represented 37 percent of the ARA trainees during the period November 1961 to June 1962. Of those trained, 42 percent had been unemployed over a year. Most of them (82.5 percent) had 9 to 12 years of education. About 20 percent were under 20 years of age; 44 percent 20-34; 23 percent 35-44; and 12 percent over 44 years old.

Many of the younger women were acquiring greater proficiency in clerical courses, and the older women brushing up former skills or acquiring new ones to reenter the labor market.

--Irene H. Wolgamot

FAMILY INCOMES AND BUYING POWER, 1944-61

Median money income (before taxes) of U.S. families rose to \$5,700 in 1961, according to the Bureau of Census. (See table and chart.) Approximately a third of families had incomes below \$4,000, a third received \$4,000 to \$6,999, and a third had \$7,000 or more. ^{1/} At the top were 5 percent with incomes of \$15,000 or more. Families living on farms continued to have an average money income amounting to about half that of urban and rural nonfarm families (\$3,241 compared with \$5,924).

Median money income (before taxes) of U.S. families

Year	Median income		Percentage increase over previous year	
	Current dollars	1960 dollars ^{1/}	Current dollars	1960 dollars
1944	2,533	4,257	^{2/}	^{2/}
1945	2,621	4,311	³	¹
1946	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1947	3,031	4,015	^{2/}	^{2/}
1948	3,187	3,920	⁵	-2
1949	3,107	3,860	-3	-2
1950	3,319	4,082	7	6
1951	3,709	4,224	12	3
1952	3,890	4,337	5	3
1953	4,233	4,683	9	8
1954	4,173	4,596	-1	-2
1955	4,421	4,885	6	6
1956	4,783	5,205	8	7
1957	4,971	5,227	4	0
1958	5,087	5,207	2	0
1959	5,417	5,505	6	6
1960	5,620	5,620	4	2
1961	5,737	5,675	2	1

^{1/} Adjustment for price change by use of Consumer Price Index, 1957-59=100.

^{2/} Comparable data not available.

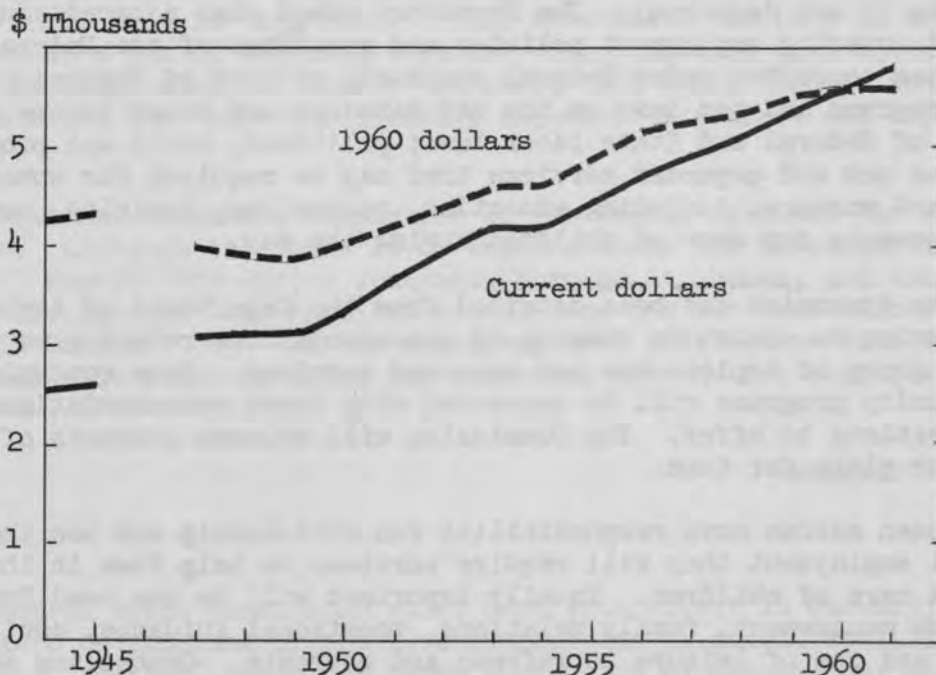
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 38, 37, and 30.

