

(a) Women from male-headed households were less likely to expect to continue on the rolls than those from sole-adult families.

(b) The more children in the household, the more likely the mother was to expect to remain on welfare. This was especially true for Puerto Rican women.

(c) Respondents who said that they planned to get job were less prone to expect to remain publicly assisted. This was especially true for Negro women.

The less schooling the mother had, the more prone she was to expect to continue on the rolls. This was true regardless of ethnic or age grouping.

What did mothers on welfare think about the possibility of their children becoming publicly assisted when they grew up? Eight out of ten believed that their children would not become dependent adults; four out of ten replied that they *surely* would not.

White respondents were far more likely than the rest to reply that their children surely would not come on welfare as adults. Sixty-two percent of them said that their children surely would not become dependent adults, in contrast to forty-four percent of the Negro and thirty-five percent of the Puerto Rican mothers.

In addition, the higher the grade completed in school, the more prone was the respondent to be sure that her children would not become dependent as adults. Fifty-three percent of the high school graduates said this, compared to 44% of those who attended but were not graduated from high school and 36% of those who did not go beyond the eighth grade.

WELFARE ATTITUDES

The majority (58%) of the mothers said that being on welfare bothered them. With regard to other attitudes towards welfare:

(a) Over half (56%) of the publicly assisted mothers agreed with the statement, "Getting money from welfare makes a person feel ashamed."

(b) Over eight in ten of the mothers on welfare agreed with the statement, "People should be grateful for the money they get from welfare." The less schooling they completed, the more likely respondents were to agree.

(c) Seven out of ten mothers in publicly assisted families agreed that, "A lot of people getting money from welfare don't deserve it."

(d) A minority (44%) of the mothers on welfare agreed that, "The Department of Welfare has no right to ask questions about how people spend their money."

(e) When asked, "Do welfare investigators ever make you feel that you shouldn't bother them?", 63% of the publicly assisted mothers replied in the negative. When asked the same question about doctors, 87% replied negatively; and when quired about school teachers, 97% answered negatively.

DATA FROM THE PROJECT, "ALTERNATIVE DEPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL"

Another survey of mothers on welfare was conducted in the Summer and Fall of 1966. The project, of which this survey was a part, was supported by the U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Social Security Administration.* It primarily concerned the consequences upon clients of certain organizational and staff characteristics of a particular welfare center of the City. The 1551 respondents to this survey, all of whom were on A.D.C., resided in the neighborhood served by that welfare center.

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NOTE.—Included in this survey were 624 Puerto Rican, 631 Negro, and 296 white mothers of A.D.C. families.