

The data on monthly expenditures on school lunches and school supplies are summarized below in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1.—*School lunch expenditures by applicants and participants, October 1966*

	Applicants	Participants
Number reporting expenditures.....	19	30
Total expenditures reported.....	\$172	\$319
Average for entire group (36).....	\$4.78	\$8.87

The applicants reported spending a total of \$172, or a mean of \$4.78, for school lunches. Thirteen applicants in all had at least one child enrolled in school and reported that they did not have to pay for their lunches. Eight applicants reported that they only had to pay for one lunch although they had more than one child enrolled. However, all participant families with children in school, a total of 30 families, reported that they had to pay for lunches. The total paid was \$319; the mean was \$8.87 for school lunches in October.

Thus, the previous conjecture about expenditures for school lunches seemed correct; that is, the participants in the Work Experience and Training Program had to assume the costs of school lunches which otherwise would have been free to them were they not receiving higher incomes as a result of participation in the Work Experience and Training Program. This had the effect of shifting some of the costs of the school lunch program from the local administration to the federally subsidized WE and T Program, and of diminishing the purchasing power differential between applicants and participants.

School supplies

School supplies were not a great expenditure in dollar values, for most purchases were for a nickel or a dime. Moreover, as with school lunches, school supplies are often offered for sale in the schools, and children from poor families were often given supplies which children from more affluent families had to buy. Once again, children from WE and T families were considered in the latter group, and thus it was hypothesized that expenditures for school supplies would increase.

TABLE 4.2.—*Expenditures for school supplies by applicants and participants, October 1966*

	Applicants	Participants
Number reporting expenditures.....	4	13
Total expenditures reported.....	\$4	\$62
Average for entire group (36).....	\$0.11	\$1.72

The data in Table 4.2 indicate that four applicants and 13 participants reported spending \$4 and \$62 on school supplies in October 1966, an average of \$0.11 and \$1.72 for the 36 families included in each group. Obviously more participants than applicants reported expenditures. The chance that reporting errors occurred seemed quite likely, since many of the expenditures for school supplies would have been of the order of \$.05 for a pencil, or \$.10 for a pad of paper. However, these expenditures seemed to represent expenditures analogous to school lunch costs, and another instance of shifting local costs to a federally subsidized program.

Rent and Utilities

As with school lunches and supplies, the author has observed that many very poor families receive their housing free either because they are sharecroppers or they have a relative or kindly disposed landlord who gives them use of a house gratis. However, when they obtain employment or a regular income, they are expected, and often do, pay rent for the same house that they previously lived in free. If this were true for the participants in the WE and T Program, then one would expect that while the payments for rent increased, the quality of housing would not improve concomitantly. Therefore, the hypothesis was that expenditures for rent by participants would be greater than those by applicants. Once again, the intangible satisfactions accruing to paying one's own way are probably involved here, but this expenditure could only be termed developmentally related.