^{1/} The percentages of families were 31, 32, and 37, respectively.

Data on family incomes during the previous year have been collected each spring for many years by the Census Bureau from a large sample of households (26,000 in 1962). These represent the civilian noninstitutional population and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post in the United States. The income data cover money income only, before deductions for taxes, which means that free rent, home-produced food, and like items are not included. ^{2/} Money income includes money wage or salary income, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings, such as net rents, interest, dividends, social security benefits, pensions, and public assistance or other governmental payments. The families included are groups of two or more related persons living together. Family income combines amounts received from these sources by all family members during the calendar year.

Average family income in 1961 was 2 percent higher than a year earlier. However, the 1 percent rise in consumer prices meant that income in constant dollars rose 1 percent. In contrast, income increases in constant dollars of 6 percent or more over the previous year occurred in 1959, 1956, 1955, 1953, and 1950. Declines of 2 percent took place in 1954, 1949, and 1948.

MEDIAN MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES)
OF U.S. FAMILIES



Source: Bureau of the Census.

^{2/} See "Which Family Income?", Family Economics Review, pp. 8-10, September 1962 for comparison with definitions used in other income series.

The long-run rise in income is shown in the table and chart. Median income in current dollars more than doubled from 1944 to 1961, with a rate of growth that averaged 4.9 percent a year. Since consumer prices increased 70 percent, family income in constant dollars increased a third. Its rate of growth averaged 1.7 percent a year.

A family on a fixed income during this period would find itself in a progressively worsening position. By 1961, it could buy only 59 percent as much goods and services as it could in 1944 because of price increases. But its status in relation to average income would be only 44 percent as great as it was in 1944 because of increases in average income.

--Virginia Britton

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN CONSIDERS NEW AND EXPANDED SERVICES

The President's Commission on the Status of Women was established by Executive Order December 14, 1961, to examine the rights and needs of American women and to make recommendations that will help women assume their full partnership in our democracy. The President asked that a broad range of topics be studied covering employment policies and practices of the Federal Government and of those companies under Federal contract; effects of Federal social insurance programs and tax laws on the net earnings and other income of women; appraisal of Federal and State labor laws; political, civil and property rights; and new and expanded services that may be required for women as wives, mothers, and workers, including education, counseling, training, home services, and arrangements for care of children during the day.

A home economist has been detailed from the Department of Agriculture to the Commission to assist in drawing up recommendations relating to the last-mentioned group of topics--new and expanded services. Home economists working with community programs will be concerned with these recommendations, and may have suggestions to offer. The Commission will welcome accounts of going programs or plans for them.

As women assume more responsibility for citizenship and use their talents in gainful employment they will require services to help them in their home-making and care of children. Equally important will be the need for counseling in home management, family relations, vocational guidance, continuing education and use of leisure to refresh and recreate. Counseling services are needed for women who are heads of families and their sole support; for mothers who are returning to employment after many years devoted to full-time homemaking; for mature women who have never worked before but now wish to do so; for young homemakers whose homes of the future will be different from the ones in which they grew up; for women who do not wish paid employment but are eager to find a way to use their talents in community enterprises.

Although recommendations will be made by the Commission, the local community is the place where the services go into action, and how and when they do depends upon local initiative. When a program stems from the Federal or State level it needs the involvement of local citizens if it is to be effective in meeting the needs of the community. Many community groups are surveying the programs of service clubs, private and public agencies and institutions in their areas, and getting the opinions of leaders concerning needs relating to the rapidly changing social patterns.

Some groups are organizing after-school programs for children of working mothers. Another approach is to start with a parent education program so that mothers still at home with preschool children will work toward obtaining services they will want if and when they decide to seek outside work.

Many community groups are concerned about the dearth of household workers and are trying to find ways to recruit and train women--both young and older, mature women--for housekeeping occupations. In order to attract employees, they are developing part-time work specialties for women who may prefer to give a few hours at a time to several homes rather than full-time service to one family. Care of clothing, meal preparation, and personal care of the aged are examples of such specialties.

