

(b) *Health Care*.—Almost all of the mothers knew about the availability of medical and dental care.

(c) *Housing*.—Not only did the Puerto Ricans in our sample receive more help in finding “another place to live” but they were also far more knowledgeable about the availability of this service: 82% knew of it, compared to 58% and 61%, respectively, for Negroes and whites.

(d) *Child Rearing*.—Somewhat over half of the mothers knew they could obtain advice about problems with their children. Sixty percent of the Puerto Ricans reported it, as did 53% of the Negroes and 52% of the whites.

(e) *Birth Control*.—The survey was administrated prior to the Department's revision of its policy so as to allow initiation by caseworkers of discussions of family planning. Negroes were more knowledgeable (60%) about the availability of this service than Puerto Ricans (49%) and whites (52%).

(f) *Education*.—Puerto Ricans and Negroes were more likely to realize that education and training was available for them and their husbands (56% and 57%) than were whites (42%). Included in the list of prospective services was Departmental help in sending a good student to college (a service actually provided). This was the least known service of all. 37% of the Puerto Rican mothers reported this service available, compared to 18% of the Negroes and 15% of the whites. A third or more of each group replied “don't know,” and nearly half of the Negroes and whites replied negatively.

(g) *Marital Advice*.—Less than half the sample knew that the Department provided advice about marital problems. Forty percent of the Puerto Ricans replied affirmatively, somewhat more than Negroes and whites did (33%).

(h) *Money Management*.—Only about half the sample—55% of the Puerto Ricans, and 47% of the Negroes and whites—knew that the Department provided advice about “. . . places to shop or how to manage . . . money.”

Summarily, knowledge was highest for the “basic services”—special “extra money” grants and medical-dental care—and lowest for the various “social” and “rehabilitative” services such as money management, education, marital advice, etc.

WILLINGNESS TO ASK FOR SERVICES

Clients were asked, “Would you ask your investigator (now called caseworker) if you wanted . . .” with particular items following. Over nine out of ten respondents answered affirmatively to “extra money for clothing or household things.” The proportions responding “Yes” to the other items were less, especially for Negroes and whites.

[In percent]

	Puerto Rican	Negro	White
Medical or dental appointments.....	84	74	72
Talk about children's problems.....	81	63	65
A new place to live.....	82	57	59
Help on finding a job.....	82	70	62
Advice on money management.....	64	53	51

ATTITUDES TOWARD ELIGIBILITY INVESTIGATION

As a result of the eligibility investigations, Negroes were somewhat more likely than the rest to feel insulted, to feel that the Department does not trust them and has no respect for them; whites were more likely to feel ashamed. However, as is indicated in the data given below, such negative reactions to these inquiries, as conducted in New York City, were voiced by only a minority of the respondents.