

TABLE 3.1.—*Activity and expenditure classifications for applicant and participant families*

Category	Indicated by
Developmentally significant expenditures and activities:	
Health.....	Number of visits to physicians and dentists in past year; number of days spent in hospitals in past 6 months.
Education.....	Percentage of school-age children enrolled in 1966; average number of days present in 1966.
Consumer durables.....	Average expenditures under developmentally significant upper limits in past year; average monthly repayment of debts for such expenditures.
Autos.....	Average expenditures in past year; average monthly repayment of debts for such expenditures.
Housing.....	Average expenditures for new housing in past year; average monthly repayment of debts for such expenditures; average expenditures for housing improvements in past year; average monthly expenditure for housing improvements.
Savings and life insurance.....	Average savings; number of families buying life insurance in past year.
Clothing.....	Average inventories; average monthly expenditures.
Food stamps.....	Average monthly cost.
Cleaning supplies.....	Average monthly expenditure.
Developmentally related expenditures:	
School lunches.....	Do.
School supplies.....	Do.
Rent and utilities.....	Do.
Meals eaten away from home.....	Do.
Food expenditures less than the cost of food stamps.....	Do.
Transportation.....	Do.
Personal expenses.....	Do.
Medicine and drugs.....	Do.
Probably not developmentally significant expenditures:	
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and tobacco.....	Do.
Candy and sweets.....	Do.
Food expenditures in excess of food stamp allotment.....	Do.
Consumer durables in excess of developmentally significant upper limits.....	Average monthly repayment of debts for such.

COMPARING APPLICANTS AND PARTICIPANTS

In order for a comparison of the expenditures and activities of the applicants and participants to be valid, the significant differences between the two groups, which could affect their behavior, should be explicit. Since only applicants who were judged by their respective caseworkers as likely candidates for the WE and T program were included in the sample, one could reasonably expect the two groups to be identical in terms of the qualifications for participation. Nonetheless there are degrees within the qualifications for the WE and T Program. For example, a participant must be a father of at least one child less than eighteen years of age, however he may have one child or ten children. Six such aspects: the number and ages of children; total and unpaved mileage to town; and age and educational attainment of the heads of the households were examined. Any significant differences in any of these characteristics would indicate an element of selectivity in the administration of the WE and T Program.

The mean number of children per family was 3.8 for the applicants and 4.1 for the participants. This was not a significant difference at the 95 per cent confidence level using the "t" test. Similarly, the mean age for children was 8.7 years for the applicants and 8.1 years for the participants. This was not a significant difference at the 95 per cent confidence level according to the "t" test performed.

The mean total mileage to town for both applicants and participants was 9.05 miles; the mean number of unpaved miles to town was 2.0 for the applicants and 2.3 for the participants. The latter difference was not significant using the "t" test.

The mean number of years schooling completed was 5.1 for applicants, and 4.3 for participants at the beginning of the WE and T Program, and 5.6 years at the time of the survey. This latter figure reflected the WE and T Program's requirement that participant heads of households attend school had they not completed