Raising the status of household occupations is of basic importance if any headway is to be made in this field. Home economists can help in setting standards of work and in training workers. They can work with women's organizations in helping women who employ household help think through modern housekeeping needs and what can be reasonably expected of trained and experienced workers.

The President asked the Commission on the Status of Women for constructive action. Although the focus is on women's needs the measures being considered will benefit the entire community through its homes, and thus the welfare of the Nation. The Commission will send its recommendations to the President in October 1963. In the meantime, more information will be gathered together that will point up needs and practical methods for coping with them.

--Margaret M. Morris

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New Federal Trade Commission rules went into effect in January, requiring that consumers be informed of the true composition of shoes, in labels and advertising. "Leather" and other terms suggestive of leather may be used only when the shoes are made of top grain leather (except heels, stiffening, and ornamentation), or when they are mostly leather and the label or ad states clearly what parts are leather. Shoes of split, ground, pulverized, or shredded leather must be so labeled. No coined name--such as "Duraleather"--may be used that would convey the impression that shoes are of a certain kind of material when they are not.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN LIFE INSURANCE ^{1/}

The type of life insurance U.S. families buy has been changing somewhat during the past decade as needs and circumstances changed. Ordinary life insurance (including straight life, limited payment life, endowment, term, family, and other combination policies) bought by individuals to protect families against various hazards made up 58 percent of all life insurance in force in the United States in 1961, down from 67 percent in 1945. (See chart.) Group life insurance (mainly regular term insurance) issued through employers, unions, professional associations and other groups, represented about 30 percent of the total in 1961 and 15 percent in 1945. Credit life insurance, almost unknown in 1945, grew with increasing use of consumer credit and accounted for about 5 percent in 1961. This is the type that pays off the balance due on a loan if the borrower dies.

Industrial life insurance, issued in small amounts for modest premiums paid on a weekly or monthly basis, has decreased as a proportion of the total during the period. About 18 percent of all life insurance coverage was this type in 1945 compared with 6 percent in 1961.

Although ordinary life insurance represents a smaller share of total coverage now than in 1945, its share is still much larger than that of any of the other three types. The number of ordinary life policies in force grew steadily, doubling in the 16 years. But group insurance and credit insurance more than kept pace, the former tripling and the latter increasing even more sharply in number of policies. Moreover, the size of the average group policy increased by 116 percent, compared with the ordinary policy's 79 percent. The figures below show how the average sizes of the four types of policies changed dollarwise:

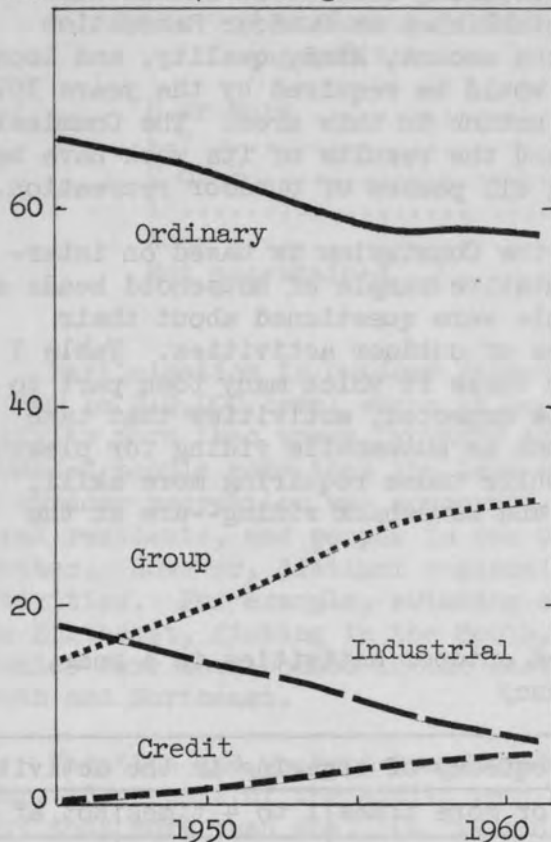
Type of insurance:	Average size policy in force	
	1945	1961
Ordinary	\$2,100	\$3,760
Group	1,930	4,160
Credit	170	740
Industrial	270	400

