

TABLE 5.2.—*Expenditures on candy and sweets by applicants and participants, October 1966*

	Applicants		Participants	
	Total	Average	Total	Average
Soft drinks.....	\$99	\$2.74	\$145	\$4.03
Candy and other sweets.....	80	2.22	108	3.01
Total.....	179	4.96	253	7.04

Food Expenditures in Excess of Food Stamp Allotments

Expenditures for food stamps were categorized as developmentally significant; however, any expenditures by families buying food stamps, in excess of the value of food stamps received, were categorized as probably not developmentally significant. By doing such, this study implicitly accepted the Food Stamp Program's allotments as fairly good indicators of the total expenditures for food necessary to provide a family with an adequate diet. For families not buying food stamps, the total expenditure for food up to the cost of food stamps was classified as a developmentally related expenditure. However, any expenditure in excess of the cost of food stamps was classified as probably not developmentally significant, for all of the families were eligible for food stamps. Therefore, any expenditures for food, in excess of the cost of food stamps, would have been made with money which could have been used for other, ostensibly more developmentally significant, types of expenditures.

Table 5.3 summarizes that data on food expenditures in excess of food stamp allotments.

TABLE 5.3.—*Food expenditures in excess of food stamp allotments by applicants and participants, October 1966*

	Applicants		Participants	
	Total	Average	Total	Average
Families buying food stamps: Expenditures greater than value of food stamps received.....	\$9	\$0.25	\$194	\$5.39
Families not buying food stamps: Expenditures greater than the cost of food stamps, had they bought them.....	215	5.97	243	6.75
Total.....	224	6.22	437	12.14

Thus the applicant families buying food stamps spent a total of \$9 more for food than the total value of food stamps received, and the participant families buying food stamps spent a total of \$194 in a similar fashion; the averages were \$.25 and \$5.39, respectively. The applicant families not buying food stamps spent a total of \$215, or an average of \$5.97, more than the cost of food stamps, for food, in October 1966. Likewise, the participants not buying food stamps spent a total of \$243, or an average of \$6.75, more than the cost of food for food in October 1966. Therefore, the participants appeared to have spent more than the applicants for food expenditures in excess of the food stamp allotment. An interesting observation was that the 16 participant families not buying food stamps spent a total of \$243 more than the cost of food stamps for food. If they had bought food stamps, they would have saved \$15.19 on the average on their monthly food expenditures.

Consumer durables in excess of the developmentally significant upper limits

As was explained in Chapter III, developmentally significant upper limits were set for consumer durables. The repayment of indebtedness for the portion of consumer durable purchases above the upper limits was classified as probably not developmentally significant. In October 1966, the applicants made payments totalling \$15, or averaging, \$.42, for indebtedness for consumer durable pur-