

TABLE 3.13.—Applicant and participant family member's clothing inventory, October 1966

	Number reporting none		Number reporting at least 1		Total number reporting		Average number of items reported	
	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants
Men:								
Winter coat.....	9	5	27	31	36	36	0.9	1.5
Changes of work clothing.....	0	0	36	36	36	36	3.0	4.2
Dressup suits.....	30	21	6	15	36	36	.2	.9
Women:								
Everyday dresses.....	0	0	34	35	34	35	5.1	8.1
Sunday dresses.....	4	4	30	31	34	35	2.3	4.1
School age girls:								
School age outfits.....	2	0	54	41	56	41	5.3	8.0
School shoes.....	2	0	54	41	56	41	1.2	1.7
School age boys:								
School shirts.....	0	0	48	49	48	49	3.0	5.4
School pants.....	0	0	48	49	48	49	2.5	4.5
School shoes.....	2	0	46	49	48	49	1.1	1.3

School-age girls in the participant group were reported, usually by their mothers, as having about eight school outfits on the average, and 1.7 pairs of shoes which they could wear to school. The applicant families' school-age girls indicated fewer school outfits, on the average, 5.3, and 1.2 pairs of school shoes. One applicant family, however, reported that two of its girls did not have either clothes or shoes to wear to school. All school-age boys of participant families were reported as having at least one pair of school shoes as well as at least two shirts and pairs of trousers which could be worn to school. One applicant family reported that two of its boys had neither clothes nor shoes to wear to school. The school-age boys of participant families reported greater quantities of school clothing than those of applicant families; they averaged 5.4 versus 3.0 shirts; 4.5 versus 2.5 trousers; and 1.3 versus 1.1 pairs of shoes, respectively.

It is impossible to take any one item of clothing and make a definitive case for or against its potential developmental significance. The over-all picture, however, of the clothing possessions for both groups gave the strong impression that the participant families had more kinds of basic clothing needed to go to school, work and town. At least a few children could not attend school for a lack of clothing, but this seems to be a minor explanation of the 15 per cent of the applicant children not enrolled in school.

TABLE 3.14.—Clothing expenditures of applicant and participant families, October 1966

	Father		Mother		Children		All family members combined	
	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants	Applicants	Participants
Total families reporting.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Number of families reporting some expenditure.....	7	28	7	32	16	32	18	36
Total expenditures.....	\$81	\$238	\$37	\$212	\$232	\$482	\$350	\$932
Average of those reporting some expenditure.....	11.50	8.50	5.30	6.60	14.50	13.80	(1)	(1)
Average expenditure for entire group.....	2.25	6.62	1.03	5.89	6.44	13.39	9.72	25.90

¹ Not available.

Table 3.14 shows the expenditures in the month of October for both groups for clothing. October was a month when school had begun and winter was approaching; therefore, clothing purchases would not have been at a minimum. All 36 of the participant families reported buying some clothing; 28 bought men's clothing; 32 bought women's clothing and 35 bought some children's clothing. Only 18 of