Industrial life insurance policies outstanding have leveled off then dropped since 1952. There were fewer such policies in 1961 than at any time during the period 1945-61, but still more than of the other three kinds of life insurance. The decreasing popularity of industrial insurance is probably due in large part to rising income levels, the increasing importance of group

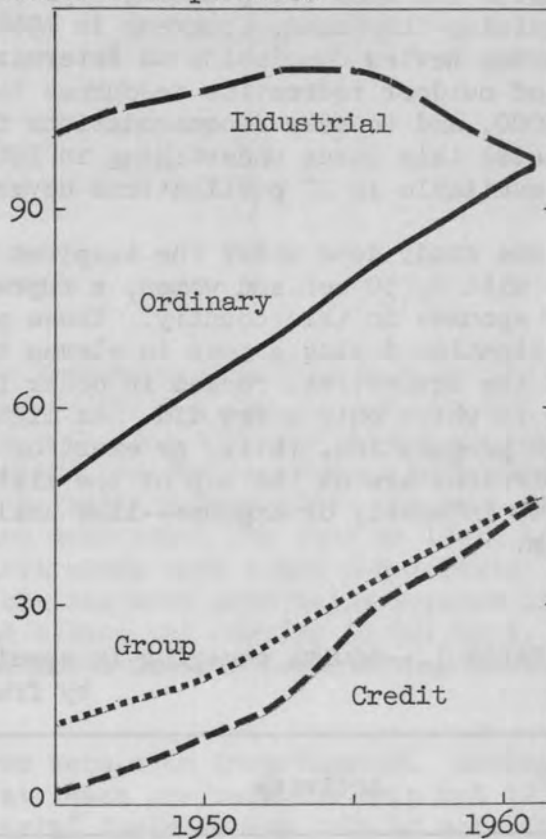
^{1/} Adapted from Life Insurance Fact Book for 1962, Institute of Life Insurance.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE

Percent of \$ coverage



Millions of policies



Source: Institute of Life Insurance.

insurance, and the role of the Government's social security program in providing protection for workers under Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance.

The figures in the charts and text refer to life insurance held by residents of the United States whether issued by U.S. or foreign life insurance companies.

--Lucile F. Mork

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS

Prospects of a growing U.S. population with increasing amounts of leisure time through shorter workweeks, more paid vacations, and earlier retirement emphasize the need for planning ways of increasing recreation facilities. Recognizing this need, Congress in 1958 established an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to determine the amount, kind, quality, and location of outdoor recreation resources that would be required by the years 1976 and 2000, and to make recommendations for action in this area. The Commission completed this large undertaking in 1962 and the results of its work have been made available in 27 publications covering all phases of outdoor recreation.

One study done under the auspices of the Commission is based on interviews with 2,750 men and women, a representative sample of household heads and their spouses in this country. These people were questioned about their participation during a year in eleven types of outdoor activities. Table 1 lists the activities, ranked in order from those in which many took part to those in which only a few did. As might be expected, activities that take little preparation, skill, or exertion--such as automobile riding for pleasure, and picnics--are at the top of the list, while those requiring more skill, effort, interest, or expense--like skiing and horseback riding--are at the bottom.

TABLE 1.--Adults engaging in specified outdoor activities in a year, by frequency

Activity	Frequency of engaging in the activity ^{1/}		
	5 or more times	1 to 4 times	Not at all
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Automobile riding for sightseeing and relaxation	47	24	27
Picnics	31	35	33
Outdoor swimming or going to a beach ..	26	19	54
Fishing	20	18	61
Boating and canoeing	12	16	71
Hunting	9	8	82
Hiking	8	11	79
Camping	6	9	84
Nature or bird walks	6	8	84
Horseback riding	3	4	92
Skiing and other winter sports	2	4	93

^{1/} Includes 1 or 2 percent in each activity from whom frequency was not ascertained.

