

to 29.7 million in the strict definition of poverty—I believe it is \$3,335 for a nonfarm family of four. It raises the figure including the near-poor by another, it seems to me, 15.2 million. If you include the institutionalized and certain other categories of people who are actually poor in some cases, it is more.

Senator PERCY. The Liberty Lobby divided those people into two categories, first those who could not work because of the physical handicap or lack of skill and training and secondly, the lazy, the indolent, those who did not want to work. From your own experience with the National Conference of Catholic Charities, approximately what proportion of people would fall in the first category, and then the second, the simply lazy who just, as I said yesterday, want to ride on the back of the public, which is the impression given out by so many people that that is why there are poor people.

Mr. HAYES. I would have to venture a guess as you asked me to from my own experience. I certainly would not expect the category of the lazy to be any more than 3 or 4 percent.

Senator PERCY. So you would concur with Mr. Dumpson, then, that we are really talking about the impoverished of this country being in that condition because essentially of conditions being beyond their control for 97 percent of that category and the lazy or those who do not want to work are a very minuscule proportion, 2 or 3 percent.

Mr. HAYES. I would not expect that so-called lazy proportion to be any greater than in any other category.

Monsignor CORCORAN. Could I say something?

In my own opinion, we would be best advised to speak of those who for some reason or other are not inclined to work or might not want to. Lazy is a judgmental term, and so is indolent. Lots of reasons go into their not wanting to work, and I think we could try to find out what those reasons are.

Senator PERCY. I think that is a very good point. As I tried to point out yesterday, the poor tend to be susceptible to disease on a much greater scale. They are often malnourished as children; their period of having even a common cold runs much longer. Their death rate is much greater than middle-income people. Just as I do not feel like getting up and going to work when I am ill, many of those people are in that condition months on end. Yet it might appear to society as though they are just too lazy to go to work.

Another impression that has been given out is if we got into the condition of guaranteeing income for people, it might provide an incentive to have more children. Do you think there is any truth in the common comment that women have children in order to get more ADC money? Have you ever seen any evidence to support that statement so frequently made by people in political oratory?

Mr. HAYES. No; not at all.

Senator PERCY. Do you feel most people who are able to work, physically able to work, would want to work, and would prefer working to being on some welfare roll?

Mr. HAYES. My experience would suggest that that would be overwhelmingly true.

Senator PERCY. So that in your experience, if some more assured means of income maintenance were worked out, would you feel that