Almost everybody (89 percent of those interviewed) engaged in some outdoor activity. Approximately two-fifths took part in at least four activities, and one-third in two or three. The distribution was:

Number of outdoor activities engaged in:	<u>Percent of adults</u>
8 or more	4
4-7	38
2 or 3	34
1	13
None	10
Not ascertained	1

Participation in outdoor recreation increased with income up to the \$7,500 to \$10,000 level where it declined slightly. Men engaged in such activity more than women, younger adults more than older ones, and better-educated people more than the less-educated. As far as overall participation in outdoor recreation was concerned, city dwellers were about the same as rural residents, and people in one region were about the same as those in another. However, distinct regional differences were noted for certain activities. For example, swimming and boating were especially popular in the Northeast, fishing in the South, and hiking and camping in the West. Picnics were more common in the West and North Central Regions than in the South and Northeast.

Vacation and weekend travel patterns were also investigated. During the year, 43 percent of the adults went on at least one vacation trip and 12 percent took more than one. (A "vacation trip" included any trip of more than three days which the person regarded as a vacation.) Only 23 percent of the adults with incomes under \$3,000 reported a vacation trip, but the proportion increased steadily as incomes rose, and was 73 percent for the group with \$10,000 or more. The youngest (18 to 24 years) and the oldest (65 and over) adults were least likely to have taken trips; these are also the ones most likely to have low incomes.

Half of the vacation trips involved traveling less than 500 miles from home, and half lasted 7 days or less. About a fifth of the people who took vacation or weekend trips visited a Federal or State park or recreation area while away. Park visits were especially popular with vacationers in the Western region, and with young couples and families with children 5 to 17 years old.

Answers to questions about usual leisure-time activities in general--outdoors or otherwise--showed that TV viewing topped the list by a wide margin for both men and women. (See table 2.) Then came visiting with friends and relatives, reading, and gardening--in that order. Active sports were mentioned by 55 percent of the men, but only 31 percent of the women. The most popular active sport was fishing, reported by 18 percent of the adults. The average number of leisure-time activities mentioned by men and by women was 4.6.

TABLE 2.--Leisure-time activities of men and women

Activity	Percent participating regularly	
	Men	Women
Looking at TV	83	79
Visiting with friends, relatives	63	68
Reading	58	68
Gardening, work in the yard	57	56
Driving for pleasure	47	45
Participating in clubs, organizations, church work	42	48
Active sports	55	31
Workshop or homemaking hobbies	30	40
Going to plays, concerts, lectures, museums	14	20
Photography	14	10

Much more information is given in the complete report: "Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults." This is Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report No. 20 for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for 50 cents.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1962 DRUG AMENDMENTS

The Drug Amendments of 1962 were a major advance in the cause of safe and effective drugs for consumers. They made important changes and additions to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. These amendments deal mainly with drugs sold only on prescription and with "new drugs." (A new drug is one which is not generally recognized by qualified experts as safe and effective for the uses recommended in its labeling.) Some of the major provisions are summarized here:

- New drugs must be proved effective as well as safe before they can be approved for marketing. Before, only safety clearance of new drugs was required.
- Previously cleared new drugs may be withdrawn from the market, after opportunity for a hearing is given the manufacturer, where tests show that the drug's safety is not established or will not be effective for its intended use.

- All manufacturers must now have adequate controls--test procedures and checks--with trained personnel and proper facilities, to assure the reliability of drugs.
- The Food and Drug Administration is given expanded authority to inspect plants producing prescription drugs, establish good manufacturing practices (to insure production of drugs with adequate quality controls), and obtain reports on adverse drug reactions.
- FDA can establish an official name for a drug when this is desirable. Drug labels must bear the established name of the drug and, for prescription drugs, the quantity of each active ingredient.
- A new drug may not be approved for marketing if it is found that the proposed labeling is false or misleading. A drug previously approved may be withdrawn from the market whenever, upon reevaluation in the light of new evidence, its labeling is found to be false and misleading and not corrected upon notice.
- Prescription drug advertisements must include a brief summary of side effects and conditions under which the drug shouldn't be used. The ad must also give the established name and formula.
- All antibiotic drugs used to treat human disease are subject to batch-by-batch testing and certification of safety and effectiveness by FDA. Previously only a few were.
- FDA can prevent testing of drugs on humans unless and until specified safety conditions, including animal testing, are met.
- Manufacturers are required to get assurance that the patient's consent will be obtained if experimental drugs are to be used, unless this is not feasible or contrary to best interest of patient.

WORK EXPERIENCE OF U.S. WIVES IN 1961 1/

About 43 percent of all married women in the United States held paying jobs in the year 1961. However, many of these jobs left the women plenty of time for homemaking and personal activities because they were not 8-to-5, 5-day-a-week, year-round work away from home.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which reports regularly on the employment of men and women, classifies jobs as "full-time" or "part-time," defined as follows: A "full-time" job is one that provides the person 35 or more hours

1/ Based on Special Labor Force Report, No. 25, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1962.

of work the majority of the weeks he or she works; a "part-time" job provides less than 35 hours of work the majority of the weeks worked. Wives with some work experience in 1961 formed three groups about equal in size, based on the amount of time they were employed:

One-third had full-time jobs all year--or at least for 51 weeks.

One-third had full-time jobs for less than 51 weeks; about half of these had work that lasted not more than 26 weeks.

One-third had part-time jobs; some of these jobs may have lasted all year, others only part of the year.

Approximately half of the wives under 25 years of age had some gainful employment in 1961. Not quite as many (45 percent) of the women between the ages of 25 and 44 and 45 and 64 worked, but more of those who did had year-round, full-time jobs. After age 65 only 12 percent were employed, most of them less than full time.

Since so many wives are jobholders only part of the year, the number employed at all during a 12-month period is considerably larger than the number employed at any one time. Although 43 percent of U.S. wives had some gainful employment in the year 1961, for example, only 30 percent were employed the week in March 1961 covered by the monthly labor force survey. Periodic reports on current levels of employment and unemployment quote monthly rather than annual figures.

--Emma G. Holmes

ESTIMATED COST OF 1 WEEK'S FOOD AT HOME--U.S.A. AVERAGE AND FOUR REGIONS

This issue of Family Economics Review presents January 1963 estimates of the retail cost of food for the USDA food plans for the U.S.A. and for four regions--the Northeast, the North Central, the South, and the West. (See tables 1 to 3, pages 19 to 21.) Also, table 4 on page 22 presents January 1963 costs of the Southern adaptation of the low-cost plan. An explanation of the development of the food plans and the cost estimates for the U.S.A. is given in Home Economics Research Report No. 20, Family Food Plans and Food Costs, recently issued for the use of nutritionists and other leaders who develop and use food plans. Single copies are available from Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Table 1.--Cost of 1 Week's Food at Home 1/ Estimated for Food Plans at Three Cost Levels, January 1963--U.S.A. Average

Sex-age groups	Low-cost plan	Moderate-cost plan	Liberal plan
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>FAMILIES</u>			
Family of two, 20-34 years 2/	14.10	19.40	21.80
Family of two, 55-74 years 2/	12.60	17.40	19.60
Family of four, preschool children 3/	21.10	28.10	32.10
Family of four, school children 4/	24.30	32.80	37.30
<u>INDIVIDUALS 5/</u>			
Children, under 1 year	3.10	3.90	4.20
1-3 years	3.80	4.70	5.40
4-6 years	4.50	5.80	6.90
7-9 years	5.30	6.90	7.90
10-12 years	6.20	8.30	9.60
Girls, 13-15 years	6.50	8.90	10.20
16-19 years	6.60	8.80	10.10
Boys, 13-15 years	7.10	9.80	11.20
16-19 years	8.40	11.40	12.90
Women, 20-34 years	5.50	7.70	8.70
35-54 years	5.40	7.50	8.50
55-74 years	5.10	7.00	8.00
75 years and over	4.90	6.60	7.50
Pregnant	6.90	9.00	10.00
Nursing	8.70	11.10	12.30
Men, 20-34 years	7.30	9.90	11.10
35-54 years	6.80	9.20	10.30
55-74 years	6.40	8.80	9.80
75 years and over	6.20	8.40	9.30

1/ These estimates were computed from quantities in food plans published in Home Economics Research Report No. 20, Family Food Plans and Food Costs. The cost of the food plans was first estimated by using the average price per pound of each food group paid by nonfarm survey families at three selected income levels in 1955. These prices were adjusted to current levels by use of Retail Food Prices By Cities released periodically by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Ten percent added for family size adjustment. For derivation of factors for adjustment, see HERR No. 20, appendix B.

3/ Man and woman 20-34 years; children, 1-3 and 4-6 years.

4/ Man and woman 20-34 years; children, 7-9 and 10-12 years.

5/ The costs given are for individuals in 4-person families. For individuals in other size families, the following adjustments are suggested: 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.

Table 2.--Cost of 1 Week's Food at Home ^{1/} Estimated for Food Plans at Three Cost Levels,
January 1963, for Northeast and North Central Regions

Sex-age groups	Northeast			North Central		
	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 two, 20-34 years ^{2/}	16.40	21.30	23.30	15.10	18.60	21.30
Family of two, 55-74 years ^{2/}	14.50	19.10	20.80	13.40	16.80	19.00
Family of four, preschool children ^{3/} ...	24.00	30.80	34.00	22.30	27.20	31.40
Family of four, school children ^{4/}	27.90	36.00	39.70	25.90	31.70	36.40
<u>INDIVIDUALS</u> ^{5/}						
Children, under 1 year	3.40	4.10	4.30	3.20	3.80	4.10
1-3 years	4.10	5.10	5.60	3.90	4.60	5.30
4-6 years	5.00	6.30	7.20	4.70	5.70	6.70
7-9 years	6.00	7.50	8.40	5.60	6.70	7.70
10-12 years	7.00	9.10	10.10	6.60	8.10	9.30
Girls, 13-15 years	7.40	9.70	10.80	6.90	8.60	9.90
16-19 years	7.40	9.60	10.60	7.00	8.60	9.80
Boys, 13-15 years	8.10	10.70	11.80	7.60	9.50	10.90
16-19 years	9.60	12.50	13.70	9.00	11.10	12.60
Women, 20-34 years	6.40	8.50	9.30	5.90	7.40	8.50
35-54 years	6.20	8.20	9.10	5.70	7.20	8.30
55-74 years	5.80	7.70	8.50	5.40	6.80	7.80
75 years and over	5.60	7.20	8.00	5.20	6.40	7.30
Pregnant	7.80	9.80	10.60	7.30	8.80	9.80
Nursing	9.70	12.10	13.00	9.20	10.80	12.10
Men, 20-34 years	8.50	10.90	11.90	7.80	9.50	10.90
35-54 years	7.90	10.20	11.00	7.20	8.90	10.00
55-74 years	7.40	9.70	10.40	6.80	8.50	9.50
75 years and over	7.20	9.30	10.00	6.60	8.10	9.10

^{1/-5/} See footnotes of table 1 on page 19.

Table 3.--Cost of 1 Week's Food at Home ^{1/} Estimated for Food Plans at Three Cost Levels,
January 1963, for Southern and Western Regions

Sex-age groups	South			West		
	Low-cost plan	Moderate- cost plan	Liberal plan	Low-cost plan	Moderate- cost plan	Liberal plan
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>FAMILIES</u>						
Family of two, 20-34 years ^{2/}	12.20	16.70	19.60	16.00	20.10	23.00
Family of two, 55-74 years ^{2/}	11.00	15.20	17.60	14.30	18.00	20.60
Family of four, preschool children ^{3/} ..	18.40	24.50	28.90	23.70	29.30	34.00
Family of four, school children ^{4/}	21.20	28.60	33.40	27.50	34.30	39.50
<u>INDIVIDUALS ^{5/}</u>						
Children, under 1 year	2.80	3.50	3.90	3.40	4.10	4.50
1-3 years	3.40	4.20	4.90	4.20	4.90	5.80
4-6 years	3.90	5.10	6.20	5.00	6.10	7.30
7-9 years	4.70	6.10	7.10	6.00	7.30	8.40
10-12 years	5.40	7.30	8.50	7.00	8.70	10.20
Girls, 13-15 years	5.70	7.70	9.00	7.30	9.20	10.80
16-19 years	5.80	7.70	9.10	7.40	9.20	10.70
Boys, 13-15 years	6.20	8.40	9.80	8.00	10.30	11.80
16-19 years	7.20	9.80	11.30	9.50	12.00	13.70
Women, 20-34 years	4.80	6.70	7.90	6.30	8.00	9.20
35-54 years	4.70	6.50	7.70	6.10	7.80	8.90
55-74 years	4.40	6.20	7.30	5.70	7.30	8.40
75 years and over	4.30	5.80	6.80	5.50	6.80	7.90
Pregnant	6.10	8.00	9.10	7.80	9.40	10.70
Nursing	7.70	9.80	11.10	9.80	11.70	13.20
Men, 20-34 years	6.30	8.50	9.90	8.20	10.30	11.70
35-54 years	5.90	8.00	9.10	7.70	9.60	10.90
55-74 years	5.60	7.60	8.70	7.30	9.10	10.30
75 years and over	5.40	7.30	8.40	7.00	8.70	9.80

^{1/-5/} See footnotes of table 1 on page 19.

Table 4.--Cost of 1 Week's Food at Home, Estimated for Special Adaptation of Low-Cost Plan for the South, January 1963

Sex-age groups	Special low-cost plan 1/	Sex-age groups	Special low-cost plan 1/
	Dollars		Dollars
<u>FAMILIES</u>		<u>INDIVIDUALS--Con.</u>	
Family of two, 20-34 years 2/	11.60	16-19 years	5.60
Family of two, 55-74 years 2/	10.20	Boys, 13-15 years	5.80
Family of four, preschool children 3/	17.50	16-19 years	6.90
Family of four, school children 4/ .	20.20	Women, 20-34 years ...	4.60
		35-54 years	4.50
<u>INDIVIDUALS 5/</u>		55-74 years	4.10
Children, under 1 year	2.70	75 years and over ..	4.00
1-3 years	3.20	Pregnant	6.00
4-6 years	3.80	Nursing	7.50
7-9 years	4.50	Men, 20-34 years	5.90
10-12 years	5.20	35-54 years	5.50
Girls, 13-15 years	5.60	55-74 years	5.20
		75 years and over ..	5.00

1/ Based on quantities suggested in table 4 on page 9, Home Economics Research Report No. 20, Family Food Plans and Food Costs.

2/-5/ See footnotes of table 1 on page 19.

CONSUMER PRICES

Table 1.--Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used in Family Living (1957-59 = 100)

February 1962; June 1962-February 1963

Item	Feb. 1962	June 1962	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1963	Feb.
All commodities	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	104	104
Food and tobacco	--	103	--	--	103	--	--	103	--	--
Clothing	--	107	--	--	108	--	--	109	--	--
Household operation	--	105	--	--	105	--	--	106	--	--
Household furnishings	--	97	--	--	97	--	--	97	--	--
Building materials, house.	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--
Auto and auto supplies ...	--	101	--	--	100	--	--	103	--	--

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 2.--Consumer Price Index for City Wage-Earner and Clerical-Worker Families
(1957-59 = 100)

January 1962; May 1962-January 1963

Item	Jan. 1962	May 1962	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1963
All items	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Food	102	103	104	104	104	105	104	104	104	105
Apparel	102	103	103	103	102	105	105	104	104	103
Housing	104	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Rent	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Gas and electricity	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Solid fuels and fuel oil	104	100	99	100	100	101	102	104	105	105
Housefurnishings	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	98
Household operation	106	107	107	108	107	108	108	108	108	109
Transportation	106	107	107	107	107	108	108	108	108	107
Medical care	113	114	114	115	115	115	115	115	115	116
Personal care	106	106	106	107	107	107	107	107	108	107
Reading and recreation ...	108	110	109	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Other goods and services .	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106